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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, should* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications should be addressed and remittances made payable.*

The subscription to the paper is 7s. per quarter, or 28s. per annum PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, *inclusive of postage to any part of the United Kingdom; to India, £1 10s. 4d. per annum;* viâ *Brindisi, £1 14s. 8d.*

THE general condemnation which the experimental system of attack has received leaves the British Army in the face of a very possible European war, into which we may unfortunately be plunged, without any recognised development of modern Infantry tactics, and general and regimental commanding officers may, perhaps, under these circumstances, be left to use their own judgment and discretion in dealing with the question when some great emergency arises. But, fortunately, there seems no reason why they should have any great or real difficulty in so modifying our old system as effectually to meet the developments of modern firearms, and to place again our Infantry in the front rank of the foot-soldiers of Europe. The successes which have of late years attended the Prussian arms have led too many of our military theorists to forget the peculiar instincts and capacities of British troops, and in their attempts to graft Prussian ideas and Prussian evolutions on to our system they have ignored the traditions of that "thin red line" which has hitherto triumphed on so many fields, and which we should on no account part with, if only it can in any way be adapted to modern requirements. Yet, probably, our old line formation is, after all, the fittest base from which to develope an advance to the attack by the simple expedient of forming "fours deep" and then pushing forward the several ranks thus formed at distances of one or two hundred yards apart. Ever since the general introduction of the rifle, nearly a quarter of a century ago (long before the first Prussian success was achieved), this system of advance was over and over again urged by thoughtful English officers, who foresaw that the advance of even our two-deep line would be quite impossible in the face of the long range and accurate "Minie" and "Enfield." In this way, however, they urged, we could still advance in a thin line at a minimum of loss, and at the proper moment, when sufficiently close to the enemy for the final charge, the fighting line could be strengthened by the whole or by one or more of the supporting lines, and thus reformed—without the confusion arising from the intermingling of companies, and with the advantage that those who have been comrades in quarters, in camp, or on the march, would be again shoulder to shoulder—the line would rush to the final attack. If there were good reasons for urging these considerations before the introduction of the breech-loader, they have become overpowering since. But somehow the simple advantages of this ready method of advance seem to have been overlooked, probably because a more complicated system found favour with the successful Prussian Army. Yet, should we enter upon hostilities before any new system has been definitely fixed upon by authority, this one, fortunately for us, is ready to our hands, and in adapting it to our requirements no new system of drill will be needed to confuse us, and a few days' practice would teach a battalion of the youngest soldiers in this formation, guided to the front by the right or left hand men of companies as scouts, how to advance by the alternate rushes of the parts of companies in the leading line. In wooded or broken country, when little exposed to Artillery fire, the second or supporting line, and at a still greater distance in rear the third and fourth lines, either together or separately, could move forward by what the Americans in their late war called the "end-on" formation, in which their troops threaded their way to the front through the Virginian forests, and which our own "field exercise" would call the "advance in file from the right or left of companies or half-companies." From this formation the original loose line can be rapidly resumed by the whole or any especially-exposed portion of the force. In thus executing the advance of a battalion with our present regimental organization, the Captains would command the front or fighting line, the Majors the wings of the supporting line, the responsibility of reinforcing the front line at the proper time resting with them, while the third and fourth lines, in rear of all, would be under the immediate control of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the battalion. If commanding officers are left to choose between the system of attack thus sketched, and which has been so often advocated, and the one lately tried and found so unsuitable, there is very little doubt as to which in an emergency they would select. If, however, time were given us for a radical change, not only in our organization but in our drill, the very great advantages of a single rank formation could not be overlooked. A battalion deployed into a single-rank line would cover a greater extent of front, and still, in these days of powerful fire, be sufficiently dense for all requirements. Numbered in threes from the right of companies, three lines would be formed by Nos. 2 and 3 of each, three stepping back two and four paces respectively, and covering off; and thus formed, it would advance in three successive lines instead of four. All loose formations will, however, undoubtedly give greater opportunities for Cavalry than they have ever before had, and in future wars Infantry must probably expect to suffer from the attacks of resolute and dashing horsemen; but in the above formations the risk will not be greater than that to which all scattered Infantry are liable. In too close formations they will be liable to be annihilated by Artillery fire, and if much scattered they must be prepared for Cavalry attacks. Of the two evils, it will be well for them to choose the less.

The news of a death from yellow fever, contracted on board the Aboukir at Port Royal, calls to mind the eminently unsatisfactory condition of this vessel from a sanitary point of view. To speak of her as a floating fever-den may, by some, be deemed extravagant, yet we believe we are right in stating that it is now some two years since, if not more, she was condemned owing to her rottenness. Those who have recently returned from a term of service in the West Indies state that at times the smells arising from her hold are most offensive. She is rotten from stem to stern and totally unfit for Europeans to live in. Such was the opinion long ago; but, notwithstanding condemnation, she still lies sweltering in Port Royal Harbour, flying the broad pendant of the Commodore and rated as a receiving-ship. After a shower of rain it is no unusual thing to see the old ship's sides variegated with long streaks of dark-coloured or almost black ooze which filters out from between her decayed planking; and so tender is she that many an ugly piece has been knocked out of her by boats going alongside. But whitewash covers a multitude of evils, and it is by its unsparing application that the vessel has been kept at all sweet. It is true that she has escaped any great epidemic since she was condemned, but it is also true that those on board would hear of any outbreak on shore with the most serious misgivings, knowing full well how ill-prepared they are to resist the attack of that awful disease, "Yellow-jack," should it make its appearance in the island. The character the Aboukir has borne for some years has been enough to make an appointment to her a subject for anything but congratulation, and we may rest assured that many who have been drafted to this "receiving-ship" have rejoiced when other employment on the station has been found for them. The death which has just occurred on board her is that of a fresh arrival. His service in the ship scarcely covered two months when he was struck down and was taken to hospital only to die. His duties as steward's assistant were such as naturally kept him below, and it seems probable that to this circumstance may be attributed his illness. This is strengthened by the fact that there is, or was at the departure of the last mail, no fever either at Port Royal or Kingston, and so convinced do those on shore appear that the disease was actually generated on board the Aboukir that, we understand, orders have been given by the officer in command of the troops for no communication to take place with the ship, officers even being prohibited from dining on board her. The Commodore at once directed a board of medical officers to report upon her sanitary condition; and, since the vessel was condemned long ago and has been rotting ever since, it may readily be imagined that the result of the medical inquiry is not too reassuring. Still, as there were no additional cases at the time of our report, nothing has been done by the Commodore, who seemed inclined to avoid the responsibility of landing the ship's company and deserting the old hulk on account of one fatal case of yellow fever. Let us hope that this delay may be accompanied by no fresh outbreak of fever, but there are not a few who would gladly have received the order to clear out of the ship. Many valuable lives were lost during the last epidemic through tardiness of action on the part of those then on the spot, and we trust that the Admiralty—who have by this time probably received the report of those who have inquired into the condition of the Aboukir—will not hesitate to order her to be vacated should that report confirm the idea that the disease was actually contracted on board her. For should there be further loss of life, the public will expect to hear some very good reason given for the retention of a rotten and foul-smelling hulk as a receiving-ship in the tropics, even for as much as two or three years after she was condemned, and we fear it would not be easy to find a satisfactory explanation for so very unsatisfactory a proceeding. It is true that an unexpected amount of work has been thrown upon the dockyards during the past year, and that Portsmouth, at which yard the Aboukir's relief, the Urgent, is preparing, has been exceptionally busy; but it is very questionable whether much of the work for which the Urgent has been thrown aside can be shown to be of greater importance than that of preparing a suitable and healthful receiving-ship for such a station as Port Royal. Whether the Urgent, an iron troopship, is a likely vessel to give satisfaction to those who may be fated to be cooped up in her under a broiling sun is a matter upon which we entertain grave doubts. Yet, while we question the wisdom of the selection, there is this to be said in her favour, that, hot as she may be, she will at least be free from such poisonous vapours as arise from the hold of a wooden ship which, it is no exaggeration to say, is in a state of decay from truck to keelson, from stem to stern.

The value of statistics has only lately been fully recognised by students of the art of war, yet they are not only interesting, but highly instructive. By their aid the solution of many difficult problems in organization, tactics, and armament is facilitated. Mr. Fisher, an official in the Ministry of Justice at Berlin, has recently published some tables of the killed and wounded in the German Army during the war of 1870-71. These—partly based on official

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statistics, partly on private information—are well worth studying, and throw much new light on the conditions of modern war. It would appear at first sight that the number of officers killed and wounded was 4,688, and of men 84,209. Many of these were however, wounded on several occasions. The actual number of officers killed and wounded is, therefore, really 3,919, and of men 60,978. Of these, 1,374 officers and 16,867 men were killed on the spot, or subsequently died of their wounds. The proportion of deaths to wounds was, approximately, officers 1 to 3·44, and men 1 to 5. Of course this result is only approximate, because many of those killed had been wounded on previous occasions. Of the total killed and wounded, the large majority of course belonged to the Infantry, the number of killed and wounded in that arm being 57,943, while in the Cavalry the loss was 2,236, and in the Artillery 4,266. Of the total killed and wounded of whose injuries particulars are known, only 5,084 were wounded by shells, while of those who were struck by shot the number is 55,862. Never perhaps was artillery more freely employed than in the Franco-German war, yet out of every 23 casualties in the German Army caused by bullets and shells about 21 were produced by the former. These figures are extremely instructive, for they prove what several Infantry officers have of late not hesitated to assert, that the effect of artillery in the field is chiefly moral; in short, that the arm in question frightens more than it hurts. Of course as long as it *does* frighten men, commanders are right to attach importance to it; but it cannot be too strongly impressed upon Infantry that, save when in masses, they have little real cause to dread this over-rated arm. It will astonish some of those glib theorists who maintain that Cavalry are useless on the field of battle, and the bayonet an anachronism, to learn that, besides the cases concerning which no details are given, 218 of all ranks were injured by sabre cuts or blows from the butt-end of a musket, while through bayonet and lance wounds 595 of all ranks were added to the list of casualties. No doubt many more were wounded by the cold steel, for in 23,454 cases the nature of the injury is not stated. Enough, however, has been said to show that neither the sword nor the bayonet are harmless weapons. Of those wounds attributed to bayonet or lance, the former may claim the largest share; for, save at Mars-le-Tour, we fancy the lance was little, if at all, used by the French. Still, we should be glad of a monograph on the part played by the bayonet in the Franco-German war, and to know under what circumstances and with what effect on each occasion that weapon was used. As to the sabre, it is a remarkable fact that only 51 Cavalry officers were killed on the spot by any weapon, and only 14 are expressly stated to have been wounded by sabre or butt-end. They would not have come off so well if they had been engaged with some of our sowars on anything like equal terms. Some instructive facts can be gleaned from the tables which state the seat of the wound. Out of 64,897 of all ranks killed or wounded, 12,717 were wounded in the head or neck, a circumstance which tends to the inference that the French aimed very high. Twenty-six men are put down as having suffered from *nervenerschuttering*, or nervous shock. It is worthy of notice that among the French wounded in the Crimea the highest percentage of wounds was in the thigh, the head coming only second. This is singular, considering how many men must have been hit whilst in the trenches.

The *Echo*, it appears, has been much exercised by some remarks of ours on "a blatant and conceited" manifesto, signed by a few gentlemen who are, according to their evening organ, leaders of the working men of England. We are threatened with a terrible punishment in the good time coming when these working men rule the land because we were rash enough to hint that their manifesto was not worth an ounce of gunpowder, and the angry *Echo* goes on to say that their patrons—or protégés—have more power than the Army or the Navy, and that it is owing to their spirited declaration that there must be no war between Turkey and Russia, that there is—and that there will be—no war. Now, if we could suppose for one moment that the obscure people who issued "the address" were accepted, first—by all the industrious and worthy classes who contribute so largely to the wealth, greatness, and commerce of the country—they do not certainly create it all by themselves—as their leaders and spokesmen; next, that the voice of Great Britain is quite omnipotent and decisive in settling all the issues of war or peace; and, finally, that the Cabinets of all the great European States take it as a fact that Brown, Jones, and Robinson, or whatever their names be—for we have not the manifesto before us—are the actual and undoubted exponents of British policy, we should humbly ask pardon and beg of our wrathful contemporary to insert a confession of our guilt and a supplication for forgiveness. But we are hardened enough in our faith to adhere to our original sin in the matter, and to reiterate our belief that the manifesto was a document which, in reference to the Eastern Question, had no importance whatever, and that it was a production which did not and will not influence Midhat Pasha, General Ignatieff, or Prince Bismarck in the slightest degree, even if it be translated out of English and be sent to the next sitting of the Conference, if there be one. Even should there be no war, we will persist until we are borne off to the guillotine by the Editor of the *Echo* and his friends then in power in our declaration that the peaceful result was not due to the Tooley-street manifesto.

We understand that Prince George of Mecklenburg is about to marry a Princess of the house of Anhalt-Dessan. His Royal Highness, who is nearly related to our Royal Family, served on the Staff of the Crown Prince in the war of 1870-71, and is deservedly popular.

It would seem to be the custom now-a-days at the Admiralty to promote the junior Commanders over the heads of the senior ones. With but few exceptions, this system has been persistently carried out all the past year. Surely it is not justice if promotions are made for "sea-time" only, as amongst the senior Commanders there are some who were not fortunate enough to be personally acquainted or related to the First Sea Lords of former years, and, consequently, were kept unemployed, and unable, therefore, to acquire "sea-time," which their more fortunate but junior officers have gained. An officer's aim whilst in the Service is for employment, and, therefore, to be debarred from service afloat, and to see his juniors promoted over his head, is as unjust as these facts are true.

Some weeks since we stated that it was proposed to obtain an Order in Council under which the Admiralty would have power to grant compassionate allowances to the families of officers who were dismissed the Service, or resigned their commissions to avoid court-martial. Of course it was only intended to seek this power as a means of lending a helping hand to those cases in which actual destitution was staring the ex-officer and his family in the face, and the amounts to be granted were framed on a most economical basis. Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to approve of the suggestion as placed before her by the Admiralty, and already one unfortunate officer who had brought himself and those belonging to him to the brink of ruin through an act of intemperance, has received some relief. It is but £10 each quarter that he will draw, but even that is much to him at this moment. The following is the text of the memorial presented by the Admiralty and the Order in Council:—"Whereas we have had under our consideration certain cases in which officers of your Majesty's Naval and Marine Forces have been dismissed from your Majesty's Service by court-martial for misconduct, or have been allowed to resign their commissions to avoid trial by court-martial: And whereas such officers are, in some cases after good service for many years, rendered destitute by being thus deprived of all professional resources: We do therefore most humbly submit that we be empowered at our discretion to grant compassionate allowances from this date, both to such officers and also to those who may hereafter be so removed from the list of your Majesty's Naval or Marine Forces, provided that such allowance shall in no instance exceed one-third of the amount of half pay to which the officer was entitled at the time of such removal, and provided also such allowance shall not in any case exceed £100 per annum. The Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury have signified their concurrence with these proposals." Her Majesty having taken the said memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed.

The Naval Service will be pleased to learn that among the guests who had the honour of taking part in the new year festivities at Sandringham were Captain the Hon. Henry C. Glyn, Commander, Lord Charles Beresford, and Dr. Alexander Watson, Fleet Surgeon.

Because the Admiralty declined to furnish the papers with the reports of the medical officers of the Arctic Expedition, in which particulars of the outbreak of scurvy were given, it was said that an attempt was being made to shelve the question and to stifle enquiry. As may well be supposed, the Admiralty was not one whit behind the public in recognizing the importance of the matter, and seeing that opinion was so divided as to the origin of the outbreak, the advisability of having the reports duly digested before taking action was apparent. This process, however, has not settled the point satisfactorily; and now a small committee, with Admiral Sir James Hope as chairman, will be appointed to enquire into the whole question and make a report. Few will be inclined to deny the wisdom of this course, for, although there might have been no deliberate intention of throwing the blame upon the leader of the expedition, yet it cannot be lost sight of that, with the public mind much agitated respecting the unexpected appearance of scurvy, and with a portion of the Press prepared to condemn Sir George Nares, there would have been a small chance of fair and impartial judgment. Sir George Nares has not for a moment attempted to shirk the responsibility which rests upon him in this lime-juice affair. All he desires is that the motives which prompted him in the issue of his orders on the subject may be well and fairly weighed. The course now adopted by the Admiralty will ensure justice being done, and if anyone has blundered there will be no hesitation in saying so. All that the public requires is that the great controversy shall be settled, and that the "reason why" shall be made known, but from the tone in which the argument was lately conducted by some journals it was plain that they were bent upon hanging somebody, and we fear they were not too particular who that somebody might be. We congratulate the Admiralty in having withstood the popular clamour.

There is no denying the fact that the boilers on Admiral Cochrane's plan, as supplied to the Danae, are a complete failure. Ever since the ship was commissioned, September 20, she has been vainly endeavouring to get steam with these boilers, and, notwithstanding the vast amount of time, material, and labour bestowed upon these efforts, they have been unattended with success. It has now been decided to order new boilers to be built for the Danae, and as their construction and placing on board is a matter which will occupy some considerable time, the ship will have to lie idle although intended for immediate service on the East Indies Station. The question that naturally arises is—How did it happen that such abortive efforts at boiler construction were so far entertained as to admit of a corvette being supplied with them? In experimenting with the designs of an amateur engineeer a smaller vessel might surely have been chosen.

Lieutenant R. A. Ramsay has been selected to relieve Lieutenant Lecky as Assistant-Instructor of Musketry at the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines; and Lieutenant W. P. Wright will assume those duties at Chatham, vice Champion.

Orders have been given for a court-martial to assemble at Portsmouth for the trial of four boys of the Black Prince for perjury, they having recently brought an unfounded charge of a most disgraceful character against the boatswain of that ship.

An application lately made by the Westminster Aquarium, that a number of articles of Arctic equipment might be exhibited at that establishment, has not been complied with by the Admiralty, but we hear that there is some prospect of an exhibition of this nature being opened at the South Kensington Museum if the necessary space is available.

We understand that there is some probability that the number of Engineers and Assistant-Engineers received at the Royal Naval College for study will shortly be very considerably increased.

Captain Waddilove, of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth, has, we are glad to hear, been giving attention to the system under which steam trials are now made. We have long been convinced that the existing arrangements are far from perfect, and we are pleased to find that those who are best able, from their position, to bring the weak points to light, are moving in the matter. The suggestions of Captain Waddilove have been forwarded to the Steam Reserves at the other ports to be acted upon.

Captain Beamish of the Pallas has been granted an extension of leave, and is not due to return to duty until January 29.

The Training Brig Squadron which has been cruising on and off Lisbon under the supervision of Vice-Admiral Seymour is about to make a run to the Cape de Verde Islands.

It has been decided to allow the officers of the late Arctic Expedition six weeks leave of absence on full pay. This is the amount usually granted in cases where the absence on foreign service has extended over three years; and as double time is counted for Arctic service, this entitles the late officers of the Alert and Discovery to six weeks' leave.

After six years' service under a foreign flag, Lieutenant Fagan, R.M.L.I., has returned to duty, and in the next "Navy List" will appear un-italicised, on being restored to the strength of the corps from the Seconded List. We wish we could congratulate this officer on having returned just in time for promotion, for as a subaltern of fourteen years' service his company ought to be almost within reach. But he stands even now twenty-ninth on the List, and those who know the Royal Marines can form a fair idea of the chances of promotion now enjoyed by this officer. But what shall be said of the prospects of that young officer, the latest entry, who holds the proud position of number one hundred and forty-ninth on the Subalterns' List?

There is no immediate intention of relieving Vice-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour of his command on promotion. He will shift his flag to the fore on board the Minotaur and remain in sole command of the Channel Squadron.

Commander Nelson Spencer has lately been turning his attention to the value of Milford Haven as a port for trade. He has for many years resided in the neighbourhood, and has devoted much time in forming a conclusion as to its value. In a pamphlet which he has written on the subject, he deals with the objections which have been raised against Milford, and as far as we can judge answers them. The new docks and ship-building works are now begun after many years of stagnation, and those interested in Milford Haven owe Commander Spencer a debt of gratitude for his advocacy.

As the Vulture is intended for service in the East Indies, and will spend a considerable portion of her time in the Persian Gulf, the Admiralty has considerately ordered her to be provided with an ice-making machine. How great a boon this will prove, and its value in preserving the health of the ship's crew, will be fully recognised by all who have undergone a stewing in the Gulf.

Rear-Admiral Phillimore is engaged in a tour of inspection of the Coast Guard and Reserves before settling down to work at Spring-gardens. We hear that the Second Class Naval Reserve is in a flourishing condition, and nearly up to its full strength.

The Thunderer will probably be fully commissioned for sea service in the course of next month.

In consequence of a growing habit amongst our seamen of adopting a sort of long-shore rig when on leave of absence, some cases of which have doubtless come under their Lordships' notice in the streets of London, an Admiralty order has been promulgated at the home ports expressly forbidding the wearing of civilian clothes by petty officers and seamen unless they have the permission of their commanding officer for so doing. This may be rather unpopular amongst a certain class of men, but they must all be ready to admit that nothing can look much worse, or bring royal naval seamen into greater disrepute, than their appearing slummily dressed, half-civilian half-sailor.

On the supersession of Dr. Bremner, R.N., as medical officer in charge at the Marine Depôt at Walmer, the Colonel commanding and officers entertained him at a farewell dinner. Colonel Stewart then took the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the efficient manner in which Dr. Bremner had executed his duties, and his opinion that the condition of the hospital had been greatly improved by him in its sanitary and zymotic arrangements.

Orders were received at Portsmouth yesterday for the Dwarf to be paid off at that port, and not to proceed to Sheerness, as had been anticipated. She was commissioned at Woolwich in April, 1868, and left England during the following month. In July, 1871, she was recommissioned at Hong-Kong, but her present Commander did not join her until May, 1874. The Assistant-Paymaster in charge is the only officer on board who has served throughout the commission.

It will be heard by many persons with regret that Count Redern, *Attaché* to the German Embassy here, is about to be removed to Stockholm on promotion.

The undermentioned retired naval officers have been awarded pensions of £50 a-year:—Commander Richard E. Bullen, vice H. N. Atkinson, deceased on September 27, 1876; Commander Goldolphin J. Burslem, vice C. Autridge, deceased on August 14, 1876; Commander Henry B. Davis, vice W. Y. Gill, deceased on October 5, 1876; Commander William Boyse, vice R. E. Pym, deceased on August 4, 1876; Commander Nilson G. Spencer, vice G. Coleman, deceased on November 8, 1876.

It has been finally arranged that Rear-Admiral Arthur Hood, C.B., will take the seat at the Admiralty Board which will become vacant by the appointment of Vice-Admiral Hornby to the Mediterranean command.

Vice-Admiral Sir J. Drummond, K.C.B., with the squadron under his command, arrived at Smyrna on the 4th inst.

The 15th instant is named as the probable date of Vice-Admiral Hornby hoisting his flag in the Alexandra as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Station.

The Navy has not been overlooked in the bestowal of honours on the proclamation of her Majesty's Indian title, Rear-Admiral Reginald Macdonald, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, having been gazetted a Kight Commander of the most exalted Order of the Star of India. He entered the Navy May 11, 1833, obtained flag rank April 1, 1870, and has been Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies since March, 1875.

An important alteration has been made in the plans of the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund. By the new arrangements, Lieutenant H. H. Kitchener, R.E., will start for the East on Tuesday next to take the command of the Survey in the field. He will have with him four non-commissioned officers of Royal Engineers, including Sergeant Armstrong, who has been on the Survey from the commencement. The programme of work for the year includes the survey of the northern district, the levelling of the Lake of Galilee, the survey of 250 miles still left in the south, and the revision of the whole country for the map. Lieutenant C. R. Conder, R.E., meantime remains at home and continues his valuable services to the Committee in the reduction to shape of his notes for the memoirs which will accompany the sheets. The delay in the publication of the "Quarterly Statement" for January is due to the deliberations of the Committee over these arrangements.

In the Cavalry of the Line there are thirteen officers holding certificates from the Staff College, viz.:—Lieutenant-Colonels Blundell, 3rd Hussars, and Arbuthnot, 14th Hussars; Majors Butler, 13th Hussars; Gonne and Boulderson, 17th Lancers; and Montgomerie, 20th Hussars; Brevet Majors the Hon. H. J. L. Wood, 12th Lancers, and Russell, 14th Hussars; Captains Buchanan, 5th Dragoon Guards; Salis-Schwabe, 6th Dragoon Guards; Campbell, 7th Dragoon Guards; Hozier, 2nd Dragoons; and Gardner, 14th Hussars. Of these, Colonels Blundell and Arbuthnot, Major Butler, and Captain Gardner have held no Staff employment. Major Gonne is Military *Attaché* at Vienna, Major Russell fills an Instructorship at the Royal Military College, Captain Salis-Schwabe is Brigade-Major at Aldershot, and Captain Hozier is well employed on the Intelligence Staff. Major Gonne was for some time Cavalry Brigade-Major in Ireland, an appointment held afterwards by Major Boulderson. Major Montgomerie was a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General in India, Captain Buchanan was for five years Brigade-Major at Malta, and Captain Campbell has only just completed six years' service as Garrison Instructor. It will be evident from this that the Horse Guards is not as blameable as it has been made to appear for the selection we announced last week of Captain Barrow as Brigade-Major of Cavalry in Ireland. The only officers unemployed at the present moment whose rank does not disqualify them are Major Russell, Captains Buchanan, Campbell, and Gardner. Brevet Major Russell's regiment being in India, his appointment could only have been made in direct contravention of the letter of the law, and for the same reason Captain Gardner was rendered ineligible. So that there were but two officers who had any shadow of a claim—Captains Buchanan and Campbell—and as each of these has enjoyed a spell of the Staff, it can scarcely be said that any great injustice has been done them. We are ever ready to plead the cause of those we feel have a grievance; but we hope we may never be led into reckless criticism. In the present instance the Horse Guards deserves to be supported. Captain Barrow's appointment has been the signal for an outburst of indignation. Yet the facts we have published should show that this annoyance has been caused rather by ignorance than anything else.

With reference to Captain Barrow's selection, another difficulty promises to arise shortly. Already Captain Salis-Schwabe is the senior Captain in the Carabiniers, and he might at any time receive promotion. But, even if he does not, it is plain he will have to vacate his appointment next year, when his regiment embarks for India, and then there will be no Staff College officer available to relieve him unless it be decided to appoint one of those who have already been employed. There is evidently a field open to Cavalry officers of a studious turn of mind. In the class which has just left the Staff College there does occur the name of one Cavalryman, and Captain Carmichael, 5th Lancers, is the sole representative of the mounted arm in the list, headed by Lieutenant D. F. Jones, R.A., of those who "passed in" in February last. It is satisfactory to know that there will be three Cavalry representatives in the class commencing its studies on the 1st proximo, viz., Captain Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Lieutenants Watson, 1st Dragoon Guards, and Lloyd, 20th Hussars. Where the prospects are so encouraging there ought to be no lack of Cavalry candidates at the entrance examination announced for July next.

We stated a fortnight since that it was probable Colonel R. M. Laffan, Commanding Royal Engineer at Gibraltar, would be offered the Governorship of Bermuda, which Major-General J. H. Lefroy, R.A., is about to vacate on the expiration of his six years. We are now informed that Colonel Laffan's assumption of the duties may be regarded as a certainty.

Captain T. H. Anstey, Royal Engineers, the officer some time since deputed by the War Office to superintend the works for the repair of the British graveyards in the Crimea, has now returned to England, and has been placed in charge of a company of Royal Engineers—the 36th—at Chatham. It may be remembered that Parliament, in 1875, voted £5,000, and last year £1,400, with the view of the graveyards being put in proper repair. It was of these sums that Captain Anstey undertook to superintend the disbursement, and the manner in which he has carried out the duty has met with hearty approval.

Captain J. Pennycuick, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, promoted on Friday last to his substantive Majority, obtained his Captain's commission October 13, 1870; the senior Line Captain on the list for his Brevet Majority is Captain J. Stanley, 47th Regiment, who has had his company since November 21, 1862. The difference between these two officers' service as Captains is therefore eight years, whilst Captain Stanley joined the Army two years before the newly-promoted Major of Engineers, and purchased his Lieutenancy and company. Verily the supersession question presents innumerable difficulties, and these will be greatly increased if it be determined to cease extending to the Linesmen the privilege of brevets, which have hitherto done something, if not much, to equalise promotion.

TBE ANNUAL NAVAL PROMOTION.

Owing to the number of promotions made during the past year in vacancies that arose from various causes, and for special services, such as were called forth in the Malay and Congo struggles and in the Arctic Expedition, the annual promotion of December 31 was decidedly limited. The following is a slight sketch of the services of those who were included in the annual gazette:—

"Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Gilford, A.D.C., entered the Navy in 1845. He obtained the rank of Lieutenant September, 1852, and served in the Imperieuse in the Baltic until the close of the Russian war, and in the Raleigh and Calcutta, on the East India and China Station, from September, 1856, until promoted to Commander, February, 1858. In the following month he obtained command of the Hornet, also at China, and brought her to England in July, 1859, when he was posted. Lord Gilford lost the use of his left arm from a wound received at the taking of Canton, and was granted a pension for wounds. He commanded the Tribune in the Pacific from March, 1862, until paid off in May, 1866; was appointed to the Hercules, for service with the Channel Squadron, in June, 1868; was transferred to the Asia, guardship, at Portsmouth, in December, 1871, which post he relinquished in March, 1874, on being appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. He has therefore been in continuous employment for the past eight and a-half years, and has the distinction of being by far the youngest Rear-Admiral in the Service, being nearly ten years younger than his next junior on the list. He has more than sixteen years' sea-time as a commissioned officer, and bids fair to attain the highest rank, being now only forty-four years of age.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Fitzgerald Foley entered the Service in 1837, and was midshipman of the Castor on the coast of Syria, and at Acre in 1840, in the Cambrian, having much boat work in 1842-43. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1846, and served in the Raleigh on the South-East Coast of America from February, 1846, till 1850, and from October, 1853, until promoted to Commander in 1855, in the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert. He commanded the Coquette from July, 1858, until posted in 1860; was Captain of the Edgar from July, 1862, until May, 1863, when he was transferred to the Revenge, and in April, 1865, removed into the Caledonia. He commanded the Cambridge gunnery-ship at Devonport from May, 1867, till May, 1871; the Britannia training-ship from August, 1871, till August, 1874; and since January, 1875, has been Captain-Superintendent at Sheerness Dockyard. From July, 1862, to the end of 1876 it has been this officer's exceptionally good fortune to be constantly employed, successive Boards of Admiralty never allowing him to go upon half pay, and, as might naturally be supposed, he was rewarded with a Captain's Good Service Pension. Thus it is that while he has eighteen years' sea-time as a commissioned officer, he has passed no fewer than fourteen years on full pay as a Captain. He is now fifty-three years of age, and will probably be retired for age while on the Vice-Admirals' List.

Rear-Admiral his Serene Highness Ernest, Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., entered the Navy in 1849, and obtained the rank of Lieutenant April, 1855. As Lieutenant he served in the Cossack in the Baltic towards the close of the Russian war and in the Victoria and Albert from December, 1856, until promoted to Commander, February 1, 1858. He was then reappointed to the Royal Yacht from July, 1858, till posted, October 25, 1860. In March, 1862, he obtained command of the Magicienne in the Mediterranean, from which ship he was appointed to the command of the Royal Yacht, April 1, 1863. Prince Leiningen has received a gold medal from the Turkish Government for distinguished service in the field with the Ottoman Army under Omar Pasha in the summer of 1854, and the Order of the Medjidie of the Fifth Class. Of the whole twenty-eight years passed by this officer in the Service, only two have been on half pay, and although he counts nearly twenty years' service as sea-time, it appears that some seventeen years of that time have been passed in the Royal Yacht. The services of the three flag officers now promoted may certainly be looked upon as exceptional, no selection being made, but strict seniority being adhered to.

Of the selections for advancement to post rank, Captain Guy Twiss stood ninth upon his list, and was employed in the Hibernia at Malta. He entered the Navy in 1848, became a Lieutenant in 1856, and Commander in 1866. Of his twenty-eight years in the Service, only three have been passed on half pay, and he held command of a sea-going ship for three years. He is a gunnery officer, has gone through a torpedo course, and has now reached the Captains' List at the reasonable age of forty-two years.

Captain Thomas Royse stood thirty-sixth on the Commanders' List. He entered the Navy in 1849, became Lieutenant in 1857, and Commander in 1868, and is now in command of the Hart, on the China Station. Of his twenty-seven years in the Service, only two have been passed on half pay, and he has held a command at sea for nearly four years and a-half. His age is forty-one years.

Captain Alfred Dale, who has been promoted out of the Britannia, was no higher than number seventy-two on the Commanders' List. He entered the Navy in 1854, became Lieutenant in 1860, and Commander in 1870. Of his twenty-two years in the Service, not one has been spent upon half pay, and he has held a command at sea for nearly four and a-half years. He obtained his Lieutenant's commission by carrying off the Beaufort Testimonial. He is a gunnery officer, and being now but thirty-six years of age, will be one of the youngest Captains in the Service.

Lieutenant Hubert Grenfell, who has been promoted to Commander's rank, should, in the ordinary course of events, have obtained this step more than a year since, on the expiration of his term of service as senior Staff officer of the gunnery-ship Excellent.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

The following General Order has been promulgated from the Horse Guards :—

The subjoined list of officers who have passed the final examination of the Staff College is published for the information of the Army, the names being arranged in regimental order. These officers will join their respective regiments (or depôts should the regiments be abroad) on Feb. 1 next—up to which date they will be considered as on leave of absence—and they will do duty therewith until May 1, when they will report themselves to the general officer commanding at Aldershot with a view to their completing the course prescribed by para. 26 of the Staff College Regulations, contained in G. O. 28 of 1876 :—

Capt. G. E. Grover (1), Royal Engineers, specially mentioned for military administration.

Lieut. H. Pilkington (2), Royal Engineers (Honours), specially mentioned for reconnaissance.

Capt. Hon. G. P. H. Villiers, Grenadier Guards.

Capt. E. J. Lynch, 3rd Regt. (Honours), specially mentioned for military drawing, &c., reconnaissance, and military art, history, &c.

Lieut. E. C. Milner, 18th Regt., specially mentioned for military drawing, &c., and military administration.

Lieut. A. J. Milner (3), 18th Regt.

Capt. A. B. Morgan (4), 19th Regt. (Honours), specially mentioned for military art, history, &c., and military administration.

Lieut. L. Marshall (5), 20th Regt.

Lieut. H. M. E. Brunker, 26th Regt. (Honours), specially mentioned for military drawing, &c.

Lieut. A. H. Fraser, 33rd Regt.

Capt. A. D. Currie (6), 41st Regt.

Lieut. F. T. C. Du Vernet, 56th Regt.

Capt. J. C. Fife (7), 65th Regt.

Capt. F. E. Lloyd (8), 76th Regt.

Capt. H. M. Bengough (9), 77th Regt.

Capt. E. C. Money (10), 87th Regt., specially mentioned for military art, history, &c.

Capt. K. D. Murray (11), 89th Regt.

Lieut. Hon. W. F. Elliot (12), 93rd Regt.

Capt. E. L. Clarke, 103rd Regt.

(1.) Capt. Grover passed a good examination in photography, and a very good examination in geology and experimental sciences as voluntary subjects.

(2.) Lieut. Pilkington passed a good examination in French as a voluntary subject, and a good examination in Russian as an extra subject.

(3.) Lieut. A. J. Milner passed a very good examination in French as a voluntary subject.

(4.) Capt. Morgan passed a very good examination in French and a good examination in German as voluntary subjects.

(5.) Lieut. Marshall passed a very good examination in French and a good examination in geology as voluntary subjects, and a good examination in Russian as an extra subject.

(6.) Capt. Currie passed a good examination in German and Hindostanee as voluntary subjects.

(7.) Capt. Fife passed a good examination in French as a voluntary subject.

(8.) Capt. Lloyd passed a very good examination in photography as a voluntary subject.

(9.) Capt. Bengough passed a good examination in French as a voluntary subject, and obtained special mention in Persian and Arabic as extra subjects.]

(10.) Capt. Money passed a good examination in photography as a voluntary subject.

(11.) Capt. Murray passed a good examination in French and photography as voluntary subjects, and obtained special mention in Dutch as an extra subject.

(12.) Lieut. the Hon. W. F. Elliot passed a good examination in German as a voluntary subject.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. The word "Lord" was omitted by accident before Reidhaven.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. Surg-Major Muschamp has vacated his appointment as medical officer, and has sailed for India for employment on the Staff in that country.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The following officers have leave to March 14:—Capts. Stevenson, Bolitho, and Gray, and Lieuts. Cole, Parke, Pryce and Dundas. The following have rejoined from leave :—Capts. Davison, Stewart, and Fitzgerald, and Lieuts. Bellwood, Wardrop, Yatman, and Barber.

4th Dragoon Guards. The *Whitehall Review* hears that "the vacancy about to be caused in the 4th Dragoon Guards by the retirement on half pay of Col. Chaplin will be filled by Brevet Lieut.-Col. Craigie, 19th Hussars. Col. Craigie entered the Service in 1848, and has seen a deal of service in India. During the mutiny he raised and commanded a regiment of Irregular Horse in the North-West Provinces. He is a regimental major of 1863."

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). Lieut. Rasch, on his retirement, has presented the regiment, of which he was always a most popular officer, with a pair of silver kettle-drums. The drums, which are of exquisite workmanship, have been manufactured by Messrs. H. Potter and Co., of Charing-cross, a firm which has long enjoyed a world-wide reputation. Col. Napier and the officers gave a ball at York on Monday evening, for which about 400 invitations were issued. Mr. Rasch's gift was given a conspicuous place in the ball-room, and was much admired by the company.

3rd Hussars. Lieuts. Berkeley and Matthews have passed the special examination for promotion, after undergoing a course of garrison instruction in India.

4th Hussars. Capt. Montague is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna. Lieut. Bracker has sailed for India in H.M.S. Crocodile, to join head-quarters on appointment from the Armagh Militia.

9th Lancers. Capt. Cleland has sailed for India in H.M.S. Crocodile, to join head-quarters from the depôt. Various accounts are given of the cause of the accident which resulted in the death of Capt. Clayton. One attributes it to a collision with another player; another statement is that the pony, rearing, threw his rider, who, when picked up, was found to have sustained severe injury to the spine. Capt. Clayton lingered in a state of unconsciousness for some hours, and died during the night. He was buried with military honours on the 27th ult. In consequence of his death, the levée and entertainment, which had been originally fixed for the 26th, were postponed to the 28th.

10th Hussars. Capt. Bulkeley sailed for India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Crocodile, to rejoin head-quarters from leave.

11th Hussars. The Simla paper says :—"A letter from Umballa says that the right wing of the 11th Hussars returned to quarters from camp on Nov. 29, followed by the left wing on the 30th. Those horses which still exhibit symptoms of farcy are to remain in camp until a clean bill of health can be established. The Hussars expect to start *en route* for the great gathering on Dec. 8. Col. Annesley joins the corps from England before it marches." Lieuts. Robarts, Hardy, and Hon. H. A. O. Gore sailed for India in H.M.S. Crocodile on Saturday last—Lieut. Roberts to join from the depôt, Lieut. Hardy on appointment from the Tower Hamlets Militia, and Lieut. Gore on appointment from the Shropshire Militia.

12th Lancers. The following officers sailed for India in H.M.S. Crocodile on Saturday last with head-quarters, viz :—Lieut.-Col. Le Quesne, Major Tait, Brevet Major Hon. J. L. Wood; Capts. L. Martin, Hon. W. J. Stewart, Hornby, Poole, and G. M. Martin: Lieuts. Mansel-Pleydell, Archdale, Case, Dean, Mack, Colquhoun, Banks (adjt.), Hill, Benson, Fulcher, Hon. A. F. H. Campbell, Nelson, and Quicke, Qrmr. Denyer, and Vet.-Surg. Wilson, with 451 non-commissioned officers and men, fourteen women, and seventy-nine children.

13th Hussars. A correspondent writes :—"No doubt you were not aware of it, but the officers of the 13th Hussars were entertained by the old officers of the regiment in London prior to their embarkation for India. A dinner was also given by the regiment to the old officers at Colchester, at which many of them appeared, and, foremost among the number was the much-esteemed Col. Gen. Lawrenson, who has always been a father to the 13th. With regard to the statement that the above custom originated with the 10th Hussars, I beg leave to state that the officers of the 13th Hussars entertained the 16th Lancers in London prior to the embarkation of the gallant 16th for India in 1864, and I believe if the 13th were now in England they would give the 16th a similar welcome home. I trust, sir, you will pardon me for calling your attention to this slight omission in your paper of Saturday last, but having passed the best and happiest days of my life in the dear old 13th, I like to see the regiment receive its due share of credit." Capt. Gifford has been employed in the Qrmr.-Gen.'s Department at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Lieut. Doyne and Vet.-Surg. Garratt sailed for India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Crocodile.

14th Hussars. Capt. Hickman sailed for India in H.M.S. Crocodile on Saturday last, to join head-quarters on promotion from the 8th Hussars. Lieut. Heron-Maxwell is *en route* to England in H.M.S. Jumna. Lieut. Tuthill has passed the special examination for promotion.

15th Hussars. Lieut. Holland has sailed for India in H.M.S. Crocodile to join head-quarters from the depôt.

16th Lancers. The following officers are on passage home with head-quarters in H.M.S. Jumna, viz. :—Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson; Major Whigham and Brevet Major Renshaw; Capts. Maillard and Graham; Lieuts. Wynter, Hill, M'Causland, Evetts, Chadwick, Taaffe, Howard, Blair, Aylmer, and Maudsley; Sub-Lieut. Beech, Rdgmr. Perry, Qrmr. O'Donnell, and Surg-Major Innes, M.D. With reference to the departure of the regiment from Secunderabad, a correspondent writes :—"The regiment is followed by the good wishes and regret of everyone at this station. It is a regiment every officer and man may well be proud of belonging to, ever ready to join in any sort of amusement, always to the fore in all kinds of sport, with their gallant and very popular colonel leading the way, whether it be dancing, riding, shooting, or polo. They have done a deal to enliven and amuse the station generally during their stay of five years. Though smitten a great deal with sickness on first arrival from being quartered in the unhealthy barracks at Secunderabad, since the move to the new barracks at North Trimulgherry no regiment could have enjoyed better health. The regiment has lately been entertained by those in the station who have often enjoyed the many festive little gatherings got up by the Lancers, and right well do both officers and men deserve the return of hospitality. It is long since any corps left so deservedly popular and so generally regretted by the inhabitants of the station." Lieut. Howard has passed the special examination for promotion, after undergoing a course of garrison instruction in India.

17th Lancers. Capt. W. G. Walmesley, late of the regiment, died at Westwood-Hall, Lancashire, on the 2nd inst., aged thirty-five years. The deceased entered the Army as cornet in the 11th Hussars, Sept. 17, 1861; became lieut., Jan. 24, 1865; exchanged to the 17th in the same year; was promoted capt., June 23, 1869; and retired in the same year by sale of his commission.

19th Hussars. Col. Jenkins has leave to March 14, Lieut.-Col. Craigie commanding in the meantime. Surg.-Major Burland, M.B., is under orders of readiness to embark for India.

Royal Artillery.

We regret to learn from Gibraltar of the sudden death which has occurred there of Capt. T. Mulrenan, 17th Brig. Capt. Mulrenan entered the Army Dec. 22, 1859, and became capt. July 10, 1872.

The gold medal for the Royal Artillery Institution prize essay has been awarded to Col. H. A. Smyth. The subject proposed and treated by Col. Smyth is with reference to the considerations affecting the positions to be taken up and the time of opening fire by Artillery in the field under various circumstances. Col. Smyth, although himself an Artillery officer, denies that the Royal Artillery have a claim to independent predominance over every other arm of the Service, and raises numerous objections to the tactical method which appeared to be bound up in it.

Major H. L. Armstrong, 5th Brig. (late Madras), died at Cannes on the 23rd inst., aged thirty-eight years. He joined the Service Dec. 12, 1857; became first lieut., Aug. 27, 1858; capt., Oct. 3, 1866; and major, Oct. 8, 1873. Capt. P. M. Rolland, 20th Brig., will obtain his battery consequent upon Major Armstrong's decease.

When the mail left India Lieut. C. H. Atchison was under orders to proceed from Ferozepore to Umballa, to join B Bat. B Brig. R.H.A.

A Bat. B Brig. R.H.A. sailed for India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Crocodile. The officers who embarked were Major H. Thornhill, Capt. T. Le Marchant, Lieuts. F. C. Ord and E. Blaksley, and Vet.-Surgs. A. E. Queripel and J. Mills.

Capt. and Adjt. J. E. Gubbins, 5th Brig., has obtained leave from India to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

C and E Bats. A Brig. R.H.A., consisting of Major A. T. G. Pearse, Capt. F. G. Gyll, Lieuts. P. H. Hammond, J. D. Legard, and B. F. Domvile, and Vet.-Surg. J. J. Ferris will arrive home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on the 5th ult.

Lieut. N. Maxwell, 4th Brig., and Vet.-Surg. G. A. A. Oliver, C Brig., sailed for India on Saturday in H.M.S. Crocodile.

Lieut. E. G. Osborne, 11th Brig., has been employed in the Qrmr.-Gen.'s Department at the Delhi Assemblage.

Gunner Charlton, who lost his toes by frostbite in Millbank Prison about two years ago while undergoing a sentence of court-martial for a military offence, was found dying in the streets at Woolwich late on Sunday night, and expired on Monday morning at the union infirmary, whither he had been conveyed by the police. Charlton, who was discharged from the Army, disappeared two months ago from his home at Plumstead, and on Sunday he sent a note to his friends to inform them that he was in the neighbourhood, but warned them not to seek him under a threat of personal violence.

The Woolwich correspondent of the *Morning Post* says :—"Major E. Maitland, R.A., whose five years' period of Staff service as Assist. Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, will terminate on Feb. 1, is directed to retain his office until April 1, when he will be succeeded in his appointment by Capt. J. F. Owen, R.A., whose present position as captain instructor in the same department will be conferred upon Capt. M. L. Porter, R.A., now serving with his battery, No. 3 of the 12sh Brig. at Malta. Capt. Porter has passed the Advanced Class."

The following exchanges of brigades of officers have been sanctioned by the authorities at the Horse Guards :—Between Lieut.-Col. L. F. Hall, 2nd Brig., Hong Kong, and Lieut.-Col. W. Denis de Vitre, 22nd Brig.; between Major Hon. R. Hare, F Bat., 9th Brig., Ahmednuggur, and Major A. Swinton, No. 3 Bat., 17th Brig., Gibraltar; between Lieut. G. A. Norton, of E Bat., 4th Brig., Neemuch, and Lieut. W. A. Smith, No. 2 Bat., 6th Brig., Aden.

The following transfers have been made :—Brevet Col. C. H. Smith, C.B., from A Brig., on sick leave, to 7th Brig., Halifax, vice Lieut.-Col. C. B. Le Mesurier; Lieut.-Col. A. H. Williams, from the 14th Brig., Newbridge, to the A Brig., Umballa, vice Col. Smith, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Peile, from the 8th Brig., Meerut, to 9th Brig., Kirkee, vice Lieut.-Col. Torriano, transferred to the 14th Brig.; Capt. J. E. Gubbins, from adjutant, 5th Brig., St. Thomas's Mount, to No. 4 Bat., 13th Brig., Peshawur; Capt. A. Swinton, from No. 4 Bat., 21st Brig., Lucknow, to F Bat., F Brig., Rawul Pindi, vice Capt. J. F. Meiklejohn, placed upon the Supy. List; Capt. J. F. Free, from Supy. List, to A Bat. F. Brig., Mean Meer, vice Taylor, placed on the Supy. List; Capt. B. L. Tolner, from the Supy. List, to B. Bat. 8th Brig., Meerut, vice O. F. Le Mottee, placed on the Supy. List; Capt. H. W. Rooke, from F. Bat., 9th Brig. Ahmednuggur, to No 4. Bat. Depôt Brig., Sheerness, vice Greenfield, deceased; Lieut. R. C. North, from G. Bat. 24th Brig., Woolwich, to C Bat. C Brig., Bangalore, vice Robinson, placed on the Supy. List; Lieut. E. de Boulay, from No. 4 Bat. 3rd Brig., Plymouth, to A Bat. 1st Brig., Aldershot; Lieut. R. M. Brady, from No. 7 Bat. 12th Brig., Malta, to C. Bat. 14th Brig., Kilkenny; Lieut. J. S. Quayle, from No. 1 Bat. 5th Brig., Tonghoo, to No. 7 Bat. Depôt Brig., Woolwich.

In the annual report of the Royal Artillery Institute, its affairs are stated to be in a very satisfactory condition. It has now 1,498 members, and a general credit balance of £2,598. The committee has retained the services of a Russian instructor through the winter, even though the class is less than the established minimum, in order that officers who may wish to study this language may have no fear of being inconvenienced by the dissolution of the class.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. T. R. Henn has been appointed adjutant and superintendent of instruction to the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Lieuts. C. Maxwell, J. G. Day, G. M. Porter, and G. K. Scott-Moncrieff have sailed for India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

Lieut. H. S. F. Haynes has applied for leave from India to England.

Brevet Col. R. D. Kerr, R.E., has been appointed commanding Royal Engineer at Jersey.

The following changes have taken place in the corps:—Col. W. J. Stuart, from leave, to Hong Kong; Brevet Col. C. G. Gordon, C.B., from Egypt to England, on leave; Capts. P. White, from Portsmouth to Malta; R. H. Vetch, from Malta to Chatham; J. A. Lyon-Campbell, from Chatham to Weymouth; R. H. Beaumont, from Leicester to Lichfield; W. E. Peck, from Chatham to Portsmouth; Sir A. W. Mackworth, Bart., from leave to Chatham; and H. L. Lewis, from Chatham to Dublin; Lieuts. H. P. Kirkwood, from Chatham to Southampton; J. B. Lindsell, from leave to Chatham; F. P. Washington, from Southampton to Bedford; J. E. Broadbent, from Allahabad to Europe, on leave; A. O. Green, from Calcutta to Lahore; St. G. M. Kirk, from Kirkee to Portsmouth; A. T. Preston, ordered home from Gibraltar; R. M. Hyslop, from Saharanpore to Bareilly; S. Smith, from Malta to Portsmouth; F. T. Maxwell, from Rajputana to Ajmere; H. W. Renny-Tailyour, from Dublin, on leave, and ordered to Gibraltar; W. F. Noel, from Portsmouth to Malta; P. Cardew, from Portsmouth to Chatham; F. H. MacDowell, from Aldershot to Chatham; A. H. Bagnold appointed to A Troop, R.E. Train, Chatham; W. V. Constable, from Rajputana to Ajmere; R. Jennings, from Punjab to Peshawur; R. F. Rawson, from Chatham to Gravesend; G. H. Sim, from Roorkee to Umballa; J. A. Ferrier, from Roorkee to Lucknow; C. R. Hoskyn, from Kurrachee to Mooltan; C. Maxwell, from leave to Roorkee; G. S. Shute, from Dover, on leave, and ordered to Madras; J. G. Day, G. M. Porter, and G. L. Scott-Moncrieff, from leave to Roorkee; H. M. Sinclair and E. R. Kenyon, from Chatham, on leave; S. C. Grant, from Cork, on leave, and ordered to Madras; and C. M. Bate, from leave to Cork Harbour. Late Bengal.—Brevet Col. H. W. Gulliver, from Lahore to Europe, on leave; Lieut.-Cols. H. A. Brownlow, from Amritsar to Allahabad; and W. Hichens, from leave to Calcutta; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Perkins and Major G. Swinton, from leave to Europe to Calcutta. Late Madras.—Lieut.-Col. J. O. Mayne, from leave to Europe to Madras; Major H. R. R. Faber, from Gujrat to Peshawur. Late Bombay.—Col. J. T. Walker, from leave to Europe to Bombay; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Bonus, from leave to Europe to Agra; Major C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., from Karwar to Europe, on leave; Major K. A. Jopp, from leave to Europe to Bombay.

1st or Royal Scots. Col. McGwire, 1st Batn., has leave to March 14, Major Hill commanding in his absence. Qrmr. Turnley, 1st Batn., has been noted for transfer to a Brigade Depôt.

2nd Queen's. Surg.-Major Tate, M.D., has vacated his appointment as medical officer of the 2nd Batn., and has sailed for India to join the Staff in that country.

3rd Buffs. Major Jones, who recently retired by sale of his commission, has arrived in England from Mauritius, to which station he some time since proceeded in command of the left wing of the 2nd Batn.

4th King's Own. The *Irish Times* says:—"Capt. Lugard is, I notice, joining the 2nd Batn. 4th King's Own at the Curragh; but his connection with the battalion will be of short duration, for I hear he is likely to be appointed to the Staff shortly, or at any rate he is to be offered a Staff appointment. Capt. Lugard was for some time employed under the Qrmr.-Gen.'s Department, engaged in surveying duties, and worked in a manner which proved him to be possessed, not only of ability, but of that important desideratum, zeal. Many an officer has abundance of the one, but, lacking the other qualification, is little or no use on the Staff."

7th Fusiliers. Lieut. Dive, 2nd Batn., has passed the special examination for promotion, after undergoing a course of garrison instruction in India. Lieut. Daunt has been appointed assist.-instr. of musketry to the 2nd Batn. Sub-Lieut. Giles, 2nd Batn., a probationer for the Indian S.C., has been posted to the 5th Bombay N.I.

9th Regiment. Brevet Major Daunt, 2nd Batn., is expected home from India in H.M.S. Jumna. Capt. Butler, 2nd Batn., has sailed for India in H.M.S. Crocodile to join head-quarters on appointment from the Half-Pay List.

12th Regiment. Local rank in India has been assigned to the following officers of the 1st Batn., viz:—Lieut.-Col. Foster to be col. from May 2, 1873; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Walker to rank as lieut.-col. from April 14, 1872; Major Bagnell to be lieut.-col. from Oct. 20, 1872; Capt. Lowry to be major from Aug. 31, 1875; Lieut. Townshend to be capt. from Dec. 9, 1874; and Lieut. M. J. Sawyer to be capt. from Sept. 9, 1876. Lieut. Pike, 2nd Batn., is expected home in H.M.S. Jumna, which left Bombay on the 5th ult.

14th Regiment. Lieut. de Trafford, 1st Batn., is expected home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on the 5th ult. Lieut. Morris, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating first wing subaltern of the 16th Bengal N.I. on probation.

15th Regiment. Major Dashwood is under orders of readiness to embark for India to join the 2nd Batn., on his recent promotion. Capt. Le Mottee, 2nd Batn., is expected home from India in H.M.S. Jumna. Lieut. Ward, Paymr.-Sergt. W. Speak, Sergt. S. Whitney, Corpl. C. Lascelles, and Privates J. Ford and G. Melville, 2nd Batn., have passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

16th Regiment. Lieuts. Lloyd and Lamb, 2nd Batn., have passed the special examination for promotion. Lieut. Shreiber, 2nd Batn., sailed on Saturday for India in H.M.S. Crocodile, to join on appointment from the 2nd Royal Middlesex Militia.

21st Fusiliers. Major Hazlerigg, 2nd Batn., has been told off for duty with the Brigade Depôt at Ayr. "Hussar" writes to the *Whitehall Review*:—"Till 1874, both the 1st and 2nd Batns. of the 21st maintained, whilst serving in the Madras Presidency, regimental pipers. They had no official right to do so, but the officers paid for and equipped the men, and in India no objection was raised to the innovation. In course of time, however, the 2nd Batn. returned to England, and all went well until the regiment was quartered with a Highland corps, when the usurpation of their 'sacred music' by a regiment not entitled to the honour of pipers proved more than the kilted warriors could stand. A protest was made, and an order from the Horse Guards promptly suppressed the Fusilier pipes. The 1st Batn. was at that time quartered in Fort St. George, Madras, and an intimate friend of mine was deputy-assistant quartermaster-general on the district Staff; and one day a letter from the adjutant-general was received ordering the 1st Batn. to discontinue their pipes also (in 1874). It is nevertheless very easy to understand that official sanction for pipers has been prayed for, and obtained, for in point of fact the 21st are the 'Royal Scots Fusiliers,' and fought under that designation in their earliest campaigns. The words 'Royal North British' were subsequently given to the regiment, it is believed, on account of the frequent mistakes made in the transmission of correspondence—the old title being too like that of the 'Scots Fusilier Guards.'"

22nd Regiment. Capt. Straton, 2nd Batn., has been appointed station Staff officer at Raneekhet, vice Lieut. Oakes, proceeding home with his battalion, the 2nd Batn. 19th Foot.

23rd Fusiliers. Writing from Gibraltar on the 24th ultimo, a correspondent says:—"On Wednesday evening the 23rd R. W. F. gave their second monthly entertainment in the Recreation-room, Casemate Barracks. The room was densely crowded, although the number of reserved seats were limited to fifty, to allow of more room for the men, for whom these entertainments are specially got up. Mr. Morris, R.W.F., sang 'Tommy make room for your Uncle' in capital style; and was followed by Mrs. Millet, who gave a 'Daisy' song in a most charming manner, and as an encore, which was loudly demanded, graciously gave 'Home, Sweet Home.' Mrs. Connell played a beautiful arrangement of Scotch airs on the pianoforte, and the first part was brought to a most successful and laughable conclusion by Byron's domestic drama, entitled 'The Rosebud of Stinging-Nettle Farm,' the characters including Farmer, Sergt. Bolstridge, R.W.F.; Squire, Mr. Archdale; Giles, Mr. Palk, R.W.F.; Hugly, Mr. Bridgman; and Rose, Mr. Morris, R.W.F. The second part consisted of a stump oration, songs, quips, puns, and jokes of the minstrel troupe of the regiment, who acquitted themselves remarkably well, especially in the choruses, the pianissimo parts of which sounded most effective."

25th Regiment. The following officers of the 1st Batn. have leave to March 14, viz.:—Capts. Norman and Knox, Lieuts. Mahew, Whiting, Griffiths, Evans, and Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bart.

34th Regiment. Capt. Treeve is officiating as station Staff officer at Ferozepore. Capt. Boggs is expected home from India in H.M.S. Jumna. Sub-Lieut. Marriott has qualified for promotion.

39th Regiment. Col. Currie has applied for leave from India to England. Capt. Wynen, on being relieved of his appointment of officiating brigade-major, Morar, was ordered to proceed to Jhansi, there to await the arrival of his regiment.

43rd Light Infantry. Lieut. Sawyer has passed the special examination for promotion.

44th Regiment. Lieut. Morrell is *en route* to England from India in H.M.S. Jumna. Lieut. Wynyard has been granted leave to England for twelve months, on private affairs. Lieut. Kelly has passed the special examination for promotion.

45th Regiment. Lieut. Bulpett has passed the special examination for promotion.

ROYAL MARINES.

Leave of absence has been granted the following officers, viz.:—Capt. R. Woollcombe, six weeks; Capt. and Brevet Major G. Brydges, one month in extension; Lieut. A. E. Chapman, one month; Lieut. C. H. Powell, two months; Capt. W. H. Wroot, two months; Lieut. A. E. Sparshott, fourteen days in extension; Capt. and Musketry Instructor A. H. Ozzard, six weeks; Capt. E. O. B. Gray, two months; Lieut. H. H. Morgan, 7th to 31st inst. in extension; Lieut. F. M. Eden, 1st to 31st inst.

Medals for long service and good conduct have been awarded to Sergt. Chas. Walker, 7th Company; Colour-Sergt. Wm. Wood, 30th Company; Private Elijah Pain, 30th Company; and Private Wm. Ellard, 6th Company.

Lieut. and Adjt. Henry Fuller, Paymaster of the Chatham Division (borne for service at the depôt), has been promoted to captain at the Portsmouth Division, Dec. 15, 1876, vice Carrington, appointed barrack-master.

Capt. J. W. Scott to be musketry instructor at the Chatham Division (for service at the depôt, Deal), dated Dec. 15, 1876, vice Carrington, appointed barrack-master.

Lieut. A. St. L. Burrowes to be adjutant at the Chatham Division (for service at the depôt, Deal), dated Dec. 15, 1876, vice Fuller promoted.

Lieut. R. A. D. Ramsay to be assistant musketry instructor at the Portsmouth Division, dated Jan. 7, 1877, vice Lecky, period of service expired.

Lieut. W. P. Wright to be assistant musketry instructor at the Chatham Division, dated Jan. 1, 1877, vice Champion, period of service expired.

Lieut. C. S. F. Fagan, R.M.L.I., who, since 1870, has been employed in the Civil Service of Japan, has been reappointed to the Chatham Division from the Seconded List, his engagement with the Japanese Government having terminated.

Detachments of non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A. and R.M.L.I., to the number of 105, embarked on board the Alexandra on Monday at Chatham. The detachments were under the command of Capt. Welch, R.M.A., Lieut. Noble, R.M.A., and Lieut. Wilkinson, R.M.L.I.

The following appeared in General Orders, at Walmer, upon Dr. Bremner having completed his term as principal medical officer of the depôt:—"The colonel-commanding, on taking leave of him, cannot but express his appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him, and he feels assured that Dr. Bremner has, by his jovial and kindly manner and readiness to attend to those in need of him, endeared himself to all ranks, married or single, and that he carries with him their wishes for his future welfare."

51st Light Infantry. Brevet Major Trydell is expected home from India in H.M.S. Jumna. Lieut. Gartside-Tipping has leave to Calcutta to April 20, to study the native languages.

54th Regiment. Brevet Major Tighe is expected home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

59th Regiment. Capt. Frampton is expected home from India in H.M.S. Jumna. Lieut. Kennedy contemplates retirement.

60th Rifles. Lieut. Lovett, 2nd Batn., is expected home from India in H.M.S. Jumna. Lieut. Hope was appointed to officiate as instructor of musketry to the 2nd Batn., vice Lieut. Okeden, appointed temporary aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

62nd Regiment. Lieut. A. L. Dennis died at Chukrata on Nov. 26. The deceased entered the Service June 12, 1869; and became lieut., Oct. 28, 1871. Lieut. Hayne is expected to arrive home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed on the 5th ult.

63rd Regiment. Lieut. Studdy is expected home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on the 5th ult.

64th Regiment. The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:—"I was much pleased when I noticed in the *Standard* an announcement that Lieut.-Col. Barker, 64th Regt., had been selected for the office of Assistant Director of Military Education, as I am sure all must have been who have at any time met the very genial little officer, and know how able he is, and in what a quiet and unostentatious manner he invariably conducts whatever duties he may have assigned to him. 'Hart' records the services the colonel performed in Persia in 1857, and in India during the campaign of 1857-58. But General Hart's list, comprehensive though it may be, fails in one respect—it gives no particulars of the capacity of the many officers of whose services before the enemy it takes full notice. Could the general undertake so large a task, and one which would earn for him so many friends—and if the truth must be written, so many enemies too—he could not fail to speak flatteringly of the officer who has been selected as successor to the lamented Major Greentree on the staff of the Director of Military Education."

65th Regiment. Brevet Major Gordon has been appointed to act as interpreter, vice Lieut. Westmorland.

72nd Highlanders. Lieut. Swiney sailed for India on Saturday in H.M.S. Crocodile, to join head-quarters on appointment from the Royal Pembroke Artillery Militia.

81st Regiment. Lieut. Farrant is to be appointed adjt., vice Lieut. Brereton, resigned.

83rd Regiment. Capt. Cartwright is about to retire from the Service, and will arrive in England in the course of a few days from India to arrange with the Army Purchase Commission. Sub-Lieuts. Anson and Marling have passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee. Sub-Lieuts. Beville and Warden have qualified for promotion.

85th Light Infantry. Capts. Galbraith and Atkinson and Lieut. Langford have been appointed to act as a committee of paymastership, Capt. Galbraith carrying out the duties on the responsibility of the committee.

87th Fusiliers. The regiment was conveyed from Halifax, N.S., to Bermuda in H.M.S. Tamar.

88th Connaught Rangers. The following officers have leave to March 14:—Brevet Major Moore, Capt. Bowen, and Lieuts. Maher, Mann, Kell, and Moore.

92nd Highlanders. Lieut. Grant is expected to arrive home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on the 5th ult.

94th Regiment. Capt. Tribe is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

97th Regiment was conveyed from Bermuda to Nova Scotia in H.M.S. Tamar, which has just arrived at Portsmouth with the 1st Batn. 60th Rifles.

102nd Fusiliers. Capt. Stevens has joined the depôt for two years' duty.

108th Regiment. Lieut. Starr is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna. Lieut. Foulger obtains the company vacant by Capt. Hifferman's retirement.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut.-Col. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, 1st Batn., has leave from Dublin to March 14, Major Lord E. Clinton commanding the battalion in the meantime. The following officers of the 1st Batn. have leave to March 14, viz.:—Major Bunbury, Capt. Fryer, Lieuts. Lord E. Clanmorris, Russell, Burn, and Lane, and Sub-Lieut. Lamb. Lieut. Lord Clanmorris has been appointed to the Staff of his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland as an extra aide-de-camp. Brevet Major Seymour obtains the majority vacant in consequence of Major Musgrave's retirement.

61st Brigade Depot (Ayr). The officers entertained the men on Christmas Day. The sergeants held their annual reunion in the sergeants' mess, where a large party of friends, civil and military, were entertained.

Medical Department. Surgs.-Major W. H. Muschamp, R. Tate, M.D., J. Landale, M.D., D. C. Grosse, J. M'N. Beatty, and J. Wallace, and Surg. J. E. Purdon sailed for India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Crocodile. The following officers are expected home in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on the 5th ult., viz.:—Surg.-Major G. D. N. Leake and Surgs. W. B. Major, R. C. Parkinson, A. H. Stokes, and G. Duncan. Surg. W. B. Slaughter has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

Chaplains' Department. The Rev. G. C. Williams, D.D., has been appointed chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The *Dublin Express* thus refers to the departure of Rev. C. J. Hort, M.A., who has taken up duty at Chatham:—"The soldiers of the Dublin garrison of all ranks have sustained a serious loss in the removal of the Rev. Mr. Hort, their able and popular chaplain, to England. Mr. Hort filled the office of Chaplain to the Forces during two distinct periods, embracing several years, and won the hearts of the men as well as the officers by his genial manner, his indefatigable zeal and energy in the discharge of his ministerial duties, and the kindly interest he took in everything which related to the moral and religious improvement of the soldiers. When leaving Dublin in 1855 he was presented with a valuable testimonial, and in his second term of service he has proved himself worthy of the popularity he enjoyed. He possesses rare qualifications for such an office from his long experience in the Service, his thorough acquaintance with various phases of military character, and his wonderful tact. No minister of the Church has ever been more devoted to his sacred trust, or more successful. He did a very large amount of useful and permanent work in an unobtrusive way, and we are not surprised to learn that in all ranks of the Service his removal to a different sphere of duty is regretted."

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

2nd (East) Norfolk. New barracks have been purchased at Great Yarmouth by the county of Norfolk as head-quarters for the regiment.

Oxford. The change of facings from yellow to white, in order to assimilate the uniform to that of the 52nd Light Infantry, with which the regiment is affiliated under the localization system, has been officially sanctioned, and is to be carried out forthwith.

1st Royal Surrey. Orders are issued for the establishment of the regiment to be reduced by two companies.

3rd Royal Surrey. The establishment has been reduced from ten to eight companies.

The following medical officers have applied to be placed on the new departmental list, viz.:—Surgs. J. L. Gaussen, M.D., Antrim; E. Rawson, M.D., Carlow; H. P. Franklin, M.D., Leitrim; G. D. Mansfield, Fermanagh; and E. D. Dickson, M.B., Dublin City; and Assist.-Surgs. D. Taggart, M.D., Antrim Artillery; and D. Jacob, M.D., Queen's Co.

VOLUNTEERS.

Purchase in the Army has been abolished, but not in the Volunteers. We (*Whitehall Review*) hear that a landed proprietor in the North of England, desiring to obtain command of a local battalion, had to pay into the funds of the corps several thousand pounds. In the metropolitan district an ex-Linesman recently paid £700, and another £500, for his commission as lieutenant-colonel. The fact is that the Government capitation grant is, even where the strictest economy is observed, quite inadequate; heavy expenses, therefore, devolve upon the officers, who, in some cases, are for ever putting their hands into their pockets.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

5th Bengal N.I. Capt. H. F. Woodlock, qrmr., has been appointed an assistant military accountant on probation, with effect from Oct. 23.

8th Bengal N.I. The name of Col. T. A. Carey, commandant, has been placed on the Indian Gradation List of major-generals from July 22 last, in consequence of the death of Gen. H. C. M. Cox, Bengal Infantry.

16th Bengal N.I. Lieut. C. H. Morris, 14th Foot, having become a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed first wing subaltern on probation.

21st Bengal N.I. The *Times of India* correspondent at Rawul Pindee, writing on the 1st ult., says:—"It is seldom that one witnesses such consternation and grief as were displayed here last Tuesday morning when intelligence was brought in that poor Lieut. W. Harris, of the 21st Punjab N.I., had been shot dead by a murderous, bloodthirsty Afghan sepoy of his own regiment. The scene of the catastrophe was at the regimental butts, where a section of recruits were going through a preliminary course of ball practice under Lieut. Harris' command. It appears the section had done very badly, and Lieut. Harris censured the worst shots. The slight and well-merited censure administered seems to have incensed the Afghan, who in a momentary fit of passion stepped suddenly forward, and after aiming at the target wheeled round and deliberately discharged his rifle at Lieut. Harris, who fell mortally wounded. The sepoy endeavoured to effect his escape, and accordingly made way towards an adjoining field, the whole section firing after him, without, however, hitting him. Once under cover the assassin discharged five rounds at his pursuers, happily without hitting anyone, when, having expended all his ammunition, he surrendered, and was immediately removed into custody. Lieut. Harris was buried on Wednesday morning amidst the universal grief of all who knew him. The *cortège* that followed his remains was an imposing one, consisting of almost every European officer, civil and military, in the station, and the whole of the native officers and men of the 21st P. N. I. Great sympathy is felt for Major Harris, brother of the deceased, who commands the 11th N.I., stationed here. The murderer has been tried by court-martial, and the proceedings sent up to Army head-quarters for confirmation. There is little doubt as to what the sentence will be, but it is to be regretted that any delay should have been allowed to take place in the execution of the miscreant. Summary punishment in cases of this sort is the only effectual means of making an impression on the natives. There are, of course, many wild opinions expressed in connexion with this unfortunate occurrence, some tending to establish a parallel between it and events which preceded the mutiny of 1857; but, from the closest enquiry, there seems to be no room for believing that a spirit of insubordination or disloyalty exists among the men of the 21st P. N. I. or any of the other native corps located in these parts. At any rate, it is satisfactory to feel that the blind confidence reposed in the native soldiery prior to 1857, which resulted so disastrously, no longer exists, and that the first signs of disloyalty on their part will be visited with prompt, and there is little doubt effectual punishment."

27th Bengal N.I. Capt. G. H. Jackson, adjt., has obtained furlough to England for two years.

33rd Bengal N.I. The services of Lieut. C. T. Bingham, adjt., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce in India.

34th Bengal N.I. Surg.-Major F. Odevaine, M.D., has returned to India from England, and resumed medical charge.

36th Bengal N.I. Capt. C. H. Forster, Bengal General List, doing duty with the 39th N.I., has, at his own request, been transferred to the 36th.

40th Bengal N.I. Surg.-Major H. F. Williams, M.D., officiating depty. surg.-gen., Lucknow Circle, on being relieved by Depty. Surg.-Gen. H. M. Cannon, M.B., was to proceed to Delhi to await the arrival of his regiment, to resume medical charge.

42nd Bengal N.I. Lieut. H. FitzG. Stevens, first wing subaltern, has returned to India from England, and resumed duty from leave.

5th Punjab Cavalry. The following appointments have been made:—Capt. F. S. Carr, adjt., to officiate as second squadron officer during the period Major F. Hammond may officiate as second in command and squadron officer, vice Capt. J. C. Stewart, proceeded on furlough—Capt. W. J. Vousden to officiate as adjt., Capt. J. B. Watts to officiate as third squadron officer, and Lieut. C. F. Gambier to officiate as first squadron subaltern.

1st Punjab Infantry. Capt. R. H. Campbell, first wing subaltern, has been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate.

2nd Punjab Infantry. Capt. A. H. Turner, wing officer, has returned to India from England and resumed duty from leave. Capt. A. D. Strettell, adjt., has applied for furlough to England on medical certificate.

4th Punjab Infantry. Major F. T. Bainbridge, commandant, has returned to India from England and resumed command.

6th Punjab Infantry. Major B. R. Chambers, commandant, has obtained furlough to England for one year on private affairs.

Central India Horse. Capt. J. Colledge, third squadron officer, has passed the special examination for promotion on the termination of a course of garrison instruction.

1st Sikh Infantry. Capt. A. F. Lambe, adjt., has returned to India from England and resumed duty from leave.

2nd Madras Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Stainforth, commandant, obtains the rank of col. from Nov. 30, 1876.

3rd Madras N.I. Lieut. E. A. E. Wylly, second wing subaltern, has passed the special examination for promotion.

4th Madras N.I. Surg.-Major D. Kearney, in medical charge, has been granted leave to the eastern coast, Bangalore, and the Neilgherries for one year.

9th Madras N.I. Lieut. M. E. Welch, second wing subaltern, has passed the special examination for promotion.

10th Madras N.I. Major G. Rowlandson, wing officer, has passed the special examination for promotion, after undergoing a course of garrison instruction.

25th Madras N.I. Lieut. A. W. Carter, adjt., has passed the special examination for promotion.

37th Madras N.I. A jamadar has been brought before a court of inquiry, charged with having been drunk at regimental drill. This is the third occasion of his having got into trouble. He was tried by court-martial for his first offence on the score of inebriety. The second occasion of his being brought to trial resulted in a sentence of six months' suspension, connected with which trial was an additional charge for breaking his arrest, in consequence of having been refused leave to attend his father's funeral while under confinement—a circumstance which enlisted the sympathy of Sir Neville Chamberlain for the offender, and led to the remission of the sentence, while it involved the removal of the late Col. Macaulay from the command of the regiment. The present is, therefore, the third instance of alleged misconduct.

1st Bombay Light Cavalry. Capt. A. Currie, adjt., has been confirmed in his appointment as commandant of the Governor of Bombay's Body Guard from Sept. 11. Lieut. E. L. Elliot, second squadron subaltern, has passed the special examination for promotion.

3rd Bombay Cavalry. Capt. M. W. Stevens, adjt., has passed the special examination for promotion on the termination of a course of garrison instruction.

Poona Horse. Lieut. H. Hay, second squadron subaltern, has passed the special examination for promotion.

Sind Horse. Lieut. F. Abbott, second squadron subaltern, has passed the special examination for promotion.

8th Bombay N.I. Surg.-Major E. Morton has been appointed medical officer.

21st Bombay N.I. Lieut. R. S. Simpson, adjt., has passed the special examination for promotion.

23rd Bombay N.I. Capt. J. T. Watling, adjt., has passed the special examination for promotion after undergoing a course of garrison instruction in India. Lieut. E. C. Kellie, second wing subaltern, has been appointed station Staff officer at Indore.

27th Bombay N.I. Capt. M. H. Nicolson, first wing subaltern, has passed the special examination for promotion on the termination of a course of garrison instruction. Capt. Nicolson has been employed in the Political Department during the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Lieut. W. G. W. Macbay, adjt., has passed the special examination for promotion.

28th Bombay N.I. Capt. F. C. Singleton, adjt., has passed the special examination for promotion on the termination of a course of garrison instruction.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, December 30, 1876.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers—Liverpool Brigade: George Augustus Coombe, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., to be Hon. Surg.

January 1, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Aug. 5, 1875, the undermentioned promotions, to date Dec. 31, 1876, have been made:—Rear-Admiral F. B. P. Seymour, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral in H.M.'s Fleet. Capts. the Right Hon. R. James, Lord Gilford, the Hon. F. A. C. Foley, and his Serene Highness Ernest Leopold Victor Charles Auguste Joseph Emich, Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., to be Rear-Admirals in H.M.'s Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions, on the Retired List, have also taken place, from the same date:—Capts. D. McL. Mackenzie, J. Seccombe, V. F. F. E. G. A. C. Friedrich, Count Gleichen, J. G. Pickford, W. E. A. Gordon, C.B., R. D. Aldrich, and H. Trollope to be Rear-Admirals on the Retired List.

The following promotions have also been made, from the same date:—Coms. G. O. Twiss, T. H. Royse, and A. T. Dale to be Capts. in H.M.'s Fleet. Lieut. H. H. Grenfell to be Commander in H.M.'s Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Staff-Com. T. W. Sulivan has been placed on the Retired List from the 31st ult., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt.

Royal Marines—The undermentioned promotion has taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry—Lieut. and Adjt. H. Fuller to be Capt., vice Carrington, appointed Barrack-master; Dec. 15, 1876.

January 3, 1877.

Nav.-Lieut. J. J. Covey has been promoted to the rank of Staff Com. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of this date.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Nav.-Lieut. C. W. McConachy has been placed on the Retired List from this date.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 5, 1877.

85th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. A. C. Errington to be Col., vice Lieut.-Gen. G. Campbell, C.B., deceased; Dec. 23, 1876.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, January 2, 1877.

2nd Royal Cheshire—Capt. E. A. Carey, 22nd Foot, to be Adjt., vice Major W. H. Paul, whose term of service in that appointment has expired; Jan. 1, 1877.

West Kent—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. R. T. G. G. Monypenny resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; Jan. 1, 1877.

THE INDIA GAZETTE.

(From *London Gazette* Extraordinary.)

War Office, Pall Mall, Jan. 1.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the proclamation this day at Delhi of the addition of Empress of India to her Majesty's royal style and titles, to approve of the honorary rank of General in the Army being conferred on his Highness Jioji Rao Sindia, Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., and his Highness Ranbir Singh, Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere, G.C.S.I.; dated Jan. 1, 1877.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the proclamation this day at Delhi of the addition of Empress of India to her Majesty's royal style and titles, to give orders for the appointment of Gen. his Highness Jioji Rao Sindia, Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., to be an honorary member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

India Office, Jan. 1.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the proclamation this day at Delhi of the addition of Empress of India to her Majesty's royal style and titles, to nominate his Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and to make the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the said Most Exalted Order:—

To be Knights Grand Commanders.—His Highness Ram Singh Maharao, Raja of Bundi; his Highness Jaswant Singh, Maharaja of Bhurtpore; his Highness Ishri Prasad Narain Singh, Maharaja of Benares; and his Highness Azim Jar Zahir-ud-dowla Bahadur, Prince of Arcot.

To be Knights Commanders.—His Highness Shivaji Chatrapati, Rajah of Kolhapore; James Fitzjames Stephen, Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel, late Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; his Highness Raja Anand Rao, Puar of Dhar; Arthur Hobhouse, Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel, Second Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; his Highness Man Singjee Raj Sahib of Drangdra; Edward Clive Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Third Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; his Highness The Jam Shri Vibhajee of Naunagar; Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, Bart., C.B., Bengal Civil Service, Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; and Rear-Admiral Reginald John Macdonald, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.

To be Companions—Saiad Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Bunganapilly; John Henry Morris, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner Central Provinces; Jowala Sohai, Dewan of Cashmere; Whitley Stokes, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department; Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayan Mandlik, member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations; George Thornhill, Esq., Madras Civil Service, first member of the Board of Revenue, Madras; B. Krishnaiengar, Officiting Deputy Commissioner, Mysore; Augustus Rivers Thompson, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Acting Chief Commissioner, British Burmah; Azam Gowrisanker Ude Sanker, Joint Administrator of Bhaunagar; Thomas Henry Thornton, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Acting Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; Shashia Shastri, Dewan of Travancore; Alexander M'Laurin Monteath, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Director-General of the Post-office; Bukshee Khoman Singh, Commander of the Forces of his Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore; Theodore Cracraft Hope, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Acting Secretary to the Government of India Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department; Huzrut Nur Khan, Minister of Jowrah; Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Acting Commissioner of Police, Calcutta; Govind Das, Seth of Muttra; Major Thomas Candy, Bombay Invalid Establishment; Dosobhai Framjee, Second Police Magistrate, Bombay; Major Robert Groves Sandeman, Bengal S.C.; Capt. Leopold John Herbert Grey, Bengal S.C.; Capt. Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, Bengal S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Kohat; George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Edin., late Bombay Medical Service; George Welsh Kellner, Esq., Accountant-General, Military Department, Calcutta; Edwin Arnold, Esq., late Principal Poonah College, Bombay.

A War Game was played at the Club-house, Aldershot, on Thursday, of which the following was the general idea:—An invading army, investing Oxford, has detached a force (blue) to collect supplies in the Thames Valley between Wallingford and Reading. A force (red) for the relief of Oxford is assembling at Aldershot. No signallers or carriage for Infantry allowed. Players.—Red—Capt. Traill, 19th Foot. Blue—Capt. Hart, B.M. Umpire—Col. Fox-Strangways, R.A. Assist.-Umpires—Major Haldane, 64th Foot; Capt. Cardew, D.A.Q.M.G.; and Capt. Hood, B.M.

The following sub-lieuts. sailed for India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Crocodile to join the head-quarters of their regiments, on appointment, viz.:—Baker, 1st Batn. 3rd Foot; Adams and Carpendale, 1st Batn. 12th Foot; Hyslop, 1st Batn. 17th Foot; Turner, 1st Batn. 25th Foot; Arnot, 34th Foot; Watson, 39th Foot; Eccles, 43rd Foot; Bowring, 54th Foot; Legh, 2nd Batn. 60th Foot; Ramsden and Arbuthnot, 67th Foot; and Maxwell, 89th Foot.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the depôt is stationed.]

Corrected up to January 6.

	Year in which the corps last went on or returned from foreign service.	*Foreign Station to or from which it last changed.*
1st Life Guards—St. John's Wood	1816	France
2nd—Windsor	1816	France
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park	1816	France
1st Dragoon Guards—Manchester	1866	Madras
2nd—Cahir	1870	Bombay
3rd—Dublin	1868	Abyssinia
4th—Dundalk	1856	Crimea
5th—Ballincollig	1856	Crimea
6th—York	1861	Bengal
7th—Newbridge	1867	Bengal
1st Dragoons—Norwich	1856	Crimea
2nd—Leeds	1856	Crimea
3rd Hussars—Mhow; Canterbury	1868	Bombay
4th—Rawul Pindee; Canterbury	1867	Bengal
5th Lancers—Aldershot	1874	Bengal
6th Dragoons—Dublin	1867	Bombay
7th Hussars—Edinburgh	1870	Bengal
8th—Aldershot	1864	Bengal
9th Lancers—Sealkote; Canterbury	1875	Bengal
10th Hussars—Muttra; Canterbury	1873	Bengal
11th—Umballa: Canterbury	1866	Bombay
12th Lancers—Secunderabad: Canterbury	1876	Secundrbd.
13th Hussars—Lucknow; Canterbury	1874	Bengal
14th—Bangalore; Canterbury	1876	Bangalore
15th—Meerut; Canterbury	1869	Bombay
16th Lancers—Shorncliffe	1877	Secundrbd.
17th—Aldershot	1865	Madras
18th Hussars—Colchester	1876	Bangalore
19th—Longford	1870	Bengal
20th—Brighton	1872	Bengal
21st—Hounslow	1873	Bengal
Grenadier Guards, 1st bat.—Chelsea	1864	Canada
2nd bat.—Wellington Barracks	1842	Canada
3rd bat.—Chelsea	1856	Crimea
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat.—Well. Bks.	1856	Crimea
2nd bat.—Windsor	1842	Canada
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat.—Shorncliffe	1856	Crimea
2nd bat.—Tower	1864	Canada
1st Foot, 1st bat.—Mullingar; Dunbar	1870	Madras
2nd bat.—Mean Meer; Dunbar	1866	Bombay
2nd Foot, 1st bat.—Ahmednuggur; Guildford	1866	Aden
2nd bat.—Aldershot; Guildford	1866	Bermuda
3rd Foot 1st bat.—Bengal: Canterbury	1866	Bengal
2nd bat.—Cape of Good Hope; Canterbury	1876	Cape
4th Foot, 1st bat.—Gibraltar; Curragh	1874	Gibraltar
2nd bat.—Curragh	1868	NovaScotia
5th Foot, 1st bat.—Allahabad; Woolwich	1866	Bengal
2nd bat.—Woolwich	1867	Cape
6th Foot, 1st bat.—Roorkee; Dover	1867	Bengal
2nd bat.—Dover	1867	Jamaica
7th Foot, 1st bat.—Dublin; Woolwich	1870	Aden
2nd bat.—Belgaum; Woolwich	1873	Bombay
8th Foot, 1st bat.—Peshawur (for Nowshera); Aldershot	1866	Malta
2nd bat.—Aldershot	1868	Malta
9th Foot, 1st bat.—Colchester; Yarmouth	1870	Cape
2nd bat.—Rawul Pindee; Yarmouth	1874	Bengal
10th Foot, 1st bat.—Penang (for England); Warley	1864	Cape
2nd bat.—Dover	1873	Burmah
11th Foot, 1st bat.—Jubbulpore (for England); Exeter	1864	Bengal
2nd bat.—Aldershot; Exeter	1870	Cape
12th Foot, 1st bat.—Umballa; Gravesend	1876	Umballa
2nd bat.—Fort William; Tilbury Fort	1864	Bengal
13th Foot, 1st bat.—Cape of G.H.; Aldershot	1867	Gibraltar
2nd bat.—Aldershot	1867	Mauritius
14th Foot, 1st bat.—Seetapore; Bradford	1867	Malta
2nd bat.—Belfast; Bradford	1870	Melbourne
15th Foot, 1st bat.—Sheffield	1870	Bermuda
2nd bat.—*Poona*; Sheffield	1875	Bengal
16th Foot, 1st bat.—Gosport Forts	1870	Nova Scotia
2nd bat.—Secunderabad; Gosport Forts	1876	Secunderabad
17th Foot, 1st bat.—Peshawur; Newport, S.W.	1870	Bengal
2nd bat.—Mhow; Newport, S.W.	1876	Poona
18th Foot, 1st bat.—Bareilly; Fermoy	1872	Malta
2nd bat.—Fermoy	1870	Sydney
19th Foot, 1st bat.—Aldershot	1871	Bengal
2nd bat.—*En route* to England; Aldershot	1863	Burmah
20th Foot, 1st bat.—Halifax, N.S.; Aldrsht.	1873	Bermuda
2nd bat.—Aldershot	1872	Mauritius
21st Foot, 1st bat.—Rangoon; Ayr	1869	Bombay
2nd bat.—Portsmouth; Ayr	1873	Madras
22nd Foot, 1st bat.—Fleetwood	1869	N. Brnswk
2nd bat.—Raneekhet; Fleetwood	1873	Bengal
23rd Foot, 1st bat.—Dublin	1869	Bombay
2nd bat.—Gibraltar; Dublin	1874	Gibraltar
24th Foot, 1st bat.—Cape of G. H.; Brecon	1866	Malta
2nd bat.—Dover; Brecon	1873	Madras
25th Foot, 1st bat.—Fyzabad; Shorncliffe	1875	Fyzabad
2nd bat.—Shorncliffe	1876	Aden
26th Foot,—Glasgow; Paisley	1875	Bengal.
27th—Malta; Colchester	1876	Malta
28th—Hong Kong; Bristol	1868	Gibraltar
29th—Chatham	1873	Barbadoes
30th—Chatham; Burnley	1869	Nova Scotia
31st—Portland; Kingston	1876	Gibraltar
32nd—Cape (for England); Devonport	1865	Gibraltar
33rd—Kamptee; Chatham	1876	Kamptee
34th—Ferozepore; Carlisle	1875	Ferozepore
35th—Barbadoes; Chichester	1875	Jamaica
36th—Devonport	1875	Bengal
37th—Gosport	1875	Bengal
38th—Manchester	1872	Bengal
39th—Dugshai (for Jhansie); Weymouth	1869	Bengal
40th—Dum Dum; Buttevant	1872	Bengal
41st—Pembroke; Cardiff	1875	Aden.
42nd—Malta; Perth	1874	Malta.
43rd—Bellary; Birr	1872	Madras
44th—Secunderabad; Warley	1871	Madras
45th—Bangalore; Newport, S.W.	1864	Bombay
46th—Bermuda; Devonport	1876	Bermuda
47th—Jersey	1869	Barbadoes
48th—Cannanore; Northampton	1868	Malta
49th—Portsmouth	1875	Bombay
50th—Kinsale; Maidstone	1869	N. S. Wales
51st—Peshawur; Colchester	1872	Bengal
52nd—Plymouth; Oxford	1868	Malta
53rd—Birr	1875	Bermuda
54th—Morar; Cork	1871	Bengal
55th—Aden (for England); Carlisle	1863	Bengal
56th—Kurrachee (for Aden); Warley	1871	Bombay
57th—Ceylon; Woolwich	1873	Ceylon
58th—Aldershot; Northampton	1874	Bengal
59th—Agra (for Dugshai); Burnley	1867	Ceylon
60th—1st bat.—Portsmouth	1876	NovaScotia
2nd bat.—Meerut; Winchester	1867	Bengal
3rd bat.—Winchester	1857	Madras
4th bat.—Agra	1876	Agra
61st Foot—Aldershot; Bristol	1872	NovaScotia
62nd—Chukrata; Kilkenny	1869	Bengal
63rd—Jhansie (for Mean Meer); Ashton	1870	Bengal
64th—Aldershot	1872	Malta
65th—Lucknow; Preston	1871	Bengal
66th—Poona; Portsmouth	1870	Bengal
67th—Madras; Gosport	1872	Burmah
68th—Nusseerabad; Sunderland	1872	Bombay
69th—Gibraltar; Cardiff	1867	Canada
70th—Nowshera (for Mooltan); Kingston	1871	Bengal
71st—Malta; Fort George	1868	Gibraltar
72nd—Sealkote; Stirling	1871	Bengal
73rd—Subathoo; Hamilton	1866	China
74th—*En route* to Singapore; Paisley	1868	Gibraltar
75th—Curragh; Weymouth	1875	Natal.
76th—Chatham	1876	Secunderabad
77th—Cork; Woolwich	1870	Bengal
78th—Edinburgh; Fort George	1871	NovaScotia
79th—Fort George; Perth	1871	Bengal
80th—Singapore; Manchester	1872	Singapore
81st—Jullundur; Jersey	1870	Gibraltar
82nd—Buttevant	1870	Aden
83rd—Deesa; Curragh	1867	Gibraltar
84th—Preston	1871	NovaScotia
85th—Lucknow; Oxford	1868	Bengal
86th—Curragh	1875	Cape
87th—Bermuda; Galway	1866	Gibraltar
88th—Athlone; Galway	1870	Bengal
89th—Thyetmyo; Armagh	1870	Madras
90th—Limerick; Hamilton	1869	Madras
91st—Enniskillen; Stirling	1868	Madras
92nd—Delhi (for Seetapore); Aberdeen	1868	Bengal
93rd—Dublin; Aberdeen	1870	Bengal
94th—Newry; Armagh	1868	Bengal
95th—Cork	1870	Bombay
96th—Aldershot; Ashton	1873	Bengal
97th—Halifax, N.S.; Maidstone	1873	Jamaica
98th—Malta; Aldershot	1873	Barbadoes
99th—Kilkenny	1869	Cape
100th—Aldershot	1868	Canada
101st—Malta; Tralee	1874	Malta
102nd—Gibraltar; Naas	1876	Gibraltar
103rd—Kilkenny; Naas	1871	Bengal
104th—Guernsey; Tralee	1871	Bengal
105th—Colchester	1874	Bengal
106th—Chester; Sunderland	1874	Bengal
107th—Parkhurst; Chichester	1875	Secundrbd.
108th—Colchester	1876	Mhow
109th—Dinapore; Aldershot		
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat.—Dublin	1870	Canada
2nd bat.—Gibraltar; Winchester	1874	Gibraltar.
3rd bat.—Shorncliffe	1871	Aden
4th bat.—Peshawur; Winchester	1873	Bengal

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ORDNANCE CORPS.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Woolwich
A Battery.........Woolwich
B ,, ...Exeter
C ,, ...Pass. home
D ,, ...Woolwich
E ,, ...Pass. home

B BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Umballa
A Battery.........Woolwich
B ,, ...Umballa
C ,, ...Lucknow
D ,, ...Meerut
E ,, ...Pass. to India

C BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Bangalore
A Battery..... ...Meerut (for Mean Meer)
B ,, ...Secunderabad
C ,, ...Bangalore
D ,, ...Kirkee
E ,, ...Mhow

D BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Dublin
A Battery.........Ballincollig
B ,, ...Newbridge
C ,, ...Dublin
D ,, ...Dublin
E ,, ...Canterbury

E BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Aldershot
A Battery ....Canterbury
B ,, ...Christchurch
C ,, ...Aldershot
D ,, ...Dorchester
E ,, ...Aldershot

F BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Peshawur
A Battery.........Mean Meer
B ,, ...Peshawur
C ,, ...Sealkote
E ,, ...Campbellpore
F ,, ...Rawul Pindee (for Morar)

GARRISON AND FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Aldershot
A Battery ......Aldershot
B ,, ...Aldershot
C ,, ...Aldershot
D ,, ...Aldershot
E ,, ...Devonport
F ,, ...Aldershot
G ,, ...Aldershot

2ND BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Ceylon
2nd ,, ...Brockhurst
3rd ,, ...Hong Kong
4th ,, ...Gosport
5th ,, ...Gosport
6th ,, ...Ceylon
7th ,, ...Ceylon
9th ,, ...Penang

3RD BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Devonport
2nd Battery ......South Hook
3rd ,, ...Pembroke Dk.
4th ,, ...Plymouth
5th ,, ...Devonport
6th ,, ...Plymouth
7th ,, ...Devonport
8th ,, ...Plymouth

4TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Ahmedabad
A Battery.........Kirkee
B ,, ...Deesa
C ,, ...Belgaum
D ,, ...Hyderabad
E ,, ...Neemuch
F ,, ...Ahmedabad
G ,, ...Nusserabad

5TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...St.ThomasMt
1st Battery ......Tonghoo
2nd ,, ...Secunderabad
3rd ,, ...Penang
4th ,, ...St Thomas'Mt.
5th ,, ...Rangoon
6th ,, ...Cannanore
7th ,, ...Tonghoo

6TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Colaba
1st Battery ......Bombay
2nd ,, ...Aden
3rd ,, ...Aden
4th ,, ...Mhow
5th ,, ...Aden
6th ,, ...Bombay
7th ,, ...Rangoon

7TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Halifax, N. S.
1st Battery ......Bermuda
2nd ,, ...Barbadoes
3rd ,, ...Halifax
4th ,, ...Bermuda
5th ,, ...Halifax
6th ,, ...Halifax
7th ......Jamaica

8TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters....Meerut
A Battery ....Jullundur
B ,, ...Meerut
C ,, ...Mooltan
D ,, ...Mean Meer (for Nowgong)
E ,, ...Ferozepore
F ,, ...Meerut
G ,, ...Nowgong (for Mean Meer)
H ....Peshawur

9TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters ...Kirkee
A Battery ......Secunderabad
B ,, ...Kurrachee
C ,, ...Bangalore
D ,, ...Trinchinopoly
E ,, ...Kirkee
F ,, ...Ahmednuggur
G ,, ...Thyetmyo

10TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Dover
1st Battery ......Dover
2nd ,, ...Shoeburyness
3rd ,, ...Newhaven
4th ,, ...Eastbourne
5th ,, ...Dover
6th ,, ...Dover
7th ,, ...Dover

11TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Barrackpore
A Battery ....Barrackpore
B ,, ...Barrackpore
C ,, ...Dinapore
D ,, ...Benares
E ,, ...Allahabad
F ,, ...Saugor
G ,, ...Nowgong

12TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Malta
1st Battery ......Malta
2nd ,, ...Malta
3rd ,, ...Malta
4th ,, ...Malta
5th ,, ...Malta
6th ,, ...Malta
7th ,, ...Malta

13TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Mean Meer
1st Battery ....Amritsar
2nd ,, ...Mean Meer
3rd ,, ...Attock
4th ,, ...Peshawur
5th ,, ...Ferozepore
6th ,, ...Kyragully
7th ,, ...Calcutta

14TH BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Newbridge
A Battery ....Fermoy
B ,, ...Athlone
C ,, ...Kilkenny
D ,, ...Newbridge
E ,, ...Clonmel
F ,, ...Limerick
G ,, ...Dublin

15TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Jersey
1st Battery ......Guernsey
2nd ,, ...Spike Island
3rd ,, ...Limerick
4th ,, ...Jersey
5th ,, ...Alderney
6th ,, ...Camden Fort
7th ,, ...Weymouth

16TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Nwctl.-on-Tn
A Battery ....Newcastle
B ,, ...Hilsea
C ,, ...Newcastle
D ,, ...Weedon
E ,, ...Weedon
F ,, ...Hilsea
G ,, ...Newcastl

17TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Gibraltar
1st Battery ......Gibraltar
2nd ,, ...Gibraltar
3rd ,, ...Gibraltar
4th ,, ...Gibraltar
5th ,, ...Gibraltar
6th ,, ...Gibraltar
7th ,, ...Gibraltar

18TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Sheffield
A Battery ....Sheffield
B ,, ...Coventry
C ,, ...Sheffield
D ,, ...Trowbridge
E ,, ...Newport
F ,, ...Birmingham
G ,, ...Leith

19TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Lucknow
A Battery ....Agra
B ,, ...Morar
C ,, ...Bareilly
D ,, ...Fyzabad
E ,, ...Sitapur
F ,, ...Cawnpore
G ,, ...Lucknow

20TH BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Secunderabad
A Battery.........St.Thomas M.
B ,, ...Bellary
C ,, ...St.Thomas M.
D ,, ...Bangalore
E ,, ...Kamptee
F ,, ...Secunderabad
G ,, ...Kamptee

21ST BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Morar
1st Battery ......Morar
2nd ,, ...Gwalior
3rd ,, ...Allahabad
4th ,, ...Lucknow
5th ,, ...Agra
6th ,, ...Delhi
7th ,, ...Jutagh

22ND BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Ceylon
1st Battery ......St. Helena
2nd ,, ...Hong Kong
3rd ,, ...Mauritius
4th ,, ...C of Gd Hope
5th ,, ...Ceylon
6th ,, ...Ceylon
7th ,, ...Penang

23RD BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Woolwich
1st Battery ......Ft. Brockhrst
2nd ,, ...Sheerness
3rd ,, ...Wlch. & Purflt.
4th ,, ...Golden Hill
5th ,, ...Golden Hill
6th ,, ...Woolwich
7th ,, ...Woolwich

24TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Woolwich
A Battery ....Woolwich
B ,, ...Woolwich
C ,, ...Woolwich
D ,, ...Woolwich
E ,, ...Woolwich
F ,, ...Woolwich
G ,, ...Woolwich

25TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Colchester
A Battery ....Shorncliffe
B ,, ...Colchester
C ,, ...Sheerness
D ,, ...Colchester
E ,, ...Shorncliffe
F ,, ...Bristol
G ,, ...Ipswich

DEPÔT BRIGADES.

1st Division, Sheerness. | 2nd Division, Woolwich.

COAST BRIGADE—Horse Guards, Pall Mall.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop R.E. Train—Aldershot
B Troop—Aldershot
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Shorncliffe
2nd—Chatham
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Sheerness (Torpedo)
5th—Portsmouth
6th—Fiji
7th—Cape
8th—Gibraltar
9th—Glasgow
10th—Bermuda
11th—Bermuda
12th—Bermuda
13th—Inverness (survey)
14th—Bedford (survey)
15th—Kensington
16th—Reading (survey)
17th—Curragh
18th—Cork Harbour
19th—Edinburgh (survey)
20th—Malta
21st—Malta
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Cork
24th—Portsmouth
25th—Gibraltar
26th—Halifax, N.S.
27th—Aldershot
28th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
29th—Gibraltar
30th—Chatham
31st—Chatham
32nd—Bermuda
33rd—Devonport (Torpedo)
34th—Ipswich (Telegraph
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

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The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:—"There is perfect truth in what a military journal says—the War Office is undecided as to its course of action *apropos* of the Royal Commission on Army Promotion and Retirement; and there is foundation likewise for the rumour that the Treasury will not evince the disposition too generally attributed to it, to set aside the half million necessary to start the new system. It is one thing for Lord Penzance, assisted by a body of "commissioners," to sit in council in a room at the War Office, to take evidence, call for actuarial returns, and make their deductions; to convince Parliament that increased estimates are a necessity is another matter. The prospect is not a particularly bright one for those whose interests are at stake; but it is the result every thinking man knew full well would follow upon the ruthless act of Mr. Gladstone and his Government, by which purchase was abolished, before steps had been taken for building up regulations of any kind in supersession of those the action of those vigorous politicians had in an unguarded moment doomed. The officers of the Army are deserving at this moment of the sympathies of the nation, and it is the duty of the Press to lend them its utmost support in the reasonable demands they make. The justice they ask is not excessive—it is only that the regulations annulled in 1871 may be substituted by others, such as will ensure a healthy flow of promotion. Surely no time should be lost in acceding to so modest a request. The interests of the nation ought to be considered identical with those of the Army. If they are, would it not be policy to force the War Office into action should it not show a disposition to move itself?"

It is expected, says the *Times*, that during the ensuing year great progress will be made with the chain of forts which is to be built in the vicinity of Chatham for the defence of the dockyard, the Medway, and the London approaches. Estimates have been made, and it is expected that a large sum will be voted in the Estimates for the ensuing year for carrying on the works, which will be under the direction of the Commanding Royal Engineer of the Chatham District. One of the forts is already under construction at Borsted, near Rochester, and another will be built at Cookham-hill, also near Rochester, the work being carried out by convicts. There will be seven forts altogether, but it will be seven years before they are completed, as they will be very massive, and will be armed with heavy artillery.

A trial was recently made of the Gatling gun by a board of officers at Sandy Hook, New York. The report states that, although the gun was worked by soldiers unfamiliar with its operations, 1,000 rounds were fired in 1min. 18sec., and subsequently in 1min. 12sec. Gen. Benet, chief of the United States Ordnance, was present at the experiments.

In future all recruits at Aldershot, on completion of their course of musketry, will be put through a course of cooking in the field, to be carried out under instructions that will be communicated by the Assistant Quartermaster-General. They are also to be instructed in the methods of pitching and striking marquees and bell-tents.

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SPECTATOR.—If intended for use at sea or from ships, send statement to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall; if solely for harbour defence, communicate with the War Office.

G. D., Besika Bay.—As the much-wished for move has been ordered, the publication of your woes and growl is unnecessary.

NAVY LIST—We can sympathise with you in your trouble at finding pages 494 to 511 missing in the Navy List you purchased, but cannot see that the Editor is in any way to be held responsible. Doubtless, if you represent the case to the publisher, he will readily give you a complete copy.

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Golden Hours.
Sunshine.
Hardwicke's Science Gossip.
Colburn's United Service Magazine.
Baily's Magazine.
Belgravia.
The Gentleman's Magazine.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877.

That the descendant of Ranojee Sindia should be a British General must seem very strange to the class of old Indians who only remember old India. The story of the rise of the slipper-bearer of the Peishwa, who became one of the most famous of Mahratta Chiefs, has been discredited by recent writers; but there can be no doubt that before 1725 very little was known of Ranojee, and that, at the best, his family belonged to the Chumbi, or cultivator class. But these were fine times for daring men, and the Mahratta sword was busy cutting slices off the Empire of the Mogul and carving them into kingdoms. When Ranojee died, in 1750, he had founded a dynasty. His legitimate sons did not succeed; but Madhajee, an illegitimate son, by craft as much as by courage, established himself in such a position that he became the master of the Peshwa, and restored Rah Alum to his throne in Delhi. He it was who inflicted one of the greatest blows and most bitter disgrace ever endured by a British force in India at Wargaum, baffled Goddard's attempt to force him to give battle by masterly manœuvres, and, forcing him to seek the seaboard, secured at his leisure a large part of Central India. In a subsequent campaign he forced Carnac to retreat and ratified a treaty with the British, by which he was recognized as an independent Prince, secured all Gwalior except the fortress, and bound us to recross the Jumna. His usurpation at Delhi, with which we did not interfere, was one of the boldest acts of his extraordinary career. He was neutral in our first war with Tippoo. Finding we were too busily engaged to interfere with his ambitious projects, he conceived the idea of becoming master of the Peshwa himself, and of establishing himself at Poona, but he died just as he was about to realize his magnificent conception, which would have brought him into collision with our growing power under circumstances which would place the greatest strain on all our resources and power. The conflict came when we were able to dictate terms, and well for our rule was it that Lord Ellenborough in 1844 rose superior to the instincts of conquest and annexation, for it was the gratitude and attachment of the present ruler of Gwalior which in 1857 exercised a most potent influence on the course of the insurrection. His fidelity can only be appreciated at its true value by those familiar not so much with the facts as with the local colour and all the material incidents of the crisis. He had been well rewarded, and now there is an increment to his honours, but we fear he would freely give up ribands, medals, uniform, Army rank and all, for that rock from which British sentries look down on his city, and British guns point at his palace. Above all things, however, he is fond of soldiering, and when the Prince of Wales asked him to ride down the line at the Delhi Review, it was said that the act was worth a million of money. Sindia was once a splendid horseman—now he has lost his nerve. His manners are uncouth, his voice harsh and vulgar, but he has a fine eye and a very earnest, honest look, nor has he any power of dissimulation. Therefore we should like to know how he received his appointment. The other General is a man of very different type. He is essentially of a British-made dynasty, but it is said that he rules his people with much severity, and that, seat of pleasure as it is, Cashmere is inhabited by a very wretched population. It would be very interesting to learn what the new officers think of their honours.

Those who agree with the old adage that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" will not regret that, on some pretext or another, the attention of the public is daily called to occurrences on board her Majesty's ships. The Navy—its government, its *personnel*, its *matériel*—is on its trial; and, while we have no doubt that when our critics have attained to a thorough knowledge of the Service, the Navy will be pronounced to be in an efficient state, some weak points will be discovered and professional reforms will be facilitated. This week the Triumph, Dromedary, and Goshawk have all been before the public. Let us take the last first, and it is satisfactory to hear that, in compliance with the supposed pressing Admiralty telegram, she was despatched to sea in less than twenty-four hours, though we trust that there may be some way of discovering and punishing the perpetrator of a silly hoax which has cost the country some hundreds of pounds, besides risking valuable lives. Still, we may learn something even here. Are Admirals in the habit of acting as such mere automatons that they do not take any steps to seek for confirmation when receiving an unusual order? We venture to think that this points to some necessity for decentralization, and that an Admiral should not be held to be simply a gold-laced official holding one end of a telegraphic wire. In the case of the Dromedary, we have no doubt that the Admiralty have already called upon the Commander to explain how it was that he abandoned the three men who put off in the dingy by his orders to rescue their drowning shipmate. The case of the Triumph requires more attention. If the story as reported be true, she had a narrow escape from the Monarch's ram, and it points to the tenderness of our ironclads; for in former days, with the old line-of-battle ships, there would have been little or no danger in ships coming into collision under similar circumstances, although figure-heads, cut-waters, boats, stern, and quarter-galleries might have been ground to atoms. Here, at least, we can see no neglect of ordinary precautions. The Triumph is commanded by "one of the best sailors in the Navy," and many of our naval readers will agree with him that a single anchor with a whole cable out is at least as secure as having two anchors down. Probably, as she had but just arrived in Besika Bay, her anchor had not got "holt," as seamen call it, and her Captain did wisely in keeping steam up for emergencies. It would be interesting to know whether her anchors were of the ordinary much-abused Admiralty pattern, or whether they were Rodgers's, Trotman's, or any other patent. It is certain that there is a prevalent opinion in the Navy that the Trotman, although proving itself infinitely superior to the old Admiralty anchor on official trials, on special occasions may fail to "bite" when first let go, and any *bonâ fide* experience of anchors is in the highest degree valuable. No doubt Besika Bay is an exposed anchorage, and as her Majesty's ironclads are expensive yet somewhat tender machines, which cannot grind against each other with impunity, we are glad to hear that the Fleet has sailed for the Piræus and Malta. We believe that much misconception exists with regard to the Navy, which further information would tend to dissipate. Her Majesty's ships are thrown open to the public on gala days, when little work is going on, and the natural conclusion is drawn that in popular phrase it is "all beer and skittles," and that officers and men have a good time of it. We have no wish to stifle discussion of the proceedings of her Majesty's ships. That there will be accidents and hair-breadth escapes we have no doubt, and most of these will be from preventible causes; but these things are taken more note of now than formerly, as being of less usual occurrence, whereas they were scarcely noticed in the Navy one hundred years ago. One word as to facts. We have shown that the average loss per annum of her Majesty's ships is something under one-half per cent. at the present time. If we turn to "Allen's Naval History," we shall find that in the War of Independence—1776 to 1883—we lost by "accident" ninety-three ships, seventeen of which were of the line, and at the close of the war we had 282 ships in commission, which would show an average of about five per cent. of total losses; or, in other words, men-of-war are now ten times as safe as they were one hundred years ago.

The removal of the Fleet from Besika Bay had no connection whatever with Lord Salisbury's assumed attitude towards the Sultan's Government. It is well known that Admiral Drummond has been for some time past urging the authorities to let him leave such an exposed and ungrateful winter anchorage, and that his representations were backed up by most potent facts.

There has been a very satisfactory—almost an extraordinary—impetus given to recruiting within the last few weeks, and, as we had a little "croak" over the matter lately, we are all the more ready to sing a palinode. The Guards are so far over their strength that there is an idea of raising the standard again, and there is a general improvement in the recruiting—and in the recruits for all branches of the Service. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." They say that the general depression and the time of year have something to do with the change for the better in the number of candidates for the Queen's commission through the ranks who are coming to the recruiting officers. There have been about 30,000 men entered in the year—at least so it is said.

M. L. Patry, Captain and Adjutant-Major of the 67th Regiment, has published one of the most instructive and interesting works on the war of 1870-71 which we have yet seen; and when it is remembered how the Press in Germany and France have teemed with official and unofficial accounts of that remarkable campaign, it may be imagined that such praise is of the very highest character. He calls it an "Etude d'Ensemble de la Guerre Franco-Allemande." It is brought out by the printing and lithographic establishment of L. Conturier of Soissons, and is in large folio. As yet two livraisons only have appeared. The first sheet of No. 1 gives the distribution of the two armies on July 24 on a fine map, accompanied by descriptive letterpress. Similar sheets illustrate the events of each day to August 17, every movement being so clearly marked that the military student can march with the troops on the map as if he were in the field with them. The industry and care displayed in these are prodigious, and as the work progresses there is no sign of any diminution in Captain Patry's skill, devotion, and diligence. The letterpress is precise and clear, and the technical indication of corps, &c., unmistakeable. From August 18, with which the 2nd livraison begins, we are led day by day through the operations which culminated on September 1 at Sedan. The labour and the expense of preparing this work must have been very great, and we heartily wish that Captain Patry may be compensated in whatever way he desires for such a splendid enterprise. We understand that he has presented one copy to the War Office and another to the Army and Navy Club. There could not be a more suitable album for a mess-room table, and conclude this brief notice with a hearty recommendation of the "Etude" to our military readers, and to those who are interested in the history of that great war which is so full of lessons for all the arms, replete with instruction, abounding in surprises and grand scenes, almost unequalled in the grandness of its proportions and the vastness of its results.

We some weeks since announced that there was a probability of Colonel Martin Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., Rifle Brigade, succeeding Colonel A. A. Nelson, C.B., as Assistant Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General at Gibraltar. Colonel Dillon has since accepted the appointment, and is on the point of leaving England to assume the duties.

Captain H. S. S. Watkin, Royal Artillery, has been appointed an Assistant-Superintendent of Experiments at the School of Gunnery, vice Captain D. D. F. O'Callaghan, R.A., whose period of service has expired. Captain Watkin joined the Army March 1, 1864, and became Captain September 8, 1876. Previous to his promotion he was employed with the 15th Brigade, to which he for some years acted as Gunnery Instructor.

A paragraph has appeared in the *Standard* which it is to be hoped may not pass unnoticed at the War Office. "A Bedfordshire Magistrate" has written to our contemporary drawing attention to the proposal of the local authorities to erect a small-pox hospital in close proximity to the new Brigade Depôt barracks, which have been put up at considerable expense. Now, it is evident there must be some alteration in the arrangements of one or the other party. Either the War Office must find other quarters for its Brigade Depôt, or the Bedfordshire people will have to select a fresh site for their hospital, as it would never do to quarter a number of men, women, and children within stone's-throw of a building maintained for the distinct purpose of receiving patients suffering from a dangerous contagious disease. The subject should be taken up at once. Whilst yet no building operations have been commenced it may be an easy matter to influence the local authorities; after the hospital has been completed negotiations might prove of a less satisfactory nature. It not unfrequently happens that such warnings as those of "A Bedfordshire Magistrate" are unheeded until damage is actually done. The War Office has been given ample warning this time, and we trust we may hear of its having taken measures promptly to ascertain how far the statements of our contemporary are borne out by facts.

It may interest old students of the Royal Military and Staff Colleges to know that "Cambridge Town" will in future disappear from all maps of the neighbourhood around Sandhurst, the name of Camberley having been substituted.

The first regimental command falling vacant under the five years' rule will be that of the 80th Regiment, to which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Smith was gazetted January 10, 1872. There is naturally some anxiety as to whether or not Colonel Smith will be summarily removed. He has thirty-two years' service, and is now with head-quarters in the Straits Settlements. The 4th Dragoon Guards was the first regiment filled under the non-purchase arrangement; but Colonel Chaplin, it is said, saved the authorities trouble by sending in his papers of his own accord, though we believe they have not been received by the Commissioners.

The case of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, who has just obtained command of the King's Dragoon Guards, is an instance of the misfortunes which will occasionally follow upon "reduction." Colonel Alexander served in the Crimea with the 10th Hussars, and, obtaining his troop February 1, 1856, was placed upon half pay as a Supernumerary Captain on the return of the regiment to England. He afterwards joined the Military Train, and was subsequently appointed to his present regiment, with which he has since done duty. But for the severance of his connection with the 10th Hussars, he would, doubtless, have obtained command of that regiment sixteen years ago, and have been close now upon his promotion as Major-General, a rank, as it is, it is improbable that he will ever obtain.

The junior Captain of the 5th Lancers is to be congratulated on his exceptional good fortune. A troop having fallen vacant in his regiment by the retirement of Captain Green, Lieutenant Norton, who only obtained his Cornetcy on April 9, 1870, has been promoted, though holding the eighty-second place on the seniority list of Cavalry Cornets, and over the heads, too, of officers of more than double his service.

Major R. N. Dawson-Scott, Royal Engineers, assumed duty on Monday as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for the Royal Engineers, in succession to Major R. Grant, who has held the appointment since January 1, 1871, when the office was constituted in lieu of that of Assistant Adjutant-General. On vacating his appointment Major Grant is provided for at Aldershot, where he is to be employed as second in command of the Royal Engineer Train.

Major-General Sir E. B. Johnston, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, has made arrangements to leave England about the 8th proximo for India, to enter upon his new duties as Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General, vice Major-General Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, who vacates after seven years' service.

Captain C. O'Callaghan, 2nd West India Regiment, having completed six years' service as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hong Kong, is vacating his appointment.

The letter of an "Army Schoolmaster," appearing elsewhere, gives particulars of a hardship which steps ought at once to be taken to remove. Whilst these unfair distinctions are permitted, it is in the nature of things that there will be discontent. If either body of schoolmasters deserves liberal treatment, it is certainly that which has earned its position through the legitimate channel, and the favouring of the civilian is an injustice such as ought not on any account to be allowed.

REVIEWS.

A Recent View of Turkey. By Sir George Campbell, M.P. (John Murray, London.)

This Handy-Book on the Eastern Question has met with a well-earned success; for the author, in as few words as possible, has told us just what most people wanted to know about Turkey and her dependencies. He has cleared up much doubt and removed many popular and erroneous ideas of Turkish character and life. The lawful wife of a Mahommedan is vulgarly credited in this country with being little better than her husband's slave, yet the most advanced advocate of women's rights can have little to complain of here—"A marriage with a free Mahommedan woman is a pure and simple civil contract of partnership; the woman gives up none of her property and none of her rights, but retains them just as intact as if she had never been married. She may, and constantly does, sue her husband." Again of the Tartars, "They are a very good, industrious, well-to-do people, quite superior to most of the other Mahommedans, and quite capable of living in amity with Christians." The truth of this statement Mr. Barkly, in his book on Bulgaria, recently reviewed in these columns, fully endorses. Yet the word "Tartar" in this country has been, and is, a synonym for all that is ferocious and savage. Comparing the practical religion of the Mahommedans with ours, Sir George Campbell says:—"Their prayerfulness, and what I may call active belief in God, much exceeds the sort of easy-going religion so common among us. . . . The Mahommedans miss the vital principles of Christianity, the humility, mercy, charity, and love of our neighbour; but, then, very few Christians have practised these parts of their faith, while the Mahommedans, taking a lower standard, more easily accepted by weak and corrupt man, have better carried their religion into practice." Of the Circassians, Sir George Campbell remarks that the sole object and dream of their life may be summed up in the one word—"loot." In the chapter on the "Character and Social Institutions of the People of Turkey," we are shown that there is much to be admired in the Turkish character, more especially amongst the rural population. Of their diplomatic skill Sir George Campbell does not think much, believing that their clever dispatches are usually written by Frenchmen, Armenians, and Greeks. He is unsparing in his condemnation of the bureaucratic oligarchy in Constantinople, with its "hopeless rottenness and inefficiency." He strongly urges decentralization and giving self-government to the races now subject, and he ridicules the notion of the Bulgarians being unequal to the task. In measured terms he condemns both Sir Henry Elliot and his policy; but he could scarcely do so more strongly or more effectually. After a careful summary of recent events, Sir George Campbell goes to England's relation with Russia in the East, and concludes with what he considers the best remedy for the Turkish disease. When we consider that all these decided opinions are delivered on the experience of a few weeks' "run" through part of Turkey in Europe, we must admire the aplomb and self-confidence of the model Indian civilian.

Adventures in New Guinea; the Narrative of Louis Trégance. Edited by the Rev. Henry Crocker. (Sampson Low and Co., London.)

This is an extraordinary account of a French sailor who fell into the hands of the Orangwoks, a savage tribe of cannibals inhabiting the interior of New Guinea. Adopted by the tribe, he was made a chief and married a brother chieftain's daughter, stained his skin the prevailing colour in deference to the wishes of his new relations, and in every way became a pattern "nigger." If his adventures are true they are indeed marvellous; but the embellishment of the outside of the book, representing an alligator and boa constrictor engaged in swallowing one another, is suggestive of the believing reader's capacity in that direction.

Woman and her Work in the World. By C. N. Cresswell. (Hardwicke and Bogue, London.)

It would indeed be well for women if their rights were, as a rule, advocated in the temperate tone of this little book, which contains much matter of interest, more especially in accounts of the treatment of women by the Buddhists, Chinese, and other people. His views of the degrading position of Mahommedan women are old-fashioned and scarcely correct. The law of divorce in China is one that would be hailed even in this country by many with no little satisfaction, for a Chinaman can, we are told by Mr. Cresswell, obtain a divorce from his wife on the ground of her "excessive talkativeness" or of "inveterate ill-temper."

Triviata; or, Cross-road Chronicles. By M. O'Connor Morris. (Chapman and Hall, London.)

These chronicles consist of hunting notes from Ireland during the season of 1875-76. They are lightly and pleasantly written, and they will, doubtless, be read with much interest by those who know the different packs of hounds and the country.

He Would be a Soldier! By R. Mounteney Jephson. (Bentley and Son, London.)

Although it is difficult to restrain downright laughter at many humorous parts of this book, it is scarcely worthy of the author of "Tom Bullkeley," which led us to expect better things.

Boy Mill. By Captain Rice, R.E. (Hatchards, London.)

Though an extremely improbable story, this is, nevertheless, an interesting one. Here and there the author exhibits capabilities which, unless we are mistaken, indicate the power of writing a far better novel.

Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar, Diary, &c. (G. Kenning, 198, Fleet-street.)

As far as we can pretend to form an opinion from an inspection of the contents of this little pocket-book, it fully deserves its title, and merits, the praise of being not only a comprehensive Masonic book of reference, but of containing "full particulars of every grand Masonic body throughout the globe." We fail to find the references to the lodges in India which greeted the Prince of Wales, but we have but "tried our 'prentice hand."

THE MAGAZINES.

Fraser contains a quaint autobiography of a modern Icelander, who died about eight years ago. It was originally written in self-taught and imperfect English, which is printed uncorrected. A paper on "Fields and Field Sports in Madras" is somewhat disappointing; but a short story, entitled "Mariuccia," is cleverly written, faithfully depicting the excitable character of the Italian peasant, and conveying literally into English their passionate and extravagant form of speech.

Some of the "Anecdotes of an Epicure," in the *Cornhill*, are amusing, They chiefly relate to Brillat-Savarin, the celebrated *gourmet*, author of the famous "Physiologie du Gout," which work opens with a few aphorisms, one of which—"To invite anyone to dinner is to make yourself responsible for his happiness during the time he is under your roof"—is, unfortunately, not always borne in mind. This magazine has also an interesting paper on "Dual Consciousness."

Belgravia commences with a short story by Wilkie Collins; and the *Gentleman's Magazine* is an unusually good number, containing many interesting articles. *Baily* has a short paper on "The Decline of the English Horse," showing a startling increase in our importation of horses, the number of which in 1875 amounted to 25,757, against 3,135 exported. "Stud Gossip" is brightly written, as are most articles by the same author; while we commend "Amateur or Gentlemen Huntsmen" to the attention of any aspirants in that direction.

The Navy.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—T. Brandreth, to the Duncan, additional, for duty as Superintendent at Sheerness Dockyard; F. A. Herbert, to the Excellent, vice Brandreth; and C. T. Curme, to the Indus, vice Herbert.

Lieutenants—E. R. Mathias, to the Duke of Wellington; C. S. Bewicke, to the Vulture; and C. T. Turner, to the Valiant; W. T. Morgan, to the Achilles, as additional, for service in the Coastguard at Padstow; W. H. B. Graham and R. B. Sayce, to the Seagull, when commissioned on the 9th inst.; Hon. R. Bingham, to the Minotaur.

Sub-Lieutenants—J. M. Caulfield and Hon. H. Lambton, to the Alexandra; G. F. Glennie and A. Evans, to the Eclipse; G. L. B. Bennett and S. B. Hesketh, to the Encounter; A. W. Carter, to the Sheldrake; Hon. H. A. Denison, to the Mosquito; A. H. Shirley and W. V. Anson, to the Audacious; L. G. F. Tippinge and J. C. Faire, to the Defence; H. G. F. Berkeley, to the Seaflower; A. H. Smith-Dorrien, to the Shah.

Midshipmen—S. C. Legh and B. Currey, to the Alexandra; and J. C. Gaisford, D. E. C. Smyth, and E. H. Currey, to the Minotaur.

Naval Cadets—R. Nugent and F. H. Peyton, to the Minotaur; G. A. Ballard, to the Resistance; A. H. Tarleton, to the Sultan; G. W. Cornish, E. G. F. M. Cradock, and G. J. Taylor, to the Pallas; H. W. R. Boothy and E. G. Barton, to the Triumph; C. W. Ashby, C. H. Umfreville, and A. C. H. Pearson, to the Undaunted; A. G. Moore, B. C. Barber, and P. D. M. Henderson, to the Bellerophon; J. R. Bridson and J. W. Pochin, to the Shah; R. A. Allenby and T. S. Guppy, to the Volage; J. W. M. Webb, H. H. Philip, and L. O. Browning, to the Audacious; H. P. Barton, W. P. Dawson, and A. F. Gardiner, to the Wolverine; A. W. Howe, E. G. Greenway, and H. W. Thierins, to the Tourmaline; A. W. Ewart, T. J. Fellows, G. H. J. Greville, H. G. K. Hall, C. A. Radcliffe, C. N. Napier, V. Maud, and W. Nicholson, to the Alexandra.

Surgeon—J. W. Scott, to the Plymouth division of Royal Marines.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Honorary Lieutenant—T. Hargreaves.

Alexandra, 12, armour-plated, 9,492 tons, 8,000 horse-power, was on Monday commissioned by Capt. R. O'B. Fitz Roy, at Chatham Dockyard. As previously announced, the Alexandra is intended as the flagship of Vice-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, who is appointed second in command of the Mediterranean Squadron. Admiral Hornby will hoist his flag on board about the middle of the month. Meanwhile the work of fitting her out is being executed under the command of Capt. Fitz Roy, who has previously served with Admiral Hornby. The work on board is proceeding very satisfactorily. It is intended that she shall be ready for sea by the middle of February. The Alexandra received her Marines on Tuesday. A large body of sailors also joined the ship during the day from the Royal Naval Barracks at Sheerness, and others will follow. The ship will have a complement of 663 officers and men.

Boxer, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. A. H. Alington, left Sheerness yesterday for Devonport on her way to the West Coast of Africa.

Black Prince, 28, armour-plated, Capt. T. B. Lethbridge, during the recent gales with the Channel Squadron lost her jibboom, sprung her foretopmast, and had part of her figure-head carried away by a heavy sea. None of the other ships suffered any severe damage.

Charybdis, 17, screw-corvette, Capt. T. E. Smith, was to leave Shanghai on Nov. 19, taking coals for the gunboats at Chefoo and Tientsin.

Clio, corvette, which has supplied the place of the Warspite since the destruction of that vessel by fire twelve months since, has left Woolwich, the boys having been transferred to the Conqueror, which will in future be known as the Warspite. It is in contemplation to place a training-ship at Carnarvon, South Wales, and it is probable that the Clio will be lent by the Government for temporary use until a more suitable one is available.

Coquette, 4, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. E. Darwall, was to be docked at Malta on Dec. 27 last, and her crew turned over temporarily to the Hibernia.

Cruiser, 4, sloop, Com. J. Hext, was at Malta on the 26th ult.

Danae, 12, corvette, Capt. J. C. Purvis, will, it is stated, be removed from Portsmouth to Chatham in a few days, and her officers and crew turned over to the Turquoise, after which she is to have new boilers.

Daphne, 5, sloop, Com. G. B. Evans, was still in dock at Bombay on Dec. 11.

Dasher, 2, paddle-vessel, Com. E. C. Drummond, left Portsmouth on Thursday for the Channel Islands.

Decoy, 4, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Hayes, on Dec. 10 was at Jamaica, having returned from the Caymans.

Devastation, 4, turret-ship, Capt. F. W. Richards, was expected to arrive at Malta this week from Besika Bay.

Dromedary, iron-screw troop and storeship. A telegram was received on Monday morning by the Admiralty from the French Consul at Calais to the following effect:—"Three men belonging to her Britannic Majesty's ship Dromedary have been picked up in an exhausted condition in the German Ocean by a French lugger and brought to Calais. They will leave for England by the first mail steamer." The Dromedary having left Portsmouth on Friday, the 29th ult., and nothing having been heard of her until the receipt of the French telegram, the Admiralty officials not unnaturally concluded that she had been lost at sea. The arrival on Monday at Deptford of three men referred to only confirmed the supposition. The seamen told a harrowing tale of their sufferings, but could give no information as to the fate of their ship. They stated that at 10 o'clock on Friday night the Dromedary, Capt. Stephens, laden with dockyard and victualling stores, was on her way from Portsmouth to the Royal Victualling Yard at Deptford. A hurricane coming on, the Dromedary put into Ramsgate roads and lowered anchor for the night. The wind blew a large steamer athwart her bows, and in the efforts of the two vessels to get clear of each other one of the crew of the Dromedary, named Compton, fell overboard. A lifebuoy was thrown to him, and he was seen to grasp it, but nothing more has since been seen or heard of him. Thinking that he might possibly be floating about with the lifebuoy, Capt. Stephens ordered three of his crew into the dingy, and they put out to try to find their mate. The wind and waves were so high that they could not get near the spot, and they were driven, in the darkness and without food, into the German Ocean. Their clothes were almost literally blown from their bodies, and after a lapse of twenty-four hours, with the dingy in a sinking condition, they were rescued in an exhausted state by a French fishing-boat. As the last of the three men was taken out the dingy went down. They were landed at Calais on Sunday. The Consul sent them to a *café*, and telegraphed to the English Admiralty. The three men were sufficiently recovered to proceed by the mail steamer which left Dover at 1 o'clock on Monday morning. They landed at Dover at 4, and reached Deptford at half-past 9. Being unable to state what had become of their ship, it was still thought that the Dromedary had gone down. In the course of Monday afternoon, however, the Dromedary arrived in safety at Deptford, and with the exception of the man who fell overbard, none of the crew are lost.

Dwarf, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. the Hon. E. Dawson, arrived at Spithead on Monday night from China, having been delayed by stress of weather. She was commissioned at Woolwich in 1868, and on July 18, 1871, she was recommissioned at Hong Kong. Not one of the officers who came home in her served through the commission. She will pay off at Sheerness and be placed in the fourth division of the steam reserve.

Enchantress, 1, paddle yacht, Staff Com. E. H. Hills, having had her worn-out boilers removed, has been placed in dock at Portsmouth to undergo a survey for the purpose of ascertaining her condition and the cost of putting her into a thorough state of repair. The Enchantress is about fifteen years old, and her inner timbers and wooden frames are believed to be in such an utter state of decay as to render the expediency of renovating her at least questionable. As the ship, however, is built upon the diagonal system, and has two inner and an outer strake of planking, her true condition cannot be seen until she has been opened out.

Encounter, 14, corvette, Capt. R. Bradshaw, senior officer, was at Antigua up to Dec. 1, having arrived there on Nov. 16.

Euphrates, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. W. H. Cuming, has had her starting gear repaired at Birkenhead, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 4th inst.

Euryalus, 16, iron corvette, in Chatham Dockyard, is preparing for being launched on the 31st inst.

Falcon, 3, composite gunvessel, was on Thursday launched at Birkenhead from the yard of Messrs. Laird. Her guns are one 4½-ton 100-pounder muzzle-loading rifle gun amidships, and one 64-pounder muzzle-loading rifle gun at the bow and stern. She is framed of iron, and planked with two thicknesses of teak planking. Her length is 157ft., breadth of beam 29ft. 6in., displacement 774 tons. The vessel will be finally rigged for steam or sail, and is fitted with a horizontal direct-acting compound engine of 700-horse power. The usual form of prayer was said, and the "christening" of the vessel was performed by Miss Pritchard, of L'Esgol, Anglesea.

Goshawk, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut. A. T. Bagge. About a month ago a telegram purporting to be from the Secretary of the Admiralty, London, was received at the Admiralty Office, Queenstown, ordering the Goshawk to proceed immediately to Gibraltar. The terms of the order were such as to cause no suspicion of its genuineness. It was directed that the full crew should proceed, and that as much coal and stores as could be stowed should be laid. There was a little delay in departure owing to the absence of some of the crew, who were on leave, but they were all mustered with despatch, and in less than twenty-four hours after the receipt of orders the Goshawk was on its way to Gibraltar with sixty-three souls on board. The weather at the time was very bad, and, as these gunboats are not designed for sea-going, there was much misgiving as to her safety. Very soon after she sailed another telegram was received from the same source, asking to be advised if the Goshawk had proceeded to Galway. A reply was at once sent back from the Admiral's Office, Queenstown, stating that, in accordance with the first telegram, she had gone to Gibraltar. It was then ascertained for the first time that the telegrams were a hoax, and that the lives of the sixty-three persons on board were placed in jeopardy by the heartless conduct of some practical jokers. The Admiralty at once took steps to have the Goshawk intercepted at the earliest possible moment. Telegrams were forwarded to numerous ports on the French and Spanish coasts with this object, and the Himalaya, troopship, which left for the same destination, was directed to have a close look out for her. She does not, however, seem to have come across the Goshawk, which was first heard of at Vigo Bay, where she had put in through stress of weather. A telegram was there in waiting for Lieut. Bagge intimating that he had been made the victim of a hoax, and that the gunboat should return immediately. The weather continued to be very bad, and on three several occasions the Goshawk was obliged to put back to the Bay. Finally she got away, and arrived in Cork Harbour on Friday morning last week. She had a tempestuous passage, the wind being after her and accompanied by a most dangerous following sea, which often threatened to completely overwhelm her. The Admiralty authorities are making strenuous efforts to discover the perpetrators of this hoax, which, for a lengthened period, was the source of the gravest anxiety to the friends and relatives of the officers and crew of the Goshawk, several of whom are married. There appears to be an idea that it originated in Cork, and for some days past a detective from Scotland-yard has been investigating the affair. It is alleged that he has obtained some clue, and colour is given to the idea from the fact that an official of the Admiralty Department in London arrived in Cork on Saturday for the purpose doubtless of assisting in tracing it out.

Helicon, 2, despatch-vessel, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford, was to be docked at Malta on Dec. 28 last.

Hotspur, 3, armour-plated ram, Capt. T. M. Jones, was to be docked at Malta on Dec. 26 last, her officers and crew being temporarily in the Hibernia.

Himalaya, 3, troopship, Capt. E. White, arrived on the 1st inst. at Port Said, all well.

Lapwing, 3, double-screw gunvessel, Com. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart. The *North China Herald* gives the following particulars of the stranding of the Lapwing in a gale on the night of Nov. 10:—"Her Majesty's gunvessel Lapwing, Com. Sir W. Wiseman, left Chefoo at four o'clock on Friday afternoon, Nov. 10, for Tientsin, to relieve the Frolic, but during the night, at half-past ten, during a gale of wind which rose suddenly, she got out of her course and ran ashore on the beach of the east side of Chang-shan-tau Island, about two miles and a-half north of the point marked Island Head on the chart of the Misu-tau group. The violence of the gale hove her right upon the beach. News of the disaster reached Chefoo on Monday, Nov. 13, and H.M.S. Mosquito, Lieut. Paul, R.N., immediately started to assist the Lapwing. Mr. George Jamieson, acting consul, went with the Mosquito, taking with him a Wei-yeun from the Taotai of Chefoo to assist in hiring native workmen to get the Lapwing out of danger. By the last accounts it appears that none of the crew have been lost or hurt. Everything had been cleared out of the vessel except her machinery, and all had been stored in houses. Coolies were working to clear everything. The Mosquito endeavoured to tow the Lapwing off, but did not succeed the first day. She was going to have another try when the last news left. The hull of the Lapwing was not damaged, and as the Frolic was on her way to the rescue, and the spring tides are flowing, it is to be hoped that she may get off. Should a north-east gale set in, however, the vessel will be broken up."

Lynx, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. F. Ommanney, was at Mozambique on Oct. 26.

Midge, 4, composite gunvessel, Capt. H. Salmond, would be ordered to Hong Kong when the probable date of arrival of her new crew was known.

Nassau, 4, surveying vessel, Com. R. H. Napier, was refitting at Hong Kong on Nov. 3.

Orwell, 2, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Cornwall, relieved the Gipsy at Dunkettle on the 1st inst., in protection of River Lee Fisheries.

Pert, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. H. C. Aitchison, was at Nassau on Dec. 10.

Plover, 3, gunvessel, Com. H. B. Stewart, would leave Jamaica on Dec. 14 for Turk's Island.

Rapid, 3, sloop, Com. A. A. F. FitzGeorge, left Malta on Dec. 26 last for Syra.

Royal Alfred, 18, armour-plated, in dock at Portsmouth, is being examined to ascertain her condition. She has been relieved of her 4½-inch plating, so that the backing may be exposed. This has been bored through in several places, and much unsoundness has been discovered. Her cutwater and bow timbers are very rotten, and although as much as £72,000 was mentioned by Mr. Ward Hunt as the first estimate of the sum which would be required to effect her repair, it is now believed that her reconstruction, if determined upon, will necessitate a much larger outlay.

Rover, 18, corvette, Capt. T. Barnardiston, was making good defects at Jamaica on Dec. 10, and would visit the coast of Cuba.

Ringdove, 3, double-screw gunvessel, Com. U. C. Singleton, was, on Nov. 3, in consequence of nothing having been heard of the Magpie, detained on the China Station.

Rupert, 4, iron-clad ram, Capt. W. J. Grubbe, C.B., was to be taken out of dock at Malta on the 26th ult., and would proceed to Salonica probably to-day.

Salamis, 2, despatch-vessel, Com. F. W. Egerton, left Lisbon on the 28th ult., and, after a run of seventy-four hours, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday afternoon, and left again for Portsmouth, where she arrived on Monday. She brings stores and prisoners from the Black Prince for trial by court-martial. The Salamis will require to be docked again before leaving England on account of her leaking.

Serapis, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. D. G. Davidson, arrived at Suez on the 3rd inst. in the forenoon. She left Port Said on the night of the 4th inst. for Portsmouth.

Swinger, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. A. Bolitho, would be ordered to Hong Kong when the probable date of arrival of her crew was known.

Sylvia, 3, surveying-vessel, Com. B. W. Bax, was, on Nov. 3, on the coast of Japan surveying.

Tamar, 2, troopship, Capt. W. H. Liddell, arrived at Spithead on Monday morning from Halifax, with troops, time-expired men, and the crew of the sloop Argus, paid off on the North American Station.

Thetis, 14, corvette, Capt. T. Le H. Ward, was at Bombay on Dec. 11.

Thunderer, 4, turret-ship, underwent a satisfactory trial of her machinery in the Solent on Tuesday. The engines were in the sole charge of the contractors. The run was chiefly for the purpose of testing bearings, but although the engines were not pressed, seventy-five revolutions were reached, and the bearings answered admirably. On Thursday the official trial of her engines was made on the measured mile in Stokes Bay. All the boilers have had sentinel valves fitted to them in addition to the ordinary safety-valves, as a further protection against explosion. The ship had lain at Spithead since Tuesday, being anchored in nine-fathom water by one of Martin's 5-ton double-fluke anchors. The ship got under way a little before 12, the sea at the time being rather lumpy, and a fresh breeze blowing from the direction of S.W. by W.S.W., with the force of 3. The engines were under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Humphrys, of the contractors' firm, and Capt. Waddilove, of the Steam Reserve, commanded. About 1 o'clock the ship began the first run with seventy-six revolutions. The result of the official runs against and with the tide were as follows:—First Run.—Time, 4min. 35sec.; speed, 13·091 knots; horse-power, 6,205 52; revolutions, 77·23 per minute. Second Run.—Time, 4min. 24sec.; speed, 13·676 knots; horse-power, 6,128 56; revolutions, 75·90. Third Run.—Time, 4min. 40sec.; speed, 12·857 knots; horse-power, 6,284 90; revolutions, 75·57. Fourth Run.—Time, 4min. 11sec.; speed, 14·343 knots; horse-power, 6,326·38; revolutions, 76 97. Fifth Run.—Time, 4min. 51sec.; speed, 12·371 knots; horse-power, 6,351·62; revolutions, 77·52. Sixth Run.—Time, 4min. 7sec.; speed, 14·575; horse-power, 6,326·36; revolutions, 77·24. The mean of all the means of speed was 13 405 knots, and the general mean 13·479 knots per hour. The safety-valves were loaded to 30lb. on the square inch; the pressure on the boiler, 29·87lb.; the vacuum in the condensers, 26 28lb. starboard, and 26·70lb. port; the highest mean of revolution per minute was 78 3, the mean per minute 77·4, and the mean per mile 346; the mean pressure in the cylinders, 20·57lb. starboard, and 20·34lb. port. The mean indicated horse power was 6,270 horses, being 760 in excess of the contract power, notwithstanding the fact that five years have elapsed since the machinery was put on board. The engines were stopped from full speed from the moving of telegraph in 15sec.; being stopped, they were started full speed astern in 18sec.; and from full speed astern to full speed ahead in 18sec. Two full-speed circles were made with the result that with the helm over to starboard 31deg., she made the circle in 4min. 2sec., the diameter being 330 yards; and with the helm over to port at the same angle, she made the circle in 4min. 10 sec., the diameter being 300 yards. The circles were remarkably small for the character of the ship, and the rapidity with which she travelled them, and the ease with which she answered her helm, proved that she could be easily manœuvred in action. The trial was eminently satisfactory in every respect. There were no signs of heated bearings from first to last, and the only sign of priming was in the auxiliary boiler, which, in consequence, was not used. Everything having passed over so successfully, the Thunderer will proceed on her six hours' trial to-day.

Triumph, 14, armour-plated ship, Capt. G. H. Parkin. The *Western Daily Mercury* of Tuesday contains the following account:—"Her Majesty's ship Triumph left Malta on Dec. 19 to join the Fleet, under Admiral Drummond, near the Dardanelles, and at noon on Dec. 22, after a splendid run of seventy hours, anchored in Besika Bay, where she found the rest of the ships lying at single anchor. The position she took up was about half a-mile ahead of the Monarch, thus forming with that ship the outer of the three lines in which the Fleet was placed. It was blowing very fresh when the Triumph arrived. The wind soon increased to a furious gale from the south and south-west. As the barometer was still falling and the wind increasing, all the ships let go a second anchor at 2 p.m., thereby making themselves pretty secure, but the Triumph, having her steam still up ready for use, continued to trust to the one anchor only. At sunset there was a slight lull in the storm, and it seemed as if the worst was over, more especially as the sky was unclouded and the moon and stars shone out clearly. It was a delusive pause, however, in the conflict of the elements, during which the gale seemed to gather greater fury, for about 8 p.m. it burst over the Fleet again with tremendous force. At 9.30 a terrific squall struck the Triumph, and quite overcame the holding power of her anchor, though no less than 100 fathoms of cable were out. In a moment she began to drift with fearful rapidity straight towards the Monarch. It soon became evident that in a few minutes she would fall right upon the other's ram, and that the career of both ships would come to an untimely end unless something effectual was done at once. The Triumph's second anchor was let go as speedily as possible; but the effect it produced was only slightly to check the rate of progress. It never stopped it for a moment. On went the noble ship, as if bent upon self-destruction, and dragging both her anchors after her as if they were mere playthings. Presently the jibboom of the Monarch was over the stern of the Triumph, and everybody on board the latter ship was expecting a midnight swim; but, fortunately, just when a few seconds would have sealed the fate of the two finest vessels afloat, steam came to the rescue, and began to make the Triumph move ahead. Both her anchors were weighed, and she started in search of better quarters. Such was the fury of the storm, however, that she was driven back, though under full steam, and at about 10.30 p.m. found herself close alongside the Monarch—being so close, indeed, that anyone might have gone from one ship to the other. Everybody on board expected momentarily to hear the ironclads crushing to bits, but, marvellous to relate, they did not actually touch, so no damage of any consequence was done. The Triumph was steaming ahead at full power all the time. At last, during a lull, she managed to sheer off from the other, and once more got ahead of her about a mile and a-half. Then both anchors were let go, but again the squalls came on in greater force than ever, and again she dragged them both. Of course, there was nothing for it but to get them up once more and go through the whole performance again. This was repeated altogether three times before it was found where the anchors would hold, but at last, about 3 a.m., on the 23rd, the ship was securely moored, though even then it was considered necessary to keep the screw going in order to take some strain off the cables. The captain of the Triumph, who is one of the best sailors in the Navy, was quite equal to the emergency, and no man could have done more for the safety of the ship than he did. He did not leave the deck for a moment from the first alarm until things were quite safe."

Tourmaline, 12, corvette, Capt. F. W. Sulivan, C.B., arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on Dec. 17, and would proceed to Sierra Leone after coaling.

Undaunted, 31, frigate, Capt. H. W. Brent, flagship of Rear-Admiral Macdonald, was at Bombay up to the 11th ult.

Valorous, 6, frigate, Capt. L. F. Jones, with four gunboats in company, anchored at Yarmouth on the morning of the 30th ult., all well. She arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday afternoon.

Vigilant, 2, despatch-vessel, Lieut.-Com. H. C. Ryder, with Vice-Admiral Ryder on board, would make a short stay in Japan, and then go to Hong Kong.

Wye, store-ship, Staff Com. W. W. Vine, was to leave Malta on the 1st inst. with stores for the fleet in Besika Bay.

On the eve of the completion of the 81-ton gun a mishap has occurred, but not of sufficient importance to prevent the carrying out of the programme. It should be mentioned to the credit of the gun that it has fired 166 rounds, in which it has consumed no less than twenty-three tons of powder, and discharged 130 tons of projectiles. To this must be added the fact that the charges fired in the later stages of the trials have been much heavier than contemplated when the gun was originally designed. The authorities still regard with satisfaction the unimpaired condition of the main structure, while they admit that the steel tube or lining of the gun is its one weak part. In this steel tube a crack has been discovered. It is considered somewhat remarkable, although not surprising, that the 81-ton gun should have followed so closely the example of the original Woolwich Infant, the first 35-ton gun, which in a similar manner endured some enormous pressures and then cracked its steel lining; after which mishap it, however, fired many more very heavy rounds, and proved that a defect in the steel tubing was scarcely to be regarded as any serious detriment to the weapon. The thickness of the steel at the place where the crack has occurred is about 4in., and it is situated at some distance from the powder chamber, and is at present scarcely perceptible. It is calculated that the gun is as fit for work as ever it was, and the trial against the armour-plated target will, therefore, probably be made, as arranged, at Shoeburyness before it is retubed. The early removal of the gun from its present position facing the Maplin Sands may, therefore, be expected. Five impressions of the bore of the 80-ton gun were taken on Thursday, without the alleged flaw being discovered. The fracture, which is almost infinitesimal in dimensions, is probably due to the gun having been bored too fine. Col. Fraser, R.A., had the gun loaded with unstudded shell on Thursday morning, with a view to ascertaining whether the automatic gas checks would fit in the grooves tight enough to prevent windage. The gas checks appeared to answer their purpose admirably; but there was a great difference of opinion manifested as to whether, owing to the enormous length of the gun, an unstudded projectile would not score the barrel.

It was intended to have tried the 38-ton gun with heavy charges on Thursday morning, but owing to the non-arrival of the shears from Woolwich the experiments were postponed, and practice took place with the 9-inch, 10-inch, and 11-inch guns, for the purpose of testing the efficacy of Mr. Gould Adams' gas check for guns of this calibre. The gas checks hung on close to the base of the shells, but the results were not very satisfactory, as the flight of the projectiles was extremely wild.

A very favourable report has been made to the Admiralty of the jury-rudder invented by Rear-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, K.C.B. The rudder was, in the first place, fitted to the surveying-ship Fawn, at Chatham Dockyard, when various experiments were made with it, all of which proved satisfactory. The Admiralty directed that it was to be further tested when the Fawn was at sea, and the report sent home by the commander of the ship is as favourable as that made by the officials of Chatham Dockyard. The rudder is intended to be used in the event of the ordinary rudder being disabled, and it can be brought from the store-room and placed in position in about twenty-five minutes. The Admiralty also directed the superintendents of the different dockyards to make experiments with the rudder; this has been done, and it is recommended that the rudder should be supplied to ships of the Navy to be used in case of accident to their rudders.

The Secretary for War has just issued new instructions relative to the first-class Army Reserve. All men serving on April 1, 1876, and all enrolled subsequently are to have their pay increased by 2d. a-day. Deferred pay will only be issuable on the production of a certificate that twelve days' training or twenty drills have been undergone, but this certificate will not be required for the year ending March 31, 1877. The annual issue of £1 is abolished. The men of the Reserve are to attend every year for medical examination. Men of the Reserve serving in any police force or as prison warders will not attend drill unless summoned specially. Pay is in future to be issued in arrear instead of in advance.

Rossetter's Hair Restorer.—This unrivalled preparation has now been before the public for many years, and as its success has led to several spurious imitations, the public should be on their guard. Rossetter's preparation is the only one that will with certainty restore grey hair to its original colour, remove dandruff, prevent the hair from falling off, promote its growth, and give it the lustre of youth.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

With the dates of Commission of the Officers in Command.

ABOUKIR, 23, sc. receiving-ship, Commodore Algernon McLennan Lyons, 1862, Jamaica.
Achilles, 16, screw armour-plated ship, Captain Sholto Douglas, 1865, Coast-guard ship, Rockferry.
Active, 10, iron screw-corvette, Commodore Sir W. N. Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., 1862, West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope (ordered home).
Alacrity, schooner, tender to Pearl, Lieut.-Com. W. U. Moore, 1872, Australia.
Albatross, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. Ernest Rice, 1870, Pacific.
Alberta, paddle yacht, Staff-Capt. David N. Welch, 1871, tender to Royal Yacht, Portsmouth.
Alexandra, 12, double-screw, armour-plated ship, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy, 1872, Chatham.
Amethyst, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. A. J. Chatfield, 1868, Paçific.
Antelope, 2, iron paddle-vessel, Lieut. and Com. J. C. Burnell, 1864, Mediterranean.
Arab, 4, composite screw sloop, Com. F. S. Broughton, 1873, East Indies.
Argus, 5, paddle-sloop, Com. E. J. Jermain, 1870, North America and West Indies.
Asia, 4, guardship of Reserve, Capt. C. L. Waddilove, 1862, flagship to Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. M'Clintock, Portsmouth.
Assistance, 2, iron screw troop-ship, Capt. Prattent, 1870, particular service.
Audacious, 14, double screw, armour-plated ship, flagship of Vice-Admiral A. P. Ryder, Captain Colomb, 1870, China.
Aurora, 28, screw frigate, Capt. H. D. Grant, C.B., 1864, Greenock.
Avon, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. L. C. Keppel, 1869, West Coast of Africa.

Barracouta, 5, paddle-sloop, Capt. C. E. Stevens, 1869, Australia (ordered home).
Bee, screw and paddle-vessel, tender tó Fisgard, Greenwich.
Beacon, 4, composite gun-vessel, Com. H. Dunlop, 1869, South East Coast of America.
Beagle, schooner, Lieut.-Com. C. Caffin, 1865, Australia.
Bellerophon, 15, armour-plated screw-ship, Capt. Frank T. Thomson, 1872, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, K.C.B., 1873, North America and West Indies.
Bittern, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. G. J. Anstruther, 1870, Mediterranean.
Black Prince, 28, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Capt. T. Lethbridge, 1868, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral A. Phillimore, second in command of Channel Squadron.
Boscawen, 16, training-ship, Com. R. G. Kinahan, 1868, Portland.
Boxer, 4, double-screw composite gunvessel, Com. A. H. Alington, 1870, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa.
Britannia, training-ship, Capt. W. Graham, 1863, Dartmouth.
Britomart, 2, gunboat, Lieut. J. Sulivan, Devonport.
Bullfinch, 3, double-screw gunvessel, Com. R. M. Lloyd, 1870, North America and West Indies.

Cambridge, 29, gunnery-ship, Capt. the Hon. W. J. Ward, Devonport.
Castor, 13, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Commander A. C. Curtis, 1866, North Shields.
Challenger, 4, screw-corvette, Capt. E. Hardinge, 1863, Vice-Admiral Sir J. Walter Tarlton, K.C.B., Coast-guard ship, Harwich, *pro tem.*
Charybdis, 17, screw-corvette, Capt. T. E. Smith, 1868, China.
Cherub, 3, screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Com. F. R. Kemp, 1867, tender to Penelope, Harwich.
Clyde, 15, Royal Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. H. C. Best, 1869, Aberdeen.
Cockatrice, 1, sc.-gunboat, Com. A. J. W. Musgrave, 1870, Mediterranean.
Conflict, schooner, Lieut.-Com. W. M. Carey, 1867, Australia.
Contest, 4, composite gun-boat, Lieut.-Com. G. W. Allen, 1863, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa.
Coquette, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut. W. E. Darwall, 1863 Mediterranean.
Cracker, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Commander C. H. Hawkins, 1872, South-east Coast of America.
Crocodile, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. P. R. Sharpe, 1870, Portsmouth.
Cromer, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut. V. E Von Donop, 1866, tender to Achilles, Birkenhead.
Cruiser, 4, sailing-sloop, Com. John Hext, 1874, Mediterranean.
Curlew, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. E. J. Church, 1868, China.
Cygnet, 4. screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hammick, 1864, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa.

Dædalus, 13, Naval Reserve drill-ship Com. W. H. St. Clair, 1868, Bristol.
Danae, 12, screw corvette, Capt. J. C. Purvis, 1872, Portsmouth.
Daphne, 5, screw-sloop, Com. G. B. Evans, 1870, East Indies.
Dapper, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. and Com. T. E. Miller, 1865, tender to Britannia, Dartmouth.
Daring, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. J. G. J. Hanmer, 1870, Pacific.
Dasher, 2, paddle-vessel, Com. E. C. Drummond, 1867, Channel Islands.
Decoy, 4, composite screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Com. J. Hayes, 1865, North America and West Indies (ordered home).
Defence, 16, iron screw-ship, armour-plated, Capt. R. P. Cator, 1866, Channel Squadron.
Devastation, 4, armour-plated turret-ship, Capt. F. W. Richards, 1866, Mediterranean.
Diamond, 14, screw corvette, Capt. G. S. Bosanquet, 1870, East Indies.
Dryad, 9, screw-sloop, Com. R. D. King, 1867, North America and West Indies.
Duke of Wellington 25, screw, flagship of Admiral George Elliot, Capt. Hon. W. C. Carpenter, 1866, Portsmouth.
Duncan, 31, screw-ship, Captain St. G. D'Arcy-Irvine, 1867, flagship of Vice-Admiral Henry Chads, Sheerness.
Durham, 17, Naval Reserve drill ship, Commander W. Howorth, 1867, Sunderland.
Dwarf, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Hon. E. S. Dawson, 1869, Portsmouth.

Eagle, 12, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. A. F. M. Meyer, 1869, Liverpool.
Eclipse, 12, screw corvette, Capt. J. E. Erskine, 1868, North America and West Indies.
Egeria, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. A. L. Douglas, 1872, China.
Elfin, paddle yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert, StaffCom. A. Balliston, 1867, Portsmouth.
Enchantress, 1, paddle yacht, Staff-Com. E. H. Hills, 1870, tender to Asia, Portsmouth.
Encounter, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. R. Bradshaw, 1868, North America and West Indies.
Endymion, 22, screw-frigate, Captain J. Moresby, 1864, Coast guard, Hull.
Euphrates, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. W. H. Cuming, 1870, Birkenhead.
Excellent, 13, gunnery-ship, Capt. F. A. Herbert, 1864, Portsmouth.
Express, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Hon. A. C. Littleton, 1865, Gibraltar.

Fantôme, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. T. M. Macquay, 1867, Pacific.
Fawn, 5, screw-sloop, Com. W. J. L. Wharton, 1872, East Coast of Africa.
Fervent, 2, screw gunboat, Lieut. F. G. Dundas, 1867, tender to Dædalus, Bristol.
Fire Queen, iron paddle vessel, Staff-Com. T. Pounds, 1868, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.
Fisgard, 22, stationary ship, Staff-Com. W. H. Sharp, 1867, Greenwich.
Flirt, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Lieut. A. O'Rorke, 1866, tender to Aurora, Greenock.
Flora, 12, store ship, Commander C. Mitchell, 1869, Cape of Good Hope.
Fly, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. John Bruce, 1871, China.
Flying Fish, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. H. F. Crohan, 1873, East Indies.
Foam, 4 sc. composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Hope, 1866, South East Coast of America.
Fox, 2 sc. store-ship, Staff-Com. J. G. Dathan, 1867, part. service.
Frolic, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. A. E. Dupuis, 1870, China.

Ganges, 19, training-ship, Commander R. L. Byng, 1870, Falmouth.
Goshawk, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut. A. T. Bagge, 1869, tender to Revenge, Queenstown.
Growler, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. W. Stewart, 1869, China.
Hart, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Commander T. H. Royse, 1868, China.
Hector, 18, sc. armour-plated ship, Capt. C. M. Buckle, 1866, Coastguard, Southampton Water.
Helicon, 2, paddle despatch-ves., Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford, 1865, Mediterranean.
Hercules, 14, armour-plated iron screw-ship, flagship of Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir J. Drummond, K.C.B., Capt. N. Bowden-Smith, 1872, Mediterranean.
Hibernia, 12, receiving-ship, Com. G. O. Twiss, 1866, flagship of Rear-Admiral Luard, C.B., Malta.
Himalaya, 3, iron-screw troop-ship, Captain E. White, 1872, particular service.
Hornet, 4, double screw gun-vessel, Com. H. N. Hippisley, 1866, China.
Hotspur, 3, iron armour-plated ram, Capt. T. M. Jones, 1866, Mediterranean.
Immortalité, 28, screw-frigate, Captain F. A. Hume, 1865, Detached Squadron, ordered home.
Implacable, 16, training-ship, Com. C. S. Cardale, 1868, Devonport.
Impregnable, 22, training-ship for boys, Capt. W. H. Edye, 1865, Devonport.
Indus, guardship of Reserve, and flagship of Rear-Admiral Willes, C.B., Capt. C. T. Curme, 1864, Devonport.
Iron Duke, 14, armour-plated, double-screw ship, Capt. Rowley, 1866, Kingstown.
Jackal, 2, iron paddle vessel, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Digby, 1865, West Coast of Scotland.
Juno, 8, screw-corvette, Capt. Poland, 1871, China.
Jumna, 3, iron-screw troop-ship, Capt. John D'Arcy, 1869, Portsmouth.
Kestrel, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. C. B. Theobald, 1865, China.
Lapwing, 3, double screw gun-vessel, Com. Sir W. Wiseman, 1871, China. (Reported wrecked at Chefoo)
Liberty, 8, sailing-brig, Lieutenant C. Johnstone, 1865, Lisbon.
Lily, 3, composite screw gun-vessel, Com. B. E. Cochrane, 1872, China.
Lion, 12, screw-ship, Lieut. E. H. Clarke, 1872, tender to Implacable, Devonport.
London, 72, screw-ship, Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan, 1865, Zanzibar.
Lord Warden, 18, screw-ship, armour-plated, Capt. N. B. Bedingfeld, 1862, Coast-guard, Queensferry.
Lynx, 4, composite gun-vessel, Com. F. M. Ommanney, 1869, East Indies.
Magpie, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. C. V. Anson, 1871, China.
Malabar, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. E. Kelly, 1870, Portsmouth.
Mallard, 4, screw composite gun-boat, Lieut.-Com. A. W. Warry, 1833, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa.
Martin, 10, sloop, Lieut. E. Hicks, 1865, Lisbon.
Midge, 4, double screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. Salmond, 1870, China.
Minotaur, 17, armour-plated, iron screw ship, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, 1872, flagship of Rear-Admiral F. T. B. Seymour, C.B., Channel Squadron.
Modeste, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. A. Buller, 1869, China.
Monarch, 7, armour-plated screw turret-ship, Capt. M. Culme-Seymour, 1865, Mediterranean.
Moorhen, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Hope, 1864, China.
Mosquito, 4, composite screw gun-vessel, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Paul, 1866, China.
Myrmidon, screw gun-vessel, Com. the Hon. R. Hare, 1868, Pacific (ordered home).
Nankin, 50, stationary ship, Captain R. V. Hamilton, 1862, Pembroke.
Narcissus, 28, screw-frigate, Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., Captain Lord Charles Scott, 1872, Detached Squadron, ordered home.
Nassau, 4, screw surveying vessel, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Napier, 1868, China.
Nereus, 2, store depot, Staff-Com. J. R. Petch, 1871, Coquimbo.
Netley, 2, screw gunboat, Lieut. J. L. Heane, 1867, tender to Favourite, Queensferry, N.B.
Newcastle, 31, screw-frigate, Captain R. G. Douglas, 1866, Detached Squadron, ordered home.
Nymphe, 9, screw sloop, Capt. S. P. Townsend, 1868, Australia.
Opal, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. F. C Robinson, 1871, Pacific.
Orontes, 2, iron screw troopship, Capt. E. H. Seymour, 1873, particular service.
Orwell, 2, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. H. L. Cornwall, 1865, Coast of Ireland.
Osborne, Royal paddle-yacht, Com. H. L. Pearson, 1872, Portsmouth.
Pallas, 8, screw-corvette, Captain H. H. Beamish, 1864, Mediterranean.
Pearl, 17, screw-corvette, Commodore Hoskins, 1863, Australia (ordered home).
Pembroke, 25, sc. block ship, Captain J. C. Soady, 1863, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Fellowes, C.B., Chatham.
Pert, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. C. Aitchison, 1872, North America and West Indies.
Pheasant, 2, screw gunboat, Lieut. T. Suckling, 1867, tender to Endymion, Hull.
Philomel, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. H. Boys, 1870, East Indies.
Pigmy, 2, paddle-vessel, tender to Duke of Wellington, Staff-Com. Hewlett, 1869, Portsmouth.
Pioneer, 6, composite paddle-vessel, Lieut.-Com. E. Hotham, 1864, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa.
Plover, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. B. Stewart, 1872, North America and West Indies.
Plucky, 1, gunboat, tender to Cambridge, Devonport.
Porcupine, 1, paddle surveying-ves., Staff-Capt. J. Parsons, 1867 tender to Fisgard.
President, 17, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. L. B. Solly, 1869, West India Docks.
Raleigh, 22, iron screw-frigate, Capt. G. Tryon, C.B., 1866, Mediterranean,
Rapid, 3, screw-sloop, Commander A. FitzGeorge, 1872, Mediterranean.
Ready, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Stanhope Grove, 1868, Gibraltar.
Renard, schooner, Lieut.-Com. H. J. Pugh, 1868, Australia.
Repulse, 12, screw armour-plated, flagship of Rear-Admiral De Horsey, Capt. F. W. Wilson, 1867, Pacific.
Research, 4, armoured screw-sloop, Capt. Earle, 1870, Mediterranean.
Resistance, 16, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. C. W. Hope, 1861, Channel Squadron.
Revenge, 32, screw-ship, Captain H. R. Wratislaw, 1864, flagship of Rear-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., Queenstown.
Rifleman 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. F. S. Clayton, 1868, East Indies.
Ringdove, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. U. C. Singleton, 1869, China, (ordered home).
Rocket, 4, composite screw gun-vessel, Lieut. and Com. C. R. Harris, 1864, Pacific.
Rover, 18, iron screw-corvette, Capt. T. Barnardiston, 1868, North America and West Indies.
Royal Adelaide, 29, Capt. J. O. Hopkins 1867, flagship of Admiral Sir T. Symonds, K.C.B., Devonport.
Rupert, 4, double-screw iron-clad ram, Capt. W. J. Hunt Grubbe, C.B., 1866, Mediterranean.
Salamis, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Com. F. W. Egerton, 1871, Channel Squadron.
Sandfly, schooner, Lieut.-Com. J. J. Bell, 1866, Australia.
Sapphire, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. E. H. Murray, 1870, Australia.
Sappho, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. N. S. F. Digby, 1872, Australia.
Seaflower, 8, brig, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Eyre, 1866, Lisbon.
Sealark, 8, brig, Lieutenant F. H. Haygarth, 1868, Lisbon.
Serapis, 3, screw iron Indian troopship, Capt. G. D. Davidson, 1872, Portsmouth.
Shah, 26, iron screw-frigate, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, 1876, Gibraltar.
Sheldrake, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye, 1865, China.
Simoom, 2, iron-screw troopship, Capt. R. G. S. Pasley, 1871, particular service.
Sirius, 12, screw corvette, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, 1869, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa
Spartan, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. R. E. Tracey, 1872, East Indies.
Spiteful, 6, paddle-sloop, Com. A. T. Fowlett, 1870, West Coast of Africa.
Sprightly, paddle-vessel, Nav. Lieut. W. J. Tregidgo, 1867, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.
Squirrel, 8, sloop, Lieut. R. N. Hamond 1866, Lisbon.
St. Vincent, 22, training-ship for boys, Commander A. T. Brooke, 1869, Portsmouth.
Sultan, 12, iron screw armour-plated ship, Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., 1866, Mediterranean.
Supply, 2, iron screw-storeship, Staff-Com Frank Inglis, 1867, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa.
Swiftsure, 14, armour-plated screw-ship, Capt. J. K. E. Baird, 1864, Mediterranean.
Swinger, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut. E. A. Bolitho, 1866, China.
Sylvia, 5, screw surveying vessel, Capt. B. W. Bax, 1875, China.
Tamar, 2, iron screw troopship, Capt. W. H. Liddell, 1871, particular service.
Teazer, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. C. Wodehouse, 1872, East Indies.
Terror, 16, screw armour-plated floating battery, Captain L. E. H Somerset, 1862, Bermuda.
Thetis, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. T. Le H. Ward, 1867, East Indies (ordered home).
Thistle, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. E. B. Pusey, 1869, China.
Thunderer, 4, armour-plated turret-ship, Capt. J. C. Wilson, 1865, Portsmouth.
Topaze, 31, screw-frigate, Captain A. J. Thrupp, 1865, Detached Squadron, ordered home.
Torch, 5, screw gun-vessel, Com. R. H. Hamond, 1873, Mediterranean.
Tourmaline, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. F. W. Sullivan, C.B., 1863, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa.
Trincomalee, 15, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. A. J. V. Collins, 1870, West Hartlepool.
Triumph, 14, iron screw-ship, armour-plated, Capt. Parkin, 1866, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rice, Mediterranean.
Tyrian, screw-gunboat, Lieut. A. H. Duthie, 1866, tender to Favorite, Queensferry.
Undaunted, 31, screw frigate, flagship of Rear-Admiral Macdonald, Capt. H. W. Brent, 1875, East Indies.
Unicorn, 10, drill ship for the Royal Naval Reserve, Com. W. E. S. Brome, 1868, Dundee.
Valiant, 18, screw armour-plated ship, Captain N. Salmon, V.C., 1863, Coast-guard, River Shannon.
Valorous, 6, paddle-frigate, Capt. L. F. Jones, 1870, particular service.
Vernon, torpedo school ship, Capt. W. Arthur, 1867, Portsmouth.
Vestal, 9, screw sloop, Com. H. Hand, 1867, East Indies.
Vesuvius, double-screw torpedo-vessel, Capt Singer, 1869, Portsmouth.
Victoria and Albert, 2, paddle Royal yacht, Capt. Portsmouth.
Victory, 26, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.
Victor Emanuel, 2, screw receiving-ship, Commodore G. Watson, 1863, Hong Kong.
Vigilant, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Lieut. H. C. Ryder, 1867, China.
Vivid, paddle-vessel, Staff Com. in command Edwin Wise, 1869, tender to the Royal Adelaide, Devonport.
Volage, 18, screw corvette, Capt. Henry Fairfax, 1868, South East Coast of America.
Vulture, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. H. Washington, 1869, Sheerness.
Warrior, 32, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Captain W. H. Whyte, 1864, Coast-guard service, Portland.
Wildfire, paddle-vessel, Staff-Commander R. L. Cleveland, 1868, tender to Duncan, Sheerness.
Wizard, 2, screw gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Neilson, 1866, Mediterranean.
Wolverene, 17, screw-corvette, Capt. L. Brine, 1868, Australia.
Wye, iron screw storeship, Staff Com. W. W. Vine, 1874, particular service.
Zephyr, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. G. Le Cocq, 1865, North America and West Indies.

The following divisional order has been issued from the Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, at Aldershot, viz.:—"Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Col. the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B., to serve on the Staff of the Army in Great Britain as a brigadier-general, with a view to his commanding a brigade at Aldershot, in succession to Major-Gen. Primrose, C.S.I., appointed to command a division in India."

The following subscriptions are thankfully acknowledged by the governors of the Drummond Institution, viz.:—F. M. S. L., per Surg.-Gen. M'Illree, £1; S. Hutchinson, Esq., £2; Major-Gen. the Hon. L. Smyth, C.B., £5; 1st Batn. 20th Foot, per Col. Meares, £10 10s.; his Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., for half year ended Dec. 31, £5; Messrs. W. Drummond and Sons, three dozen gooseberry trees, presented to the institution. The Government have admitted (conditionally) Augusta, daughter of the late Sergt. W. Johnston, 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade; this child being a total orphan. This will leave forty-nine girls in the institution.

The Woolwich correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—"Two thousand newly-invented horse-hammocks are being placed in store in the transport department of the Royal Dockyard at Woolwich. In the shipping and transport of horses in war time a mortality of 17 to 20 per cent. has hitherto occurred by the animals injuring their heads and getting off their feet during the rolling of the ship. When once a horse gets down under the circumstances it often struggles itself to death (if not previously killed) in vainly attempting to get up again. The new hammock is fixed under the body of the horse in such a manner that if in a rough sea the animal is unable to keep on its legs it becomes suspended until it recovers its proper status, the hammock remaining slack when it recovers its feet. It is anticipated that these new hammocks will effect a saving of nearly £1,000 for every 100 war horses sent abroad."

At Woolwich Police-court on Monday William Lee, an Artilleryman, was charged on remand with entering the Army under false pretences. His attestation paper, which was produced in evidence against him, showed that in answer to Question 8: "Have you ever served in the Army, Marines, Militia, or Navy?" he answered "Yes; in the Forfar Militia." It was proved however, that he had been previously in the 71st Regt., and discharged therefrom for misconduct. Mr. Balguy now informed an officer who represented the military authorities that he had decided to discharge the prisoner, for his answer, though it had possibly been a wilful suppression of the whole truth, might have been a perfectly innocent one. The first part was certainly true, and the second part partially so, and although there was a note on the attestation paper directing that the recruit should give full particulars of former services, he was afraid that it was seldom read or understood. He had the greatest satisfaction in discharging the prisoner because he heard that he was to be punished for a military offence under the Articles of War.

FURNISH ON THE NEW HIRE SYSTEM.—The "New Hire System' is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea."—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

INDIA.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:—"People are incredulous with reference to the statement of promotions which have been furnished by the military papers as resulting from the deaths of Gens. Hawkes, Prescott, and Hodson, of the Indian Army. The Royal Commission on Army Promotion and Retirement has recommended that Imperial officers shall cease to derive benefit from vacancies created by Indian generals; and, on the strength of that, it is argued that it would only be disturbing the lists unnecessarily were Cols. Payn, Ross, and Weare advanced. This reasoning is good so far as it goes. But there is this to be said in opposition to it—up to the present date the War Office is quite undecided as to how far it intends to act upon the Royal Commission's report. Such being the case, it would be impolitic—it would most certainly be unfair—to deny the officers who have become entitled to their promotion the steps they have anticipated. Before promotions cease, some intimation will have to be given that it is proposed they should do so; and in the absence of any warrant or general order making it known that the Indian and War Offices have come to the conclusion that it is desirable to separate the lists, as the Royal Commission has suggested, it is reasonable to conclude matters will run on in the ordinary groove."

In consequence of the death of Gen. H. C. M. Cox, Bengal Infantry, on July 22, the name of Major-Gen. H. Pritchard, Madras S.C., has been placed on the list of lieutenant-generals, that of Col. T. A. Carey, Bengal S.C., on the list of major-generals, and that of Major H. A. Little, Bengal S.C., on the list of lieutenant-colonels on the Indian Gradation List.

Major H. P. Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, Commandant of the Governor-General's Body Guard, is to be promoted a brevet major, with effect from July 23, vice Gen. H. C. M. Cox, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

The services of the following sub-lieutenants have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George for appointment to regiments in that Presidency as probationers for the Staff Corps, viz.:—Keary, 12th Foot: Wyllie, 16th Foot; Teversham, 21st Foot; Poynder, 33rd Foot; Hobart, 43rd Foot; Gray, 44th Foot; Wilson, 48th Foot; Jones, 54th Foot; Mason, 51st Foot; Vansittart, 63rd Foot; Willmer, 65th Foot; Deane, 67th Foot; Goate, 81st Foot; and Cook, 89th Foot.

The undermentioned officers are about to retire from the Madras Staff Corps, viz.—Brevet Cols. J. E. Mayne, W. Weldon, T. Neild, and C. E. J. Skottowe, from Nov. 2, and C. C. Mason from Nov. 29.

Capt. C. Wodehouse, Bombay S.C., has been appointed private secretary to Sir P. Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, vice Capt. W. Lee Warner, resigned.

The following officers have returned to duty from leave in England:—Lieut.-Cols. C. W. R. Chester, Bengal S.C., assistant adjutant-general, Allahabad Division, and J. Johnstone, Bengal Infantry, 2nd Grade assistant commissioner, Kamrup, Assam; Majors J. Stewart, Royal Artillery, superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, and C. V. Conway-Gordon, Bengal S.C., assistant adjutant-general, Hyderabad Contingent; Capt. E. F. Cambier, Royal Artillery, commandant, No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, and Surg. A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., superintendent, Bhagalpur Central Jail.

The following promotions have been made in the Madras S.C., subject to her Majesty's approval:—2nd Madras Light Cavalry—Major W. C. Clarke to be lieut.-col., Nov. 30, 1876; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. St. J. Prendergast, to be major, Nov. 30, 1876, vice Stainforth, promoted. 3rd Madras Light Cavalry—Major C. H. Abdy, to be lieut.-col.; Capt. F. L. Magniac to be major, Nov. 30, 1876, vice Clarke, promoted and removed. 4th Madras Light Cavalry—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. J. Morris to be lieut.-col.; Capt. and Brevet Major C. S. Steward to be major, Nov. 30, 1876, vice Abdy, promoted and removed.

The Mutiny Act and Articles of War for 1876 will come into force in India on Jan. 1, 1877, as provided in Section 108 of the said Mutiny Act.

Capt. H. B. Sanderson, Bengal S.C., cantonment magistrates Allahabad, has passed the examination qualifying for the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. R. Chester, assist. adjt.-gen., Bengal S.C., recently returned to India from furlough, has been posted to the Meerut Division.

Brigdr.-Gen. T. Wright, C.B. commanding Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed Lay Trustee of the Chaplaincy of Bolarum; Col. G. C. Finlay, Madras S.C., Lay Trustee of the Church at Quilon, vice Col. Stevens; and Col. E. J. Lawder, Madras S.C., Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Secunderabad, vice Major-Gen. H. W. Blake, retired.

Writing from Rawul Pindee on the 1st ult., the *Times of India* says:—"The Commander-in-Chief is expected here in a few days, when we shall know something definite about the measures contemplated in connection with the Afridis; at present all that is known is that an expedition will be sent against them in January next, in which several of the regiments in this station and Peshawur will take part."

The following order has been issued:—"With reference to paras. 13 and 15 Horse Guards G. O. No. 16, 1876, commanding officers are recommended to commence the annual course of judging distance practice, which may now be carried out separately from the target practice, on any days during the rains or otherwise when the weather is cool enough, without reference to the time for executing target practice. Should it be found difficult to carry out the judging distance practice of officers separately, as required by para. 15, it may be dispensed with; the cause of such suspension is, however, to be explained when forwarding the annual return."

The propriety of remodelling the fortifications of Aden was taken a few years ago into serious consideration. Col. Sir W. F. D. Jervois drew up a report, which lay some time before the Government; and at last, in November, 1875, the fortification works were actually started. By the end of the financial year a temporary battery, with magazines, &c., for four 9-inch muzzle-loading rifled guns, had been built at West Cliff, another temporary battery for two guns of the same kind at Seera Hill. Part of the Ras Morbut Fort had been altered to hold two heavy rifled guns, and the adaptations of the Ras Tarshyne Fort to the remaining two guns was nearly finished. In every case the Secretary of State had not yet supplied the racers. The same kind of neglect, says our Allahabad contemporary, had been shown about the tiles for the new guard-room at the Main Pass Gate.

A SOLDIER SOVEREIGN.

The *Times* correspondent at Berlin telegraphed on the 31st ult.:—

To-morrow the German Emperor, who will be an octogenarian three months hence, celebrates the seventieth anniversary of his entering the Prussian Army. He was appointed ensign Jan. 1, 1807, at Konigsberg, whither his parents had gone when the French occupied Berlin. Six years later the Prince, meanwhile promoted to a lieutenancy, fought his first battle at Leipsic, when the power of Napoleon I. was broken. He subsequently distinguished himself in the battle of Bar sur Aube, on Feb. 27, 1814, and, after the fall of Paris, returned home as major, decorated with the Iron Cross of Prussia and the Russian Order of St. George. His Majesty's second campaign occurred in 1849, when he was appointed to the command of the Prussian troops in the South, and scattered the Revolutionary Army assembled in the Grand Duchy of Baden. After the capitulation of Rastadt, his Majesty, who then bore the title of Prince of Prussia, received the *Ordre pour la Merite*, the highest military decoration in this country. His Majesty, who was created Regent in Nov., 1858, and ascended the Throne Jan. 2, 1861, has carried on three wars during his reign. In the Danish war of 1864 his army gained the battles of Düppel, Alsen, and Missunde, fought ten victorious engagements, and took forty-seven colours and 219 cannon. In the Austrian war of 1866 fifteen battles and twenty-four engagements were recorded. Except one, all were victorious. Thirteen colours and 208 guns were captured in this brief but decisive campaign. The French war of 1870-71 brought on thirty-four battles and forty-three engagements, nearly all victorious, the trophies consisting of ninety-four colours and 3,300 cannon. These great successes were not obtained without a considerable increase of the troops. Of the 148 regiments of Infantry, ninety-three regiments of Cavalry, and fifty-one regiments of Artillery now forming the German Army, fifty-two regiments of Infantry and twenty-nine regiments of Cavalry were organized by or at the instigation of the present Monarch.

The same correspondent telegraphed on the 1st inst.:—

New Year's Day being the seventieth anniversary of the commencement of the Emperor William's military career, his Majesty held a reception of all the commanding officers of the German Army. The Crown Prince, congratulating the Emperor on the occasion, addressed him in a speech in which he described his Majesty as the type of all soldierly virtues and the creator of the military organization which had contributed to once more firmly consolidate Prussia for the purpose of raising Germany to her former greatness. Ten years ago, on a similar occasion, his Majesty had received the congratulations of the Army and people of Prussia, but to-day it was the Army and the united races of Germany that paid him honour as a victorious general and her restorer. A retrospective glance at the commencement of his military career recalled times of the most profound distress, but it also brought to their memory the restoration which had come at last, and deeds which in the history of the world would ever be inseparably united with the name of the Emperor William. The German Army, firmly united for the defence of the Fatherland, was the guardian of freedom and unity; and since the introduction by the Emperor of the organization which had enabled the Prussian Army to fulfil its mission it had become in the last terrible war the common property of the nation. As in those anxious days, when a hostile attack was threatening, the German princes and people had flocked round the King willing and eager to fight to the death under his leadership until the German Empire rose again in new splendour and the hereditary Imperial Crown was presented to his Majesty on the field of battle, so to-day the German people, firmly united and prepared for defence, were inspired by ardent wishes for the preservation and protection of peace. The Emperor William delivered the following reply:—If all the gentlemen whose presence here to-day affords me especial pleasure agree with the sentiments expressed by my son, I may esteem myself all the more happy, and I first tender you my thanks on that account. When I look back upon the day when I entered the Army I cannot but remember the state of affairs which then existed, and, therefore, from the moment when my father's hand led me into the Army, and throughout my life up to the pleasurable occasion afforded me to-day my first thought has been to give humble thanks to the Arbiter of our destinies. My position has led to the greater part of my life being devoted to the Army. My gratitude is consequently due to all those who have accompanied me in my military career and seconded my efforts. I always remember them with pleasure. I have to thank the valour, devotion, and constancy of the Army for the position which I now occupy. From Fehrbellin to the last gloriously-ended war, the deeds of the Brandenburg-Prussian Army are enrolled imperishably in the annals of the world's history. Prussia has become what she is chiefly through the Army. I beg those who represent the Army in my presence to-day to convey to all those whom they represent my personal thanks, which they well merit, as I have been able to convince myself for a long time past of the sentiments and spirit by which the Army is animated—a spirit which, in conjunction with that of the German troops, has been successful in creating a united Germany and a united Army.

The *Morning Post* is informed that the occasion was taken advantage of to present his Imperial Majesty with a very valuable "sword of honour." The sword was made by Messrs. Sy and Wagner, of Berlin, after a design by Herr A. Wagner. The hilt, the scabbard, and the belt and chain are of massive gold. The ornaments are in the Romanic style of the 13th century, the emblematical figures introduced purely classical. The hilt is of considerable thickness, just capable of being grasped. It has on either side a niche lined with blue enamel, and setting off the figures of "Germania" and "Borussia" placed within them. Nearer the top end are four medallions representing emblematically the four cardinal virtues—Strength, with a club and a bull; Justice, with balance and sword; Perseverance, with a stone wall; and Magnanimity, with a lion. The figures are designed by Calendrelli. The pommel is embellished on either side with the triangle emitting rays of light, symbolical of the eye of God; the rays are represented by strings of brilliants. The scabbard is gold fretwork and crimson velvet; the metal work, which is solid gold, representing garlands of laurel leaves. The blade is of the best Damascus steel, manufactured at Solingen. The names of the twenty-six battles in which the Emperor has taken part are engraved upon it, surrounded by laurel wreaths. The belt and chain are embellished with figures of knights and dragons set off by blue enamel.

The *Morning Post* says:—"Princes Frederick William and Henry of Prussia, both grandsons of Queen Victoria, are about to pass their examination of 'maturity' before quitting the gymnasium of Cassel, in the present month. The princes on this account left Berlin immediately after the Emperor's *fête*. Prince Frederick William, the elder of the two, is about to serve with the 'body company' of the 1st Prussian Regiment of Foot Guards, in order to make himself practically acquainted with military service. The Prince will be stationed at Potsdam. He is to have a separate establishment. Prince Henry, being destined for the Naval Service, is about to pass through a course of instruction at the Naval Academy at Kiel."

Previous to the departure of the Crocodile for Bombay, says the *Times*, the recently-appointed Committee on Troop Baggage took the opportunity on Thursday week of going over the ship at Portsmouth in company with Lieut.-Col. Lord William Seymour, Assist. Qrmr.-Gen., and Major Lascelles, Depty. Assit. Qrmr.-Gen. of the Southern District, and took evidence on the subject of these inquiries. The committee consists of Col. Elkington, 6th Foot, chairman; Assist. Comy.-Gen. Robinson, Horse Guards; and Commander Brownlow, of the Transport Department; and they are empowered to investigate the whole question of military baggage in connection with the Indian troop service. Under existing arrangements a general is allowed to embark 40 cwt. of personal baggage; a lieut.-gen. and a major-gen., 36 cwt.; a brigadier-gen. and a Staff col., 30 cwt.; a col. of Artillery, 25 cwt.; a col. of Engineers, 27 cwt.; a lieut.-col. on the Staff, 20 cwt.; a lieut.-col. of Cavalry, Artillery, or Infantry, 18 cwt.; a lieut.-col. of Engineers, 20 cwt.; a major on the Staff, 18 cwt.; of Engineers, 17 cwt.; of Cavalry, Artillery, or Infantry, 15 cwt.; a capt. on the Staff, or belonging to the Engineers, 12 cwt.; of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, 10 cwt.; the baggage allowed to lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, doctors, quartermasters, and other officers being in accordance with their rank. It is also made a condition that each cwt. of baggage must be packed so as not to exceed five cubic feet in measurement, the regulation limit of weights and capacity not being alternative. It frequently happens, however, notwithstanding the stringency of the standing order, that when an officer's baggage is forwarded to Portsmouth for embarkation there is no space for its accommodation, and he is compelled to leave his effects on the dockyard jetty until they can be sent after him. This is a cause of great personal inconvenience, and the object of the committee is to ascertain whether the present allowance of baggage is excessive, and in the event of its not being too large whether it can be better disposed of on board, or whether the number of troops embarking should be reduced. They are required to define generally what constitutes the regulated personal baggage and military equipment of officers' and sergeants' messes; to recommend any alteration in the size and shape of the packages containing articles which are likely to prove advantageous, and particularly with a view to their stowage on board ship; to suggest means by which the sea measurement of the packages could be recorded on them for the guidance of the officers at the port of embarkation; and to report generally on the question of troop baggage. They are empowered to meet occasionally at Aldershot, Portsmouth, and London; and should any of their recommendations involve expenditure, either on the part of regiments or the public, the committee are ordered to annex an approximate estimate to their report.

Lieut.-Gen. A. C. Errington, who has been gazetted to the colonelcy of the 85th Regiment, served with the 51st during the war in Burmah from April to December, 1852, and was on board the East India Company's steam-sloop Sesostris during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon River; served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity, and commanded the regiment at the storm and capture of Rangoon; he also commanded the troops engaged at the assault and capture of Bassein, May 19 (wounded), and received the special approbation of the Governor-General in Council for his services upon this occasion (medal with clasp and brevet of lieut.-col.) He joined the Army Feb. 4, 1826, and became a general officer April 9, 1868.

The *Whitehall Review* says:—"Much annoyance is being caused by reason of a report that all medical officers are forthwith to be withdrawn from their regiments and to be placed on the Staff establishment of the Army Medical Department. From commanding officers downwards, one hears nothing but complaints in regard to the working of the regulations promulgated in 1873. Now that the system inaugurated at that time is to be extended, it is expected that the condemnation of the present arrangements will assume a tangible form, and that unification, the failure of which is placed beyond dispute, will have to give way to the old regimental system, the return to which will be hailed with satisfaction throughout the entire Army, but by none more than by poor 'Tommy Atkins,' whose treatment under the existing system is deserving of the severest censure."

"Sphinx," writing in the *Times of India*, says:—"Very many officers are, I see, memorializing the Marquis of Salisbury on the subject of the rate at which furlough pay is to be given in England. As the matter stands at present, officers who took furlough under the 1868 rules before July 1, 1871, will be paid at the rate of two shillings the rupee; those who took furlough after that date will be paid according to the rate of exchange fixed by the Secretary of State for the year during which they may happen to be at home. This curious order will, I am sure, be cancelled and all officers placed on the same footing, but every officer concerned should lose no time in memorializing."

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made Simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London."

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The writer of a letter signed "Old Piercy" treats the grievances of the above-named officers in a somewhat jocose manner. As one of the class myself, I can see nothing in their treatment to make merry about; on the contrary, I think it reflects lasting disgrace on the Admiralty. And as I am of your opinion that something must be done in time, I venture to propose the following as a solution of the difficulty there is at present in deciding what the "something" should be. Rank: Assistant-paymasters, after five years' seniority, to rank with lieutenant under eight years' seniority; surgeons, chief engineers, &c., to be ward-room officers, with respect to choice of cabins, &c.; their widows to have pensions, and in every respect they should be placed on the same footing as officers of equivalent ranks in the other branches. Pay: Under two years' seniority, 6s. per day; under five years, 7s. 6d.; under seven, 9s.; after seven, 10s. The pay of assistant-paymasters in charge to remain as at present, but these officers, no matter what their seniority may be, to rank with lieutenants, &c. Retirement: All assistant-paymasters who may reach the age of thirty-two without being promoted to be compulsorily retired on the full pay of their rank. All paymasters, secretaries, &c., to be compulsorily retired at fifty-five. College, &c.: A number of assistant-paymasters, not exceeding ten, to be allowed to go through a course of study at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, in order to prepare themselves for interpreters, and to study naval law. They would not, however, be confined to these subjects, and certificates should be granted to them if they pass a creditable examination, the same as it is to officers of other branches. In putting forward this scheme for consideration in your valuable paper, I do not wish it to be inferred that I am in any way the spokesman of the class to which I belong. The suggestions are entirely my own, and I invite expressions of opinion on them from others of my own class. There is one thing very certain, Sir, and that is that assistant-paymasters do not find the Navy such an El Dorado that they will much longer submit to have their just claims overlooked and themselves snubbed and slighted when they venture to propose any settlement of them. Many of them will, I have no doubt, like myself, retire to a more genial atmosphere, and look back upon the days spent in her Majesty's Service as the most miserable period of their existence.—Yours truly,

ONE WHO DOES NOT BELIEVE IN THE ADMIRALTY.

THE SPIRIT RATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The effects of the extreme cold on the human constitution have been much discussed since the return of the late Arctic Expedition, and I think it is the duty of everyone who has experienced the extremes of heat and cold to give his ideas as to the means of enduring them with impunity, and without loss of health. It is said the abstainers from spirits held out well during the great trials of endurance with the sledges on the Polar ice. I found in North America and in Russia entire abstinence from alcoholic drinks was the safest plan in winter. Deer-hunting in the Canadian forests and sleeping out in a temperature of 52° below freezing-point was not pleasant, but we had no frost-bites with tea, and not grog, as our drink. Again, when sent a prisoner to St. Petersburg in January, 1830, after being with the Russian fleet in the Black Sea and the army of Diebitch, and confined in the north fort of Sebastopol (I was suspected of being an emissary of the British Government), I was not frost-bitten as an abstainer, though the soldiers of the Guard, drinking vodki spirits, were constantly frost-bitten. Lastly, in the extremes of heat in India, in the interior of Africa, and exploring in the blackfly-infested American woods, avoiding spirits we avoided suffering. This is my experience. A word on scurvy. I have seen on board of American whalers, and on the West Coast of Africa, the captains give slices of raw potatoes to their men for scurvy. This treatment soon changes their white gums to a natural colour.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

J. E. ALEXANDER, Major-General.

Jan. 1, 1877.

THE EXPERIMENTS AT SPEZZIA.

The more recent series of experiments with the Italian great gun seem to have established some important facts. It is now placed beyond doubt that a given thickness of armour offers greater resistance when solid than if divided into plates with wooden layers between them. A 2,000lb. shot, fired from the 100-ton gun, with an initial velocity of 1,050ft. a second, penetrated nearly 31in. into a sandwich target, composed of an outside plate 12in. thick, a wooden layer of 12in., and an inner plate 10in. in thickness. But when fired under precisely the same conditions against a solid plate of 22in. in thickness, it only penetrated 15·6in. Omitting the wooden layer from consideration, the shot overcame nearly 19in. of iron in the first experiment, and no more than 15·6in. in the second. From this it seems safe to infer that, other things being equal, solid armour opposes more effectual resistance to projectiles than the sandwich pattern. Another fact of some importance was proved by accident. Owing to a fresh wind, the pontoon on which the great gun was fixed oscillated considerably, and one shot, instead of striking the centre of the target, hit it on the lower edge, and at once broke in pieces. Its destructive power had not, however, ceased. The fragments were deflected downwards from the true line of fire, and made an immense hole in the ground under the target. This shows what would result if an ironclad happened to be struck by a monster projectile on the lower edge of her armour band. The shot, turned downwards from its initial direction, would tear its way through the unfortunate ship from side to side below water mark, and her sinking could be but a question of so many minutes, more or less. It might be as well if experiments were carried on against targets immersed in deep water to the same depth as the armour of the heavier class of our ironclads. It would be both interesting and useful to know whether a shot striking the water close to the vessel would be at once deflected upwards. Should this not take place, there would be every probability of such a result as happened from the accident at Spezzia.—*Globe.*

FOREIGN MILITARY.

The military contributor of the *Cologne Gazette* reviews the different stages to which warlike preparations have matured in the countries most directly interested in the present political crisis, and, on comparing them, comes to the conclusion that while Turkey is so well prepared as to force a reluctant but unqualified admission of the fact even from the lips of its adverse critics in Russia, the northern empire, whose hostility has called forth those armaments, is most inadequately provided for a serious struggle. The precautionary measures taken by England are, the writer considers, far more to the purpose. From this circumstance he apprehends that, were war really to break out, England would not under all circumstances remain neutral. Turkey is supposed to have 644,512 men ready for war. Russia has three divisions of her Caucasian army mobilised, numbering, probably, 48 battalions—that is, 960 officers and 48,668 men. It is not known what is the strength of the Artillery, the Cavalry, and the Engineer force of this army, nor of the four battalions of Caucasian Rifles, and of any irregular troops attached to it or held in reserve. There is, in truth, so much vagueness apparent in the newspaper statement about this force, which is to grapple with the Turks in Asia Minor, that it would be rash to form or to accept any estimate of its strength. The Russian Army of the South ought to number 216,000 men, with 49,000 horses and 648 guns. But of that force only 144,000 men, with 32,800 horses and 432 guns, could be available for active operations abroad. It is evident that this army, now in its full strength, is insufficient to cope with the more numerous Turkish force in its own country. Austria has three army corps of 30,000 men each ready to march. Roumania disposes of a force of 32 000 men and 96 guns, the efficiency of which it is impossible to estimate. The same remark must apply to the contingents of Servia and Montenegro, on which no Russian general could at present place much reliance.

The *Eastern Budget's* Bucharest correspondent says that thirty men in each company of the Regular Army, and fifteen in each of the Reserve, have been granted a ten days' furlough to enable them to assist in tilling the fields, the country districts having been almost entirely deprived of their able-bodied male inhabitants in consequence of the mobilisation ordered by the Roumanian Government.

Capt. F. C. Gavegan, 49th Regt., writes from Portsmouth:—"During the annual course of musketry this year a man of my company made the astonishing score at 600 yards (ten rounds) of thirty-eight points, viz.—first eight shots, bull's-eyes; ninth shot, an outer; tenth shot, bull's-eye. I should feel obliged by your giving this publicity, as some of our musketry instructors may furnish a similar instance of good shooting for general information."

BIRTH.

BOXER.—Jan. 3, at 3, Redcliffe Street, South Kensington, the wife of Captain Charles R. Fox Boxer, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRAHAM.—RAMOS.—Tuesday, Dec. 5, at the Parish Church, Kingston, Jamaica, by the Rev. G. Downer, Lionel Frederick Graham, Assistant Commissary Ordnance Department, to Susie, youngest daughter of Mathew Ramos, Esq., Kingston, Jamaica.

DEATH.

HARRIS.—Nov. 28, at Rawul Pindee, Lieut. William Harris, of the 21st Punjaub Native Infantry, late of the 37th Regt., second son of the late Major-General Philip Harris, aged 27 years. Beloved by all who knew him.

Advertisements.

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Further aid is earnestly solicited to meet the increased call upon the funds. Remittances to be made to C. R. Low, Esq., Secretary, No. 7, Whitehall, London, S.W. A guinea yearly gives 1 vote; five guineas, 2 votes for life.

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Candidates will have to produce certificates of at least five years servitude in a factory, one year of which must have been in a well-known establishment for the manufacture of marine engines, and of their practical abilities as mechanics, as well as testimonials of character and good conduct. The certificates must state that they are at least fair workmen. Age to be not less than 21 or more than 25 years on the first day of the examination.

For further particulars apply, by letter only, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London. No application to be permitted to compete will be considered after 15th January, 1877.

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At an extraordinary general meeting of this Club, held at the Club House, Grafton Street, on the 28th inst., Sir Norman Pringle, Bart., presiding, it was moved by the chairman, seconded by Major-General Hunter, and resolved—That the Club should cease to be conducted on the proprietary system, and should become a members' Club, with effect from the 1st January, 1877.

The entrance fee is ten guineas; the annual subscription is seven guineas.

The entrance fee will remain as at present until a limited number of new members have been elected, when it will be raised.

Members joining during the remainder of the year will not be called upon for their subscription till the 1st January next, when the annual subscription for 1877 will become due.

Membership of this Club is restricted to commissioned officers of the Regular Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines, and Royal Indian Forces, and those who may have retired from the same.

By order of the Committee,
R. J. FYERS, Secretary.
28th October, 1876.

WANDERERS' CLUB

PALL MALL.

Members joining this Club on and after the 15th December will be admitted on payment of ONE-HALF the Annual Subscription, which extends to the 1st May, 1877.

At a Meeting of the Committee held on the 20th November, Lord Brougham and Vaux in the Chair, the Report stated that since the issue of the Annual Report in May last, 160 New Members had joined the Club, and that the total strength is now 1,302, as follows:—

Town Members	426
Country Members	663
Officers on Foreign Service	104
Members Resident Abroad	109
	1,302

There now remain about 200 vacancies to fill up, when the strength of the Club will be completed, and the Entrance Fee, which is now Ten Guineas, will then be raised.

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THE ENGLISH CLUB, PARIS.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The regular Half-Yearly Meeting of the Members of the English Club took place at the Club House, No 3 bis, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, on Saturday, the 16th of December, Colonel Johnston (of the United Service Club) in the chair.

The Manager's Report stated that up to this date there were five hundred and twenty-three Members belonging to the Club; that relations had been established with sixty seven London, Provincial, and Colonial Clubs; that since the last regular meeting additional accommodation had been secured, and that a second billiard-room, with an English billiard table, had been added; and, further, the Proprietors were so encouraged by the success which had attended the Club, that they had the intention of building a new Club House for the Members. Plans of a proposed building were then submitted to the meeting.

The Chairman, in his address, expressed his high satisfaction at the manner in which the different arrangements towards the comfort of the Members had been carried out, adding that, taking into consideration the present standing and prosperous condition of the Club, he had pleasure in moving the following resolution:—

Resolved, that the Entrance Fee and Annual Subscription of new members be increased, on and after the 1st of March next, to:—

Resident Members, £10 Entrance and £5 Subscription; Foreign and Country Members, £3 Entrance and £3 Subscription.

As requested by the Proprietors.

The Meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Manager.

B. J. FERDINANDO, Secretary.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
1st January, 1877.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

of her Majesty's ARMY will be held in London on the 12th February, 1877, and following days:—

1. Candidates having two qualifications—one to practice medicine, and the other surgery—under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 32 years of age at the date of the London examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Those gentlemen who may be selected for appointment will receive £250 per annum and allowances in addition, after passing the examination at the Army Medical School at Netley.

3. The tenure of appointment will be limited to ten years, and on the completion of that period of commissioned service, surgeons, unless they be specially selected for further employment in the Department, will be entitled to receive, in lieu of all pension on retirement (pension for wounds excepted) the sum of £1000.

4. Application for admission to the examination should be made in writing, without delay, to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

5. There will be 50 appointments offered for competition.

(Signed) W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

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ARMY NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

No. DCCCXCIV.—Vol. XVIII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. {PRICE 6D.......... POSTAGE EXTRA.

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The subscription to the paper is 7s. per quarter, or 28s. per annum PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, *inclusive of postage to any part of the United Kingdom; to India, £1 10s. 4d. per annum;* viâ *Brindisi, £1 14s. 8d.*

LOOKING back over the past year many an officer of the Naval Service cannot but be filled with a feeling of bitter disappointment that the expectations of 1876 have been so generally unfulfilled. As regards the executive, there is, perhaps, not much to complain of, for, governed as the Navy is, by that class, it would be strange if that line did not meet with due attention. The Order in Council of August, 1875, framed so as to ensure a reasonable amount of promotion, has been carried out in its entirety, but no other branch has ever been so fortunate as to share in such special privilege. But even such—shall we call it favouritism?—has its disadvantages, for those who lean this way scarcely know where to stop. Seven Rear-Admirals have been added to the list, although there were but three actual vacancies; but these promotions have been made in accordance with strict seniority. It is, however, quite another matter as regards the promotions to the Captains' List. Of those which occurred before December 31 last, only one or two bear an unmistakable appearance of anything like favour. The majority have been advanced for special services, such as the Malay war, the Challenger, and Arctic Expeditions, and some on account of the Royal visit to India. But why their Lordships should deem it necessary to go seventy-two down on the Commanders' List in order to find one worthy of promotion at the end of the year is a question for which it would be difficult to find an answer satisfactory either to the Service or the public. The Navy is too well aware that in acting thus, many good and deserving Commanders have been passed over, and such a system of selection, unaccompanied by discretion, or indeed by a proper sense of justice, is not likely to encourage the Service or lead to a feeling of confidence in the Admiralty. There is but one opinion, and that is that the action of the Admiralty in this matter cannot be considered just. We regret exceedingly that this should be so, for we have believed that it had hitherto been the aim of the Admiralty to act in all fairness to the Service, but to see selection carried to the extent of favouritism is enough to shake the faith of the warmest admirers of the present Board. And now to turn to the other branches. The navigating officers have witnessed and felt the great change with which their line has been so long threatened. That all of them have not received that which they expected is true enough; but, on the other hand, some have benefitted to a greater extent than they anticipated. In this case the standing rule of the Service has been reversed, for it is the seniors who have gone to the wall, while the juniors have gained by amalgamation with the executive. Thus it has happened that many a navigating officer has lived to see himself become junior to those of his own line who were in the nursery when he entered the Navy. Still it was a most difficult question to deal with, and partial amalgamation necessarily led to some unpleasant results to those who could not well be included in the scheme. The medical officers gained so much by the regulations issued at the end of 1875, that possibly there was little left for them to expect in the past year. With the Paymasters, however, the state of affairs is very different, for they have been hoping for "something to be done" for so many years that they have almost given up indulging in any expectations. No additional or intermediate rank has been instituted as in other branches, but this line alone remains confined to two grades. The junior Assistant-Paymaster of 1875 is to be congratulated in having actually advanced twenty places during the whole year, and should fortune favour him, it is just possible that he may become a real Paymaster somewhere about 1890. He will then be a staid, middle-aged man, and their Lordships will doubtless have every confidence in giving him the supreme charge of some small gun-vessel suited to the junior Paymaster. With the Royal Marines, too, things are in just as melancholy a state, with the exception that they have actually been listened to, and have engaged the attention of Parliament. Yet throughout the whole year there have been no more than half-a-dozen subalterns promoted in the Light Infantry, and No. 131 of December, 1875, stands No. 123 in December, 1876. This is progress indeed. It can scarcely be supposed that the expectations of this branch of the Naval Service have been fulfilled, and we believe that, like the Assistant-Paymasters, the Marines are thoroughly weary of anticipating any change for the better after the many long years they have vainly believed that "something must be done." To compare the "Navy List" just published with that of January, 1876, is a mournful occupation for officers of these two branches in particular, for they find they have by no means kept pace with time. Age is gradually coming upon them, and they neither see any prospect of reaching the higher grades of the Service, or of earning a sufficient retirement when compulsorily shelved. And there is yet another class which has been on the tiptoe of expectation for months past, and still sees no sign of its fulfilment. The Engineers have had their case referred to a commitee; the report has been made to their Lordships; everything seemed ripe for execution. But "things are not what they seem," and nothing is done—unless it be the Engineers. All this is not satisfactory, and it would appear that either the Navy expects too much, or the Admiralty does too little. We think we have shown by the position of juniors at the end of 1875 with their present places on their lists that they cannot be accused of needlessly looking to the Admiralty for some help out of their difficulty. But if some should yet imagine that all these officers had a right to expect has been fulfilled, we would ask whether it can possibly be believed that they would ever have entered the Service had they known the many years of junior service, with its accompanying drawbacks, that awaited them? There can be but one answer, and we sincerely trust that at the close of the present year it may not be our duty to call attention to such a long list of unfulfilled expectations.

Great attention has for several years past been paid in India to musketry instruction. In England a vague and pretentious theory has subsided into a very mechanical practice. In India, on the contrary, musketry instruction, while daily becoming more practical, is rapidly assuming the position of a science. One of the most important features in the case is the introduction of a system of "field firing" as a substitute for "range skirmishing." "Field firing" consists of employing all the troops at a station in the attack on strange ground, and at unknown ranges an enemy represented by dummies and screens placed as they would be on active service. The assailants are also as far as possible to observe the conditions to which they would in action be compelled to submit. It is impossible to reproduce on the practice-ground all the conditions of actual combat, but every endeavour has in India been made to bring about as close an approximation as is practicable. The results of the different experiments which preceded the institution of the new system, therefore, though valuable up to a certain point, cannot be considered as conclusive. Of the experiments in question, Colonel Gordon, Chief Inspector of Musketry in India, writes a very able review. The chief advantage of the "field firing" is that—to use Colonel Gordon's own words—"it will increase the attention of officers generally, especially of those of the more responsible grades, to the best mode of developing and controlling the fire of large bodies of men, which the blank firing of ordinary parades has failed to do." Hitherto, officers have been contented if their men, with careful aim and a just estimate of distance, fired at any good object in their front. Colonel Gordon points out the importance of concentrating fire, obliquing it, and making use of curved fire. By the concentration of fire, Colonel Gordon is of opinion that a direct attack would be much facilitated, and we venture to assert that his idea is perfectly sound. He gives several instances in support of his views. At Rawul Pindee, in 1874, forty Infantry firing at 800 yards' distance made 30 hits on the concealed gunners of two field pieces. In the following year similar experiments, though under circumstances more unfavourable for the defence, were made. The guns fired at were placed behind the crest of a hill on one occasion, and in pits on another, the gunners in both cases representing men on their knees. The limbers, drivers, horses, and waggons were not represented. On the first occasion the ranges were 800 and 700 yards, and the percentage of hits was ·87; on the second occasion the ranges were 750 and 600 yards, and the percentage of hits was ·43. As Colonel Gordon remarks, 200 Infantry soldiers firing for ten minutes would have inflicted in the first case 87, and in the second 43 hits. In short, a battery of six guns would in either case have been silenced. In the same year Sir Charles Reid, by oblique Infantry fire, struck all the dummies representing gunners in pits. At Rawul Pindee, also, in 1875, the firing of 60 men at 800 and 700 yards destroyed all the gunners of three guns placed behind the crest of a hill in ten minutes, 15 men being struck by 22 bullets. At Jubbulpore 15 marksmen of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, firing 20 rounds each obliquely at 770 yards at a gun in a gun-pit, placed 28 hits on the five targets representing the gunners. We might cite other instances of the effect of musketry on Artillery, but it must be borne in mind that the men were not exhausted by a long march, or out of breath from a rapid advance; and, above all, the Artillery was not firing at them. Few, very few, even of the bravest men can aim as steadily and deliberately when shells are bursting around them and bullets striking down comrades as when no danger is incurred. Hence, experiments such as those which we have cited are much less valuable than they at first sight seem to be. The experiments near Delhi at the commencement of last year were conducted in as practical a manner as possible, and the dummies and screens which represented the defenders were so well posted on and behind the crest of a strong position that the assailants had some difficulty in distinguishing the objects to be fired at. The ground was strange, the ranges unknown and undetermined beforehand. The Artillery opened fire at various distances, the greatest being 1,800 yards, but these were gradually diminished. The Infantry attack was divided into three stages, the first from 900 or 1,000 yards to 600 yards, the second from 600 to 300 yards, and the third from 300 yards close up to the position. The Artillery percentage of hits at all stages was 19·8. The percentage of Infantry hits to rounds was—First stage, 1·57; second stage, 4·74; third stage, 8·97. The above results induce Colonel Gordon to observe that the present practice of employing in the first stage of Infantry fire a thin line of skirmishers is faulty. He considers that more effect should be given to Infantry fire at long ranges, "when the troops can fire with comparatively little loss, and can be more easily reinforced and supplied with ammunition." He points out that Artillery can co-operate in the first stage, and that only at long ranges can Infantry curved fire be employed to strike troops under cover behind a crest. In support of his views he also quotes Von Scherff. He likewise remarks that during the Delhi experiments the proportion of hits from Artillery to hits from Infantry was—Artillery 19·8 per cent., and Infantry 80·2. At Gravelotte, as he reminds us, the French made an unusually free use of their Artillery. The Prussians owed 94 per cent. of their loss to Infantry fire, 5 per cent. to Artillery fire, and 1 per cent. to cold steel. From these facts he concludes that Infantry is far more effective than Artillery fire, and considers that "the power of Infantry fire is not properly applied if it does not compel Artillery to be withdrawn at the distance of 1,000 yards, unless under conditions of ground peculiarly favourable to the latter; and it has been shown that even batteries in gun-pits, or concealed by the crest of a hill, if not silenced, would, at all events, very severely suffer from a concentrated fire of a couple of companies of well-directed riflemen in the very first stage of a battle."

We regret to find the Admiralty are once more very much behindhand in providing ships for relief on foreign stations. The following men-of-war have not only completed three years' service abroad, but no arrangements, except in two cases, have been made either for their recommissioning or for others to supply their places, viz.:—Argus, 6 guns, paddle-wheel sloop, West Indies; Cracker, 4 guns; Beacon, 4 guns, screw gun-vessel, Brazil; Philomel, 3 guns, screw gun-vessel, East Indies; Spiteful, 6 guns, paddle-wheel sloop, West Coast of Africa; Charybdis, 17 guns, screw-corvette, China; Fantôme, 4 guns, screw-sloop, Pacific; Amethyst, 14 guns, screw-corvette, Pacific; and the Encounter, 14 guns, and Eclipse, 12 guns, screw-corvettes, West Indies—all these vessels were commissioned during 1873. The following ships were placed in commission in 1874, and, were there any system at all at the Admiralty, should look for their relief during the course of the present year:—Modeste, 14 guns, screw-corvette, China, commissioned in January, 1874; Albatross, 4 guns, screw-sloop, Pacific, commissioned in February; Flying Fish, 4 guns, screw-sloop, commissioned in June for the East Indies; Bullfinch, 3 guns, screw gun-vessel, West Indies, and Volage, 18 guns, screw-corvette, Brazils, commissioned in July; Sappho, 4 guns, screw sloop, Australia, and Dryad, 9 guns, screw-sloop, West Indies, commissioned in August; Daring, 4 guns, screw-sloop, Pacific, commissioned in September; and Egeria, 4 guns, screw-sloop, China, commissioned in November. In addition, the iron-clads Hercules and Monarch, now in the Mediterranean, will both require new boilers and extensive refit during the ensuing summer.

The gold medal of the Royal United Service Institution will this year be awarded to the writer of a prize essay on a naval subject. The following is the form in which the subject is to be treated, as arranged by the Council:—"Great Britain's maritime power: how best developed as regards—First. Fighting ships. Second. Protection of commerce. Third. Naval Volunteer, or supplemental force. Fourth. Colonial and home defence: the classes, armament, and description of the vessels needed, and the organization required to secure a powerful and economic Imperial naval force."

The Squadron on the East Coast of Africa is to be permanently strengthened by the addition of a composite gunboat. This decision has been arrived at on the report of the commanding officer of the London, that the efficiency of that ship for checking the traffic in slaves would be materially increased if she were provided with a sea-going tender. Anxious to leave nothing undone that might tend to totally abolish the slave-carrying trade, their Lordships at once determined to comply with this suggestion, and we believe the Merlin is likely to be selected for this service.

We regret to hear of the death by accident of Lieutenant E. B. Wallace, of the Minotaur. This unfortunate officer was killed while in the execution of his duty by the falling of a spar from aloft.

"Across Africa"—the narrative of Commander Cameron's journey from the East to the West Coast—will, we believe, be published on Wednesday next.

As we conjectured would be the case, the threatened difficulty which arose through the premature exhaustion of the dockyard wages vote has been overcome. There will be no "wholesale discharges" from the Royal dockyards, for, seeing that the money had been spent owing to a demand altogether unexpected at the time when the Estimates were framed and laid before Parliament, the Treasury has fallen in with the view taken by the Admiralty, and has sanctioned further expenditure necessary to keep the established hands at work until the end of the financial year. Portsmouth is the only home yard that has any need of this additional assistance, as the greater portion of the equipment of ships for the Mediterranean was thrown upon that port; but Malta has felt the strain considerably. We believe that the supplementary expenditure approved by the Treasury is about £20,000, and of that amount nearly one-half will be required by Malta.

We stated recently that the misconduct of an Acting Sub-Lieutenant while studying at the Royal Naval College resulted in his dismissal from the Service. Since that course was taken their Lordships have been induced to reconsider their determination, and they have sanctioned the return of this officer to the Active List, but with the loss of seniority.

The Geographical Society of Lisbon has conferred its gold medal upon Commander V. L. Cameron, C.B.

A case of scarlet fever having appeared on board the Helicon, her crew has been landed and placed in temporary quarters at French Creek, while the ship has undergone painting and fumigating.

Captain John C. Soady, who has been awarded the Good Service Pension of £150 per annum, vice Rear-Admiral Foley, on promotion, has fully twenty-one years' sea-time as a commissioned officer. It is probable that he will hold this pension for the next four years, as, according to the present arrangements, it is not likely that he will be advanced to flag rank earlier than 1881.

The death of another officer occurred before the Fleet left Besika Bay, Mr. James, Engineer of the Hercules, having died on December 30.

We remarked last week, in alluding to the extraordinary escape of the three men of the Dromedary who were left to their fate after attempting to save a man who had fallen overboard, that the master of the vessel would probably be called upon for an explanation. This, we understand, has now been done, and the wisdom of lowering the dingy in such a sea, and thus risking the lives of three men in a vain effort to save that of one, is also called into question.

Staff-Commander G. Tomlin, who has been studying at the Royal Naval College, has, we hear, been permitted to withdraw at his own request.

Lieutenant Henry S. Lake, of the Danae, has been awarded the Beaufort Testimonial for 1876, he having obtained the highest marks at the Naval College through the whole year.

At the last examination at the Royal Naval College twelve Acting Sub-Lieutenants passed successfully, and have been confirmed in their rank.

The death is announced of Commander St. Leger Aldworth, who entered the Service in 1819 as a volunteer on board the Phaeton. He obtained his commission as Lieutenant in 1831, and was advanced to the rank of Commander in 1866.

Some of the inhabitants of Sheerness have begged Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. A. Foley to accept a slight testimonial as a mark of the esteem in which he is held at that port and a token of regret that his service there has now terminated.

We understand that her Majesty has presented his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen with a painting of the Royal yacht on his being promoted out of the command which he held for so very many years.

The "Scurvy Committee"—consisting of Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B. (Chairman); Admiral Sir R. Collinson, K.C.B.; Vice-Admiral E. A. Inglefield, C.B.; Dr. Donnet, R.N.; and Dr. Fraser—is sitting at 13, Delahay-street. Mr. Vansittart Neale, of the Admiralty, will act as Secretary.

Honours and promotions have lately been bestowed with an unsparing hand amongst the officers and men of our latest Arctic Expedition, and we think this may be a fitting moment to call attention to the services of a former Arctic voyager. We allude to Admiral E. J. Bird, who has made four Arctic and one Antarctic voyages, and was wrecked in the Fury. For fifteen years he served as Midshipman and Mate, and for another fifteen as Lieutenant, and now, at the age of seventy-eight years, is retired on 25s. a-day. He is the only surviving officer of those who reached 82 deg. 45 min. N, but, beyond his Arctic medal, he has neither decoration nor reward to mark his services. Cannot some Greenwich Hospital Pension be found available for this officer?

The Army seems to be systematically neglected in all distributions of the Star of India, and the rule was not departed from on the occasion of the proclamation of her Majesty as Empress. It is true that some half-dozen or so officers came in for the Third Class of the Order, but these were all, or almost all, rewarded for purely civil services. There appears to be a want of harmony with facts in thus ignoring military achievements, seeing that the Empire of India has been won and is retained entirely by the sword. Yet, both as regards the bestowal of decorations and precedence, steel is invariably slighted unless in the shape of a pen. Withdraw our troops, and all the minute-writers in Government employ would not be able to maintain our rule for three months.

At the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Naval Medical Compassionate Fund, held on the 9th inst., Dr. J. W. Johnston, Inspector-General, in the chair, the sum of £100 was distributed amongst the various claimants.

In another column we insert a letter in reference to the recent court-martial upon Sergeant Hill, of the Marines. From comments which have been made on the case in the daily papers, there seems to be a feeling that there has been a miscarriage of justice. We have satisfied ourselves, by reference to the prisoner's counsel, that the statements contained in the letter are "perfectly correct."

The *Gazette* of last night contained the following notice:—"The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland constituting and appointing the Right Honourable George Ward Hunt; Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, G.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Arthur William Acland Hood, C.B.; Rear-Admiral Richard James Meade (commonly called Lord Gilford); and Sir Lopes Massey Lopes, Bart., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereunto belonging."

Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has been pleased to appoint the Rev. William V. Lloyd, M.A., R.N., now serving on board the Sultan, to be Chaplain in Ordinary to his Royal Highness.

The following are the names of the committee appointed by the Admiralty to inquire into the cause of the outbreak of scurvy in the recent Arctic Expedition:—Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B. (president); Admiral Sir R. Collinson, K.C.B.; Vice-Admiral E. A. Inglefield, C.B.; Dr. James Donnet, Inspector of Hospitals, R.N.; Dr. F. R. Fraser, F.R.S.E. Mr. Vansittart Neale has been appointed secretary. The committee commenced its sittings on Thursday.

The Good Service Pension of £150 a-year, vacant by the promotion of Captain the Hon. F. Foley to the rank of Rear-Admiral, has been conferred on Captain J. C. Soady.

The announcement made at the Delhi Durbar, regarding the officers of the Native Army, possesses a deep significance, and we shall await with some anxiety further information on the subject. We are told that in future all officers attached to Native regiments will, if appointed to the military or personal Staff, be seconded and retained on the rolls of their corps, still preserving their claims to regimental promotion. It is possible—nay, probable—that the intention of Government may be to create a purely regimental system, and also either to diminish the number of the Staff Corps, or to abolish that misnamed body altogether. That promotion will in future go as a rule in regiments we think—judging from the above—likely. There is much to be said both for and against such a change. Against it is the fact that regimental promotion and promotion by merit are incompatible. On the other hand, the advantage of avoiding constant changes and of creating a permanent tie between officers and men is so great as to outweigh almost every other consideration. As regards the Staff Corps, there would seem to be no reason for retaining that cumbrous expedient if all military officers performing purely military functions are to be borne on the rolls of some regiment. As to the host of military officers in civil employ and semi-civil departments, the sooner they are required to choose between the sword and the pen the better. Nothing can be more ridiculous and objectionable than a host of Generals and Colonels who, after the first year or two of their service, have never worn uniform or done a single day's soldier's duty.

Some weeks ago we drew attention to the prevailing dissatisfaction in the Commissariat and Transport Department, and it is to be hoped that military and other members in the House will interest themselves to obtain for the department such consideration of their grievances as has been granted to other branches of the Service. The more it is considered, the more evident it must be to all that it is of the first importance to have an efficient Commissariat. As the department exists, nearly all the senior officers—representatives of the late department—have their grievances, whilst the juniors, in addition to being dissatisfied with their present position, have a quite hopeless prospect before them. Would not such a state of things very materially affect the efficiency of any branch of the Service? Such being the state of the Commissariat and Transport Department, every effort should be made to remedy it. In reply to Sir Henry Havelock at the end of last Session, the Secretary of State said that pending the Report of a committee on the reorganization of the department the grievances must stand over. That committee has, it seems, reported, but so far its recommendations have not been published, and it is rumoured they will not be acted upon. There is the probability that when, on the assembly of the House, Sir Henry Havelock and others renew their questions, the reply will be that the Report is still under consideration. If so, we think that the appointment of a committee of General officers, as suggested in our former number, should be pressed, for if the grievances are not dealt with, reorganization of a dissatisfied material will be but aggravating them; and, moreover, we understand that in the department there is a strong feeling that little consideration will be obtained from any committee within the War Office. From that source their grievances have emanated. They naturally do not look there for the cure.

The letter of an "Army Schoolmaster," appearing elsewhere, gives particulars of a hardship which steps ought at once to be taken to remove. Whilst these unfair distinctions are permitted, it is in the nature of things that there will be discontent. If either body of schoolmasters deserves liberal treatment, it is certainly that which has earned its position through the legitimate channel, and the favouring of the civilian is an injustice such as ought not on any account to be allowed.

Lieutenant N. J. A. Coghill, 24th Regiment, has been appointed Acting Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. T. Cunynghame, K.C.B., at the Cape of Good Hope, vice Lieutenant E H. Studdy, 32nd Light Infantry, who has reverted to regimental duty.

The War Office has refused to entertain the applications of Adjutants of Auxiliary Forces who have requested an extension of their terms of appointment, on the expiration of their five years. Only in the most exceptional cases will the ordinary rule be set aside.

The appointment of Head of the Statistical Branch of the Army Medical Department, Whitehall-yard, which has been open since the retirement of Surgeon-General W. Rutherford, M.D., C.B., has been accepted by Deputy Surgeon-General J. Irvine, M.D. Dr. Irvine served throughout the operations with Havelock's column in 1857 in medical charge of the Royal Artillery (Maude's), including the actions of Futtehpore, Aoung, Pandoo Nuddee, Cawnpore, Oonoo, Busserut Gunge, Mungawarra, and Alumbagh; relief and defence of the Residency at Lucknow (mentioned in despatches); with Outram's Force in the Alumbagh, from November, 1857, to March, 1858, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow by Lord Clyde (medal with two clasps). He joined the Army March 15, 1850; became Surgeon, October 2, 1857; Surgeon-Major, November 16, 1860; and Deputy Surgeon-General, November 8, 1876.

Lieutenant T. M. G. Thackeray, 1st West India Regiment, has been appointed Fort-Adjutant at Sierra Leone, vice Lieutenant T. Bell, of the same regiment.

Major-General R. C. H. Taylor, C.B., has been appointed a Commissioner of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

The whole of the unattached Sub-Lieutenants studying at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, numbering over two hundred, are, we are pleased to hear, about to be appointed to regiments, their names having already been struck off the books of the Military College. What glad news this will be to many a hard-worked subaltern, and what satisfaction will the announcement occasion to painstaking commanding officers who have been vigorously opposed to the Sub-Lieutenancy system from the very first!

Assistant Commissary-General A. C. Molony, lately employed in Woolwich Arsenal, has been appointed to the charge of the Ordnance Department in the South-Eastern District, vice Deputy Commissary-General H. H. Scott, transferred to Devonport.

The following appointments and transfers have been sanctioned among the Quartermasters of Sub-Districts, viz.:—Quartermasters T. M. Chadwick, from 8th Foot to 24th Brigade Depôt, Cardiff; J. R. Atkins, from 11th Foot to 34th Brigade Depôt, Exeter; A. Macqueen, from 98th Foot to 37th Brigade Depôt, Bristol; T. Muir, from half pay to 31st Brigade Depôt, Great Yarmouth; A. Yeatts, from 31st Brigade Depôt to 45th Brigade Depôt, Canterbury; and E. C. Hicks, 1st Royal Cheshire Militia, from 59th Brigade Depôt to 48th Brigade Depôt, Guildford.

Surgeon-Major W. S. Oliver, who has just arrived in England from Nova Scotia with the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, attended at the Horse Guards on Thursday by order and exhibited his new magazine equipment to his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. His Royal Highness—who was attended by Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ellice, Lieutenant-Colonel T. D. Baker, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Deedes—expressed himself so well satisfied as to the merits of the invention that he expressed to Dr. Oliver his intention of ordering the equipment to be at once issued for trial, with a view of reports being drawn up as to its adaptability to our Army.

Colonel C. K. Pearson, 3rd Buffs, has been appointed to the command of the troops on the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. Edmonstoune, 32nd Light Infantry, proceeding to England.

Staff Veterinary-Surgeon T. P. Gudgin, from the Curragh, has been appointed Principal Veterinary-Surgeon at Aldershot, the duties of which appointment have been temporarily fulfilled by Veterinary-Surgeon R. W. Murray, Army Service Corps, since the death of Mr. Varley.

What is the meaning of the intended absorption of some 180 Second Lieutenants? We are told that it will be the accompaniment of a change of organization. Is it possible that Mr. Hardy has overcome the opposition of the Horse Guards and resolved on adopting either Captain Keays-Young's or General Herbert's scheme for a more economical and tactically efficient regimental organization? If no change of a similar nature is intended, the reduction in the number of officers will prove, we fear, sadly detrimental to the interests of the Army.

Major-General A. J. Herbert, C.B., who was appointed to the Dublin command from a brigade at Aldershot in April last, has expressed a wish to be transferred to an English district, and is understood to have set his eye on Devonport, which Lieutenant-General Smyth will vacate at the end of the financial year. At such a place as Devonport, where soldiers and sailors are brought constantly in contact, it is most important to have a popular commander as well as one who will display hospitality. The character General Herbert bears in both these respects will go far to recommend him.

There were on the 1st instant no fewer than forty-one Militia Captains who had left their Line regiments for the Half-Pay List, under the conditions framed by Lord Cardwell, with a view of producing a friendly understanding between the Regular Army and its auxiliaries. Has the desired object been attained? We should imagine not, judging by the complaints not alone of the Militiamen, but of the Captains too, whom the regulations are intended specially to benefit. Lord Cardwell hoped to please both, but he would seem to have satisfied neither.

Notwithstanding the indignation with which the recent Royal Warrant was received, the majority of Militia medical officers are expressing themselves desirous of joining the department into which it is the intention to pass those who are willing to continue their services. In some few instances we are sorry to hear that the new arrangement means utter ruin. This is in the case of officers who have devoted themselves entirely to their military duties, and who are now too old to compete for private practice. In theory the new system is defensible enough; most reforms are. We doubt, though, whether the new system will work as smoothly as it is hoped it may do.

There can be no greater mistake than to allow invidious distinctions, and it would be an appreciable act were steps taken next Session for extending to the Ridingmasters, Veterinary-Surgeons, and Commissariat officers the privileges granted to Chaplains, Surgeons, and Paymasters in the matter of Distinguished Service Rewards. No wonder there are complaints; it would be strange were it otherwise. It is to us unaccountable that the anomaly should have remained so long without a remedy.

We continue to receive letters complaining of the hardship to which, it is said, senior subalterns have been subjected lately by reason of the large number of companies filled by transfers from the Half-Pay List. This grievance, we may state, is a purely sentimental one, and though much ill-feeling has been created, we are sure that this is the result of ignorance. It was last year decided to offer special retirement to all Militia Adjutants appointed under the old system. This was done for two reasons—first, because the localization arrangement rendered it desirable; and, secondly, in order that a means might be provided for restoring to full pay those many half-pay men who had been for years asking in vain to be brought into regiments. It may at first sight appear hard that old subalterns should have been disappointed of promotion. Yet we are not at all disposed to sympathise with the complainers, for to us it seems that the Horse Guards has acted with commendable fairness in not recognising exceptions to the general rule. Had it done so, there would have been grounds for complaint; but seeing that all have been treated alike, we cannot well understand how anybody should feel aggrieved. The abolition of the purchase system fell on none more heavily than on those officers who happened at the time to be in receipt of half pay, as it cut away from them all hope of their being able to make provision for themselves, it being distinctly laid down that exchanges between the Full and Half-Pay Lists were to cease. There was, therefore, but one hope—that extraordinary means might be adopted whereby those might be helped who had been forbidden to help themselves. The removal to the Supernumerary List of a number of Captains who were accepting Militia Adjutancies offered a favourable opportunity, and to a person who is able to take an unprejudiced view, we are convinced that, far from being unjust, the action of the military authorities in this matter will be considered highly commendable.

The Editor of the "Army List" will doubtless be able to furnish replies to the following: By what Royal Warrant is the King's Dragoon Guards to be deprived of its only Major, whilst all other Cavalry regiments are allowed one officer of the rank? In what gazette was the commission as Captain of Captain T. E. S. Hickman, 14th Hussars, antedated to the day upon which he was promoted to his Lieutenancy? What offence has Brevet Major Fairbrother, 19th Hussars, committed that he should have been robbed of fourteen years' seniority as a Captain? These questions are suggested by the December "Army List."

LIEUTENANTS' NAVAL PENSIONS.

The following is a slight summary of the services of those officers who were last week awarded Naval Pensions of £50 per annum:—

Commander R. E. Bullen became a Lieutenant in 1830, and was shortly afterwards appointed to the Columbine, in the West Indies, and then to the Hastings, flagship of Sir W. Hall Gage. He also served in the Dee, Madagascar, and Belvidera, on the North American and Mediterranean Stations. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1865.

Commander G. J. Burslem entered the Navy in 1823 as a volunteer, and obtained a medal for service on the coast of Portugal during the disturbances caused by Don Miguel. In December, 1826, he was serving in the Satellite, and received a severe injury from the natives of an island which he visited in search of deserters from Sydney. In 1829 he joined the Cruiser, and was actively engaged in the Swan River. He was then appointed to the Britomart, and served on the West Coast of Africa in suppressing the slave trade, and was engaged in a brush with the Appolonians. From this station he was invalided home, but returned to the Coast a year later in the Dolphin. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1838, and was given the command of the Viper, on the Cape Station. He was afterwards employed on the Lisbon and Irish Stations, but a return of African fever compelled him to invalid. He obtained employment in the Coast-guard, and in 1875 was awarded a Coast-guard Pension, which he now holds.

Commander H. B. Davis obtained his Lieutenant's commission in 1838, and served on the Mediterranean and South American Stations. He afterwards accepted employment in the Coast-guard, and in 1873 was awarded a Coast-guard Pension.

Commander W. Royse entered the Navy in 1819 as a volunteer on board the Active, and served on the Mediterranean, North American, Cape, and Home Stations. He attained the rank of Lieutenant in 1829, and after some service afloat accepted charge of a Coast-guard station, and obtained a pension in that Service in 1871. He became Commander in 1862.

Commander Nelson Spencer passed his examination in 1846, and became Mate of the Brilliant in November of that year. On promotion to Lieutenant in 1847 he was appointed additional to the President, flag-ship of Admiral R. Dacres at the Cape. After further service as Lieutenant he became a Retired Commander in 1870.

The following is a programme of the lectures to be delivered at the Royal United Service Institution before Easter:—At 3 o'clock—Friday, Jan. 19 (Lieut.-Col. C. E. Howard Vincent, F.R.G.S., 40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, late 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers)—On "The Military Geography of European Turkey." Friday, Feb. 2 (Major-Gen. Sir Frederic J. Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I.)—On "Islám from Constantinople to Calcutta." Friday, Feb. 9 (Major-Gen. T. B. Collinson, R.E.)—On "The present facilities for the invasion of England, and for the defence thereof." Part I. Friday, Feb. 16 (Major-Gen. T. B. Collinson, R.E.)—On "The present facilities for the invasion of England, and for the defence thereof." Part II. To be followed by a discussion. Friday, Feb. 23 (Lieut.-Col. C. B. Brackenbury, R.A., Assist. Adjt.-Gen., Superintending Officer of Garrison Instruction)—On "The value of systematic instruction in tactics for all ranks of the Army." To be followed by a discussion. Friday, March 2 (Donald Currie, Esq.)—On "Maritime Warfare: the importance to the British Empire of a complete system of telegraphs, coaling stations, and graving docks." To be followed by a discussion. Evening meetings at half-past 8 o'clock.—Monday, Jan. 15 (S. J. Mackie, Esq., M.I.C.E.)—On "Cotton Gunpowder." Monday, Jan. 29 (Rear-Admiral Jasper H. Selwyn)—On "Steam Fuel and Boilers." Monday, Feb. 12 (Major H. le G. Geary, R.A., Assist. Adjt.-Gen., Dublin)—On "The employment of boys in the Army." Monday, Feb. 26 (R. Griffiths, Esq., C.E.)—On "The application of the ordinary screw (or screws) to the discharge of water from leaks, &c.: also on a new form of vessel for war purposes." Monday, March 26 (Capt. Hamilton Geary, R.A., Captain Instructor, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich)—On "The combustion of fuel in steam boilers." The subject for the Naval Prize Essay of 1877 is "Great Britain's Maritime Power: how best developed as regards—1st, fighting ships; 2nd, protection of commerce; 3rd, Naval Volunteer, or supplemental force; 4th, colonial and home defence: the classes, armament, and description of the vessels needed, and the organization required to secure a powerful and economic imperial naval force."

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards. According to the *Whitehall Review*, "Letters have been received in London from Capt. Burnaby, who reached Kars on the 22nd ult., and intended to start almost immediately on his 2,000 miles' journey over the Persian frontier, and so on through parts of Beloochistan to India."

1st (Royal) Dragoons. "A Civilian," writing to us from Perth, says:—"In your issue of the 6th inst. you notice the rapid promotion of Lieut. Norton, 5th Lancers, to a troop in that regiment. Certainly Lieut. Norton has much reason to congratulate himself on his good fortune; but I write to call your attention to a case of even a more wonderful nature. Lieut. B. F. Tidwell, Royal Dragoons, was gazetted sub-lieut. Oct. 28, 1871, and I see from this year's 'Oliver and Boyd' that he has been promoted captain, thus gaining his troop in about five years. If every officer were promoted in this satisfactory way there would be more contentment in the commissioned ranks." Captain Maunsell is retiring from the Service.

3rd Hussars. The regiment is likely to complete its tour of Indian service in the Bombay Presidency, for in a private letter from a Staff officer at Calcutta we are told that "the removal of the 3rd from Mhow into Bengal next winter—1877-78—which some people suggest as probable, stands but small chance of being carried out, on account of the unnecessary expense which would be entailed." The regiment when it went out in 1868-69 relieved the 3rd Dragoon Guards at Ahmednuggur, and has only had one change since—to Mhow. Lieut. MacIvor has been appointed to do duty as musketry instr. in the absence of a properly qualified officer.

4th Hussars. Capt. Montague arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna on Saturday last on leave, on medical certificate.

7th Hussars. "Fifteen years ago," writes "An Old Hussar," "I left the regiment, then stationed at Umballa. At that time the following officers were holding commissions in it, viz.:—Brevet Col. Sir W. Russell, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. W. D. Bushe; Majors H. A. Trevelyan and the Hon. I. de V. T. W. Fiennes; Capts. D. P. Brown, J. Aytoun, T. H. Stisted, F. Garforth, Hon. A. H. A. Anson, R. Hale, J. Gore, A. E. Wilkinson, R. Shaw, and E. P. Baumgarten; Lieuts. R. Topham, H. J. Wilkin, J. B. Philipson, R. D. Steuart, Hon. W. Harbord, J. Mould (adjt.), C. H. Baillie, Hon. A. W. E. M. Herbert, H. O. Jolmes, W. E. Shaw, and A. L'E. H. Holmes; Cornets E. Metcalf, E. H. Kennard, R. Simmons, H. H. Wombwell, R. Masters, H. A. Bushman, G. E. Paget, F. M. Drew, J. Lawrence, and A. Jones; Paymr. G. Elliott, Qrmr. Borthwick, Rdgmr. Bray, Surg. H. Kendall, M.D., Assist.-Surgs. G. M. Slaughter and T. A. Thornhill, and Vet.-Surg. J. Barker. Of this number only two—Lieut.-Col. Hale and Capt. Drew—now hold rank in the regiment, but I am happy to find that in the 'Army List' the names still remain of many of those who were in the regiment when I left it. For instance, Col. Sir William Russell is on half pay of his rank, and is fast pressing forward for major-general. Lieut. Topham is now a major in the Bengal S.C., Lieut. Shaw commands a troop of the 16th Lancers, Lieut. Holmes is a captain in the Bengal S.C., Cornet Masters is on half pay, Cornet Bushman is a captain in the 9th Lancers, Paymr. Elliott is paymaster of the Brigade Depôt at Galway, Rdgmr. Bray is upon half pay, Surg. Kendall is deputy surgeon-general on the Bengal establishment, Assist.-Surg. Slaughter is surgeon-major on the Staff at Chatham, Assist.-Surg. Thornhill is surgeon on the Staff at Jamaica, Vet.-Surg. Barker is on half pay, whilst the names of Major Trevelyan, Capt. Wilkinson, and Lieut. Wilkin are included among the field officers who have retired by sale from the Army—Major Trevelyan having attained the rank of colonel, and Capt. Wilkinson and Lieut. Wilkin that of major. These facts will interest many an old 7th man; and, therefore, I feel assured you will find a corner for my letter somewhere in your columns."

12th Lancers. The establishment of the service troops on departure for India has been increased to 26 officers, 47 non-commissioned officers and trumpeters, and 408 rank and file; total, 481 of all ranks, with 436 horses, 2 officers, 62 men, and 20 horses being left at the depôt. Brevet Major Russell commands the depôt troop, having Lieut. Beck as his subaltern.

14th Hussars. Lieut. Heron-Maxwell arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna to join the depôt for two years.

16th Lancers. The head-quarters and service troops arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna from India, and have taken over quarters at Shorncliffe. The officers who came home with head-quarters were Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, Major Whigham, Brevet Major Renshaw; Capts. Maillard and Graham; Lieuts. Wynter, Hill, M'Causland, Evetts, Chadwick, Taaffe, Howard, Blair, and Maudsley; Sub-Lieut. Beech, Rdgmr. Perry, Qrmr. O'Donnell, and Surg.-Major Innes, M.D. The regiment left Colchester for India July 1, 1865. Lieut. Wynter is obtaining his troop on the augmentatien of the regiment, having refused promotion by selection.

19th Hussars. "Retired" writes:—"The subalterns of the 20th have a by no means encouraging prospect before them, and whilst promotion is being given in many regiments to lieutenants of five years' service, an occasional selection might be made with advantage from the 20th. At the present moment there does not seem to be any chance of a vacancy in the senior ranks, so that hope of promotion regimentally is out of the question."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following transfers have been made in India:—Vet.-Surg. J. Anderson, from A Brig. to B Brig. R.H.A., and Vet.-Surg. C. Phillips, from the 8th Brig. to the B Bat. 19th Brig.

We learn from the Indian papers that the sentence of the court-martial lately held at Nusseerabad on Major T. C. Fletcher, 4th Brig. (late Bombay), which has just been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, is, that Major Fletcher be cashiered and required to make good a sum of £1,800 1s. which he is held to have failed in accounting for.

Lieut. E. Cassan, 6th Brig., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

Major G. J. Smart, 6th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England from Oct. 19 to April 18 next, on medical certificate.

Lieut. H. H. Pengree, 8th Brig., has been appointed to act as third class Commissary of Ordnance, and has been placed in charge of the Arsenal at Aden.

The *Madras Times* learns that "Col. R. Cadell, C.B., the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, will proceed to Burmah shortly, for the purpose of inspecting the ordnance departments at Rangoon, Thayetmyo, and Tonghoo."

Brevet Col. G. A. Wilkinson, B Brig. R.H.A., has been appointed to do duty at Meerut, and Lieut.-Col. S. H. E. Chamier, 11th Brig. (late Madras), at Barrackpore.

According to the *Bombay Gazette*, a carriage accident, that might have been attended with serious consequences, occurred at Poona on Dec. 10. Col. J. Worgan was being driven in a brougham from St. Paul's Church after evening service, when something startled the horse. The animal bolted at full gallop along the Lothian-road, turned down in front of Col. Merriman's house, and ultimately dashed into the compound of the Finance buildings, when he was stopped and brought back with the brougham to Col. Worgan's bungalow. The colonel had previously jumped out, and in doing so the wheel of the carriage passed over his leg and injured him rather severely. The coachman was thrown off the driving-box by the brougham coming into collision with a tree, and he is a good deal hurt.

The *Irish Times* says:—"There is a rumour that the service of Major-Gen. Lefroy, R.A., as Governor of Bermuda, will be marked by the Colonial Office offering the general further employment on his arrival in England in the spring. We have good authority for stating that Lord Carnarvon has no present intention of providing for Gen. Lefroy, and if he had, we believe he would experience difficulty in carrying his wishes into effect, owing to a want of opportunity. The ability Gen. Lefroy has manifested since his assumption of the government of our important dependency renders him well worthy of being provided for, but any recognition of services beyond the stereotyped letter will have to be looked for from the military authorities. And there will be a difficulty in the way of the Horse Guards doing anything for Gen. Lefroy, for a short time, as there happens to be no appointment falling vacant which could be reserved for him."

Capt. G. Best, from the riding establishment at Woolwich, has been posted to the C Bat. D Brig. R.H.A., and been ordered to join his new battery at Dublin.

The *Times* announces the appointment of Major-Gen. A. T. Phillpotts, C.B., R.A., as Insptr-Gen. of Royal Artillery, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. W. Fitzmayer, K.C.B., who vacates on promotion. Gen. Phillpotts served in the Crimean campaign from June to Sept., 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He joined the Army June 21, 1834, and became major-gen. March 29, 1873.

Capt. S. H. Toogood, E. Brig. R.H.A., has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Phillpotts, C.B., the newly-appointed Insptr.-Gen. of Royal Artillery. Capt. Toogood served in New Zealand during the Waikato and Wanganuri campaigns, and was present at Nukumaru and the Patea River (medal). He entered the Army June 22, 1858, and became capt. Sept. 28, 1871.

Grenadier Guards. Private Michael McConnon was charged before Mr. Justice Hawkins, at the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, with the wilful murder of Noah Johnson, at the Chelsea Barracks, on Dec. 26. Mr. Poland and Mr. Mead prosecuted; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Montagu Williams, Mr. Grain, and Mr. Fulton, who were retained by the officers of the Grenadier Guards. Mr. Justice Hawkins, in sentencing the prisoner to death, said that he had been found guilty of murder on the clearest evidence. The sentence of death was then passed in the usual manner. The prisoner received his sentence in a most unconcerned manner, and walked firmly from the dock. Referring to the trial the *Globe* remarks:—"The termination of the trial of Private McConnon renders it permissible to express a very decided opinion that the regulations which obtain in the service for the confinement of drunken prisoners are distinctly defective. It used to be the invariable custom to deprive every riotous prisoner of his boots and belt, whether the man was drunk or sober. In past times it was not required that he should behave violently after confinement If the sergeant or corporal of the guard which took charge of the fellow had fair reason to believe him likely to give way to temper, the offender was at once deprived of the only weapons with which he could inflict serious injury on his fellow prisoners. In the case of Private McConnon it was proved that he was found in the public streets, without his cap and tunic, challenging every one who passed to have a bout of fisticuffs. It was on account of this violent behaviour that the policeman Wheeler very rightly insisted upon his being taken to the guard-room by a corporal who happened to be passing the spot. Shepherd, the sergeant of the guard, received him from the corporal and policeman, and one question is, therefore, whether they reported to him the full extent of McConnon's previous misconduct. In cross-examination the sergeant stated that 'it was not the practice to take off the boots of soldiers who were put in the lock-up unless they were noisy or violent.' He further asserted that 'there are no military orders to that effect.' In strict language this is, we believe, the case. But there are certain traditions in the service which have all the force of law, and one of these is that prisoners who have shown special violence before arrest should be deprived of every article with which they can inflict injury on others or on themselves. The sergeant seems to have considered that this custom only applied to prisoners who behaved riotously after confinement. From his own evidence, it is clear that McConnon spoke in an insubordinate tone to him on first going to the guard-room, and the fact of the offender being charged with disorderly conduct, in addition to drunkenness, would have quite justified Shepherd in adhering to the usual practice with violent prisoners. It is to be hoped that this lamentable occurrence will have the effect of introducing some more precise regulations for dealing with such cases."

Coldstream Guards. The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* is "pleased to be able to state, on the authority of a medical officer of the Brigade of Guards, that the change from Dublin to Shorncliffe has proved beneficial to the first battalion on which the experiment has been tested—the 1st Batn. Coldstreams—which lately arrived in London again after six months passed on the Kentish coast. The reason for the battalion not being sent to Dublin was that it was thought rather hard upon it that it should be moved to a garrison in order to recruit its health after the unceasing sentry duty inseparable from service in the metropolis. Shorncliffe is not a popular station, and it may be doubted whether the men would not much have preferred being sent for twelve months to Ireland. This, however, was not the question. The thing was, which would tell most from a medical point of view? And, from all accounts, the trial has succeeded admirably, and when the 1st Batn. Scots Fusiliers come to London in April next, we may expect to find another battalion told off to the quarters they will vacate. So that Dublin has no chance of seeing the bearskins of the Guards for some years to come."

3rd Buffs. The following regiments now on foreign service arrived in England before the 2nd Batn., lately embarked and stood before it on the original roster, viz.:—The 43rd in India, 40th in India, 67th in India, 1st Batn. 20th at Halifax, 51st in India, 98th at Malta, 97th at Halifax, 34th in India, 57th in Ceylon, 2nd Batn. 7th in India, 1st Batn. 25th in India, 2nd Batn. 22nd in India, 4th Batn. Rifle Brigade in India, 2nd Batn. 23rd at Gibraltar, 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade at Gibraltar, 35th at Barbadoes, 42nd at Malta, 33rd in India, 1st Batn. 4th at Gibraltar, 2nd Batn. 9th in India, 2nd Batn. 15th in India, 2nd Batn. 16th in India, 101st at Malta, and 102nd at Gibraltar—twenty-four in number.

4th King's Own. The 2nd Batn. is expected to move from the Curragh to Dublin to relieve the 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade in the Royal Barracks.

7th Fusiliers. Sub-Lieut. Foster, 2nd Batn., is about to retire from the Service.

8th King's. Capt. Jervis and Lieut. de Montmorency have been taken on, and Capt. Egerton struck off, the establishment of the depôt companies.

9th Regiment. Brevet Major Daunt, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna to join the depôt companies.

11th Regiment. When it leaves for India next month, the 2nd Batn. will leave on the roster twenty-one regiments which would have embarked before it had the original roster been observed, viz.: the 2nd Batn. 2nd, 2nd Batn. 4th, 2nd Batn. 5th, 2nd Batn. 6th, 2nd Batn. 8th, 2nd Batn. 13th, 2nd Batn. 14th, 1st Batn. 16th, 1st Batn. 22nd, 1st Batn. 23rd, 30th, 47th, 50th, 77th, 82nd, 90th, 91st, 93rd, 94th, 99th, and 100th Foot.

12th Regiment. When the 1st Batn. embarked for India it left four regiments at home which stood before it on the old roster, viz.: the 2nd Batn. 2nd, 2nd Batn. 5th, 2nd Batn. 6th, and 2nd Batn. 13th. Lieut. Pike, 2nd Batn., arrived home on Saturday last from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

14th Regiment. Capt. Burton, 2nd Batn., is about to join the 4th West York Militia as adjt., vice Lieut. Atkinson, whose five years have expired. Lieut. de Trafford, 1st Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna, on leave.

15th Regiment. Capt. Le Mottee, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.H.S. Jumna to take up duty at the depôt. Lieut. Pogson has been appointed interpreter to the 2nd Batn.

17th Regiment. The 2nd Batn., which embarked recently for India, left at home six regiments which would, under ordinary circumstances, have embarked before it, viz.: the 2nd Batn. 2nd, 2nd Batn. 5th, 2nd Batn. 6th, 2nd Batn. 8th, 2nd Batn. 13th, and 94th Foot.

19th Regiment. Canteen-Sergt. N. Hopkins, 1st Batn., has just been presented with a very handsome regulator clock barometer, bearing the following inscription—"Presented to Sergt. Nicholas Hopkins by the sergeants, 1st Batn. 19th Regt., as a mark of esteem on his leaving the regiment after serving in it for 29 years."

20th Regiment. The establishment of the 1st Batn. remains the same—689 of all ranks—on the removal of the regiment from Bermuda to Nova Scotia.

21st Fusiliers. A correspondent writes:—"I beg to state that 'Hussar' is wrong in his impression that the old title of 'Royal Scots Fusiliers' was altered owing to its being too much like that of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The title of 'Royal Scots Fusiliers' was borne by the 21st Regt. prior to 1750, in which year it was changed to 'Royal North British Fusiliers;' whereas the Scots Fusilier Guards only received their present title some forty years ago, and are not likely to grudge the sister regiment its old title."

24th Regiment. Major Black, 2nd Batn., has been told off for depôt duty for two years, vice Major Dunbar.

26th Cameronians. Brevet Major Hamilton is about to be appointed adjt of the 1st Royal Lanark Militia.

34th Regiment. Capt. Boggs arrived at Portsmouth from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna to assume command of the depôt.

39th Regiment. Lieut. Macausland, a probationer, officiating first wing subaltern of the 35th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from Nov. 11, 1875.

40th Regiment. Paymr. (Major) Richardson, who has been for some time past on leave from India, has been appointed paymaster of a sub-district, and appointed to do duty at Naas.

43rd Light Infantry. Capt. Clark has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

44th Regiment. Lieut. Morrell arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna to join the regimental depôt.

47th Regiment. From Jersey it is proposed that the regiment, when its turn comes for another change of quarters, shall proceed to an Irish station. It will be remembered that it was stationed in Ireland on its return home from Barbadoes in 1869.

48th Regiment. Capt. Sedley has been assigned local rank as major in India, with effect from April 4, 1876.

ROYAL MARINES.

Leave of absence has been granted to the following officers, viz.:—R.M.L.I.—Capt. and Brevet Major H. C. N. Blanckley, until the 28th prox., in extension; Lieuts. P. O. Lang, two months; C. W. Parish, two months; L. Edye, until the 28th inst.; H. S. Thompson, two months; and C. G. Gordon, fourteen days in extension. R.M.A.—Capts. A. French, one month in extension, and R. L. Bourchier, fourteen days.

Capt. N. F. Way, R.M.L.I., has been appointed auditor at the Recruit Depôt, Walmer, dated 5th inst., vice Scott, appointed musketry instructor.

Capt. and Hon. Major H. A. McCallum, late barrack-master at the Gosport Division, has been placed on the

Retired List under the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870.

A detachment, consisting of one corporal or bombardier, R.M.A., and eight privates (including three as ward-room officers' servants), R.M.L.I., has been ordered to embark in H.M.'s gun-vessel Seagull.

50th Queen's Own. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Thompson has rejoined head-quarters, having been relieved at the depôt by Major Fyler. Capt. Barker is about to be appointed to the adjutancy of the West Kent Militia.

51st Light Infantry. Brevet Major Trydell landed in England from India on Saturday last to assume command of the depôt.

53rd Regiment. Surg.-Major Atkinson has been ordered to Longford for duty with the 19th Hussars, in relief of Surg.-Major Burland, who has received orders to embark for India.

54th Regiment. Brevet Major Tighe arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna on Saturday last to relieve Capt. Newbolt at the depôt.

56th Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Hannan has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

59th Regiment. Capt. Frampton has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna to join the depôt for two years. Lieut. Irwin has been appointed assist.-instructor of musketry.

60th Rifles. The 1st Batn., on arrival home a few days since from Nova Scotia, took over quarters in Clarence Barracks, Portsmouth. The 4th Batn., when it embarked for India lately, left at home twelve regiments which would have proceeded abroad before it, had the original roster been observed, viz., the 2nd Batn. 2nd, 2nd Batn. 4th, 2nd Batn. 5th, 2nd Batn. 6th, 2nd Batn. 8th, 1st Batn. 22nd, 30th, 50th, 91st, 94th, and 100th Foot. Lieut. Lovell, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna to relieve Lieut. Beauclerk at the depôt.

62nd Regiment. Capt. Kyle has been assigned local rank as major in India, with effect from Feb. 21, 1876. Lieut. Hayne reached England on Saturday last from India in H.M.S. Jumna to relieve Lieut. Knox at the depôt.

63rd Regiment. Lieut. Studdy arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna to relieve Lieut. Gronow at the depôt.

67th Regiment. Lieut. Garfit has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

68th Light Infantry. Sub-Lieut. FitzGerald has applied for leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

74th Highlanders. Writing to us from Malta, a correspondent says:—"Few regiments have left this garrison of late years more deservedly respected than the 74th have done. Highlanders always bear a good name, but the 74th have evidently been trying all along to outdo themselves. A more orderly body of men could not be found, nor would it be possible to come across officers better qualified, as regards social considerations, than those of the 74th to hold commissions. Col. M'Leod bears a most excellent name, and, altogether, the Maltese will long remember the 74th as a pattern regiment."

88th Connaught Rangers. Although standing a long way down the roster, the regiment may look forward to but a short stay in Ireland, as it will be brought forward for foreign service some time before its turn would have arrived.

91st Highlanders. "Argyllshire" writes:—"I notice that the three senior captains of the 91st are employed as adjutants of Auxiliary Forces. Now, is it a wise thing to allow senior officers, who are at any moment liable to be recalled, to take up such appointments? I think not myself, for the chances are that a man is called upon to relinquish his duties with the Auxiliary Forces just as he is becoming useful. It takes an officer some time to get to understand the peculiarities of service in the Auxiliary Forces, be it remembered."

92nd Highlanders. Lieut. Grant arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna to replace Lieut. the Hon. J. S. Napier at the depôt.

94th Regiment. Capt. Tribe arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna on Saturday last to join on promotion from the 19th Regt. We regret to learn of the death, which occurred at Newry last week, of Capt. Mackinlay. Capt. Mackinlay was greatly respected, and the sudden nature of his death has shed a gloom over the regiment. He went to his room to dress for mess, and was found by his servant shortly afterwards dead on the floor. The deceased entered the Army July 22, 1859; became lieut., Sept. 25, 1860; and capt., April 25, 1876. The funeral took place at Newry on Monday with military honours.

96th Regiment. Lieut. D'Aguilar has relieved Lieut. Berkeley at the depôt at Ashton.

103rd Fusiliers. Surg. J. E. Fishbourne has vacated medical charge, and has been posted to Devonport.

105th Light Infantry. Capt. H. Griffin, on the half pay list, died at Dover on the 18th ult. The deceased entered the Service Sept. 26, 1855; became lieut. April 25, 1857; capt. Feb. 12, 1866; and retired upon half pay July 15, 1868.

108th Regiment. Lieut. Starr arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna on Saturday last.

109th Regiment. Lieut. A. Malvin, a probationer, officiating second wing subaltern of the 42nd Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from Nov. 11, 1875.

Rifle Brigade. The 1st Batn. will, it is believed, shortly proceed to the Curragh, being replaced by the 2nd Batn. 4th. Capt. Cragg is vacating his appointment as adjt. of the West Kent Militia.

Medical Department. A general order issued from the Horse Guards directs that medical officers of the Army are not in future to be called on to contribute or subscribe to regimental messes or bands. The order is to take effect from the 1st inst., and any subscription or contribution paid in advance beyond the 31st ult. is to be refunded. Medical officers will in future receive Staff allowances, but when quartered in barracks will be entitled only to regimental quarters.

Chaplains' Department. A Royal Warrant just issued directs that military chaplains appointed prior to March, 1875, who were more than thirty years of age at the date of such appointment, and who may be compulsorily placed on half pay, may be granted half pay at the rate next higher than that to which their service entitles them.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

West Kent. Capt. Barker, 50th Regt., is about to be appointed to the adjutancy.

4th West York. Capt. Burton, 14th Regt., relieves Capt. Atkinson, whose period of service has expired in the adjutancy.

1st Royal Lanark. Brevet Major Hamilton, 26th Regt., succeeds Capt. Smyth as adjt.

Royal Antrim Rifles. Lieut. Boyle has been recommended for the vacant company.

Monaghan. Qrmr. Watson is about to be placed on the Retired List after a long period of service in this regiment, in which he served when a boy.

There will be a School of Instruction at Aldershot next month for officers of Militia and Volunteers.

VOLUNTEERS.

9th Middlesex Rifles. The annual regimental ball took place last night at St. James's Hall, where a large party assembled. The whole of the arrangements were admirably carried out.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

1st Bengal Cavalry. Brevet Major R. G. Birch, late 1st European Light Cavalry, attached to 16th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as third squadron officer during the time Capt. Glascock may officiate as second squadron officer. Lieut. G. G. Dawes, squadron subaltern, has arrived home from India on leave.

2nd Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. M. J. Meade, officiating squadron subaltern 3rd Cavalry, has been transferred for duty to the 2nd as a temporary measure during the absence of Lieut. F. R. B. Knox with the 4th Cavalry.

4th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. F. R. B. Knox, squadron subaltern 2nd Cavalry, officiates as adjt. during the absence in England of Capt. J. T. Cummins.

10th Bengal Cavalry. Major O. Barnes, second squadron officer, being the biggest military officer in India, acted as Chief Herald, and read the Proclamation of the Empress of India at Delhi. He was attended by twelve trumpeters, six Europeans and six Natives, all arrayed in ancient costume.

13th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. J. F. Carthew, first squadron subaltern, has been granted leave to England for two years on medical certificate.

17th Bengal Cavalry. Ressaldar Kumrooddeen, Khan Bahadoor, has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India, for duty at the Delhi Camp.

19th Bengal Lancers. The Lahore journal says that there is a rumour in Mean Meer that the 19th Bengal Lancers have been warned for duty. It is also rumoured that a large force will be concentrated in Cabul in order to give Russia an idea that we are not altogether asleep, and that we, too, have Servians whom we can influence.

3rd Bengal N.I. Col. G. A. Fooks, commandant, has arrived home from India on furlough. The following appointments have been made consequent upon Col. Fooks' departure:—Col. R. T. Leigh to officiate as commandant, Col. R. Blair to officiate as second in command and wing officer, Capt. G. J. Skinner to officiate as wing officer, and Lieut. J. E. Barr to officiate as adjt.

14th Bengal N.I. Capt. F. H. Woodgate, second in command and wing officer, was killed a few days ago by a fall from Wolverhithe Cliff, at St. Leonards. Capt. Woodgate served with the Volunteer Cavalry with Gen. Havelock's force from its first taking the field in July, 1857. He was present in the various actions which preceded the relief of Lucknow, at the subsequent defence of the Residency, and at the final assault and capture of Lucknow. He afterwards commanded the Cavalry of the Kupoorthulla Contingent in all the actions in which that force was engaged (thanked by the Governor-General, medal with two clasps, and a year's service). In 1860 he went to China with the 8th Punjab Infantry, and served throughout the campaign of that year, including the assault and capture of the Taku Forts and the occupation of Pekin (medal with two clasps). He joined the Army Feb. 20, 1857; became lieut., April 30, 1858; and capt., Feb. 20, 1869.

21st Bengal N.I. The sepoys of the regiment have, the *Pioneer* hears, taken deeply to heart the disgrace brought on the regiment by the murder of Lieut. Harris. In order to spare their feelings as much as possible, and avoid a public execution, the culprit, who was duly convicted by a general court-martial the day after the murder, was to have been hanged privately within the gaol.

27th Bengal N.I. Capt. G. H. Jackson, adjt., has arrived home from India on leave.

30th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. T. W. R. Boisragon is about to resume command on the expiration of his leave in England.

35th Bengal N.I. Lieut. R. C. S. Macausland, 39th Foot, officiating first wing subaltern on probation, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C.

42nd Bengal N.I. Lieut. A. Melvin, 109th Foot, officiating second wing subaltern on probation, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C.

44th Bengal N.I. The following appointments have been made, with effect from the 24th ult., vice Lieut.-Col. A. Cory, second in command, retired upon pension, viz.:—Major D. Robertson, wing officer, to officiate as second in command and wing officer; and Lieut. C. R. Macgregor, qrmr. and officiating adjt., to officiate as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

3rd Goorkhas. Capt. E. Hughes, first wing subaltern, has applied for permission to resign his commission, with effect from Nov. 15 last. The Lahore paper alleges that "the officer referred to in the *Pioneer* as having been engaged by the *Illustrated London News* as its 'Special Artist' for the Delhi Imperial Assemblage must be Lieut. Chas. Pulley, of the 3rd Goorkhas, and not Lieut.-Col. Pulley, as stated. Mr. Pulley was formerly in the 36th Regt. He is a very young officer and a very promising artist, and possesses the happy faculty of sketching with extraordinary rapidity. The good-natured face of 'the young gentleman with the eye-glass must be familiar to many residents of Lahore and Mean Meer."

3rd Punjab Cavalry. Lieut. A. F. Cotton, wing subaltern 45th Bengal N.I., has been appointed to act as second squadron subaltern during such time as Lieut. Mardell is employed as third squadron officer.

4th Sikh Infantry. Col. H. F. M. Boisragon is about to return to India to resume command from leave in England.

2nd Hyderabad Infantry. Lieut. F. G. Maltby, first wing subaltern 1st Sikh Infantry, has been appointed wing subaltern, vice Lieut. Kirkwood, appointed adjt. 6th Infantry.

6th Hyderabad Infantry. Lieut. J. N. S. Kirkwood, wing subaltern 2nd Infantry, has been appointed adjt., vice Capt. E. W. Shaw, who vacates on promotion.

3rd Madras Light Cavalry. Major H. C. Stevens, squadron officer, has arrived home from India on leave.

9th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. F. Gadsden, wing officer, has arrived home from India on leave.

10th Madras N.I. Col. W. Rose, wing officer, is about to return to duty in India from European leave.

2nd Bombay Cavalry. Major A. W. Macnaghten, second in command, has arrived home from India on leave.

2nd Sind Horse. Capt. M. M. Carpendale, second in command, is about to return to India, to rejoin from European leave.

24th Bombay N.I. Capt. J. L. Fagan, officiating first wing subaltern, has been confirmed in his appointment, vice Capt. Way, deceased.

26th Bombay N.I. The following has appeared officially in India:—"At an European general court-martial, held at Poona, Nov. 21, 1876, Major J. C. D. S. Morar, Bombay S.C., wing officer 26th Bombay N.I., was arraigned on the following charge—With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Poona, on or about Oct. 28, 1876, in a written statement which he handed into a court of inquiry assembled to investigate certain alleged misconduct imputed to him by his commanding officer, stated as follows:—'I am quite certain I told Col. Beecher then (that is, on March 3, 1876), that Subadar Kadur Khan had fainted,' the said written statement being false, as he, Major Moray, well knew, and having been made after he had been duly warned that he was not compelled to make a statement, and further, that any statement he might make would, if required, be used in evidence against him. Finding—The court find the prisoner is not guilty of the charge.—W. W. Taylor, Col., Bombay Infantry, and President.—Poona, Nov. 27. Revised Finding—The court having attentively considered the observations of the revising officer and the whole of the proceedings, do now respectfully adhere to their former finding. W. W. Taylor, Col., Bombay Infantry, and President. Poona, Dec. 2. Confirmed—But I regret being unable to approve the finding, which, in my opinion, is opposed to and inconsistent with the evidence adduced. C. Staveley, Lieut.-Gen., Commander-in-Chief. — Poona, Dec. 7." Although Major Moray was not found guilty by the court-martial, he has not been ordered to return to his duty, and the *Poona Observer* understands that he is still under arrest. It is rumoured that there are some other charges hanging over his head, and that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has reported Major Moray to the Secretary of State for India, and, pending decision, he will remain under arrest.

28th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. S. J. Thorp, second in command, has arrived home from India on leave. Capt. W. E. Simpson, first wing subaltern, died at Brighton on the 4th inst. whilst in England on furlough. The deceased entered the Army Feb. 27, 1861; became lieut., Oct. 30, 1862; and capt., Feb. 4, 1871.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition, held in December, 1876, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Marks.	Order of Merit.	Name.	Marks.
1	S. Davidson	7,024	21	J. H. Balguy	4,955
2	P. L. O. Roper............	6,986	22	R. L. Heygate	4,877
3	R. Leigh	6,969	23	N. D. Finlay	4,808
4	A. S. Wedderburn......	6,964	24	B. B. Russell	4,788
5	S. L. Norris...............	6,679	25	L. J. D. Hepenstall ...	4,736
6	W. E. Fairholme	6,575	26	D. A. Mills	4,709
7	P. B. Taylor	6,221	27	A. H. Block...............	4,676
8	E. A. P. Hobday.........	6,034	28	Hon. R. Tyrwhitt......	4,672
9	H. J. Du Cane............	5,983	29	J. H. Thomson.........	4,662
10	C. D. Learoyd	5,802	30	F. C. L. Manning	4,617
11	W. W. Baker............	5,789	31	H. K. Jackson	4,586
12	J. H. L. Dallas	5,561	32	H. Mullaly	4,552
13	J. E. Harvey	5,462	33	H. E. W. De Roebeck	4,432
14	H. R. Butler	5,323		F. H. Horniblow	4,432
15	G. R. Darley	5,297	35	J. G. Turner	4,396
16	E. W. W. W. Becher	5,222	36	J. A. Labalmondière	4,372
17	A. G. Drummond......	5,154	37	Viscount Fielding......	4,361
18	G. V. Kemball	5,068	38	H. H. Beever	4,327
19	F. E. Cooper	5,045	39	E. F. Nelson	4,310
20	G. D'A. Alexander ...	5,007			

We (*Whitehall Review*) have reason to believe that a Royal Commission, composed partly of military men and partly of civilians, will very soon be organised for the purpose of inquiring into the whole subject of recruiting for the Army. There is no doubt but that the number of recruits who offer themselves has, within the last few weeks, increased greatly, but the number of men who enlist, desert, and then enlist again has increased in proportion. The soldiers themselves have grievances which, right or wrong, they deem hard to submit to. In some garrisons they are on guard every fourth night. In others, as at Aldershot, they have so much hard work to do in the way of road making and camp clearing that they are never free of debt for boots, trousers, &c., which do not last half the proper time. The deferred pay system is the reverse of popular. If some plan could be devised by which, as in the police, the soldier could be clad entirely at the expense of the State, and always have sixpence or sevenpence a day in his pocket *pour ses menus plaisirs*, the Service would become as much sought after as the Metropolitan Police is and has been for years.

Major-Gen. Sir E. H. Greathed, K.C.B., has leave from Colchester, from the 1st inst. to March 2, Col. Chapman 44th Brigade Depôt, commanding the Eastern District during his absence; and Capt. Boyle, Rifle Brigade, has leave from Colchester to the 3rd prox., Capt. Sunderland, 9th Foot, performing the duties of brigade-major in the meantime.

The amended regulations regarding the examination o officers who may be candidates for admission to the Staff College in February, 1878, have been promulgated in general order issued from the Horse Guards. There wil be twenty vacancies, of which three may belong to the Royal Artillery and two to the Royal Engineers, providing the officers from those corps are among the highest on thel ist.

VOLUNTEER RETURNS FOR 1876.

The annual returns of the whole of the Volunteer Force throughout the United Kingdom have now been made up, and the following table shows the number of efficients of each arm of the Service, in the county to which it is attached, together with the total number of non-efficients, the last column showing, for the sake of comparison, the total efficients of last year:—

County.	Efficeints, 1876.				Non-Efficients of all Arms.	Total Efficients, 1876.	Total Efficients, 1875.
	Light Horse and Mounted Rifles.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Rifles.			
Aberdeen	—	495	—	2857	75	3352	3108
Anglesey	—	64	—	—	1	64	58
Argyll	—	537	—	624	111	1161	1137
Ayrshire	—	452	—	1220	69	1672	1569
Banff	—	282	—	553	30	825	712
Bedford	—	—	—	521	2	521	492
Berkshire	—	—	—	1060	7	1060	997
Berwick-on-Tweed	—	108	—	70	7	178	169
Berwickshire	—	101	—	500	43	601	640
Brecknock	—	—	—	476	15	476	420
Bucks	—	—	—	514	2	514	422
Bute	—	96	—	67	14	163	164
Caithness	—	388	—	355	29	743	730
Cambridge	—	—	—	652	226	652	662
Cardigan	—	—	—	72	5	72	73
Carmarthen	—	—	—	319	71	319	329
Carnarvon	—	36	—	192	42	228	218
Cheshire	—	360	314	3634	119	4308	4049
Cinque Ports	—	748	—	280	136	1028	917
Clackmannan	—	—	—	444	6	444	451
Cornwall	—	684	—	1819	46	2503	2510
Cromarty	—	58	—	—	—	58	53
Cumberland	—	300	—	959	43	1259	1180
Denbigh	—	—	—	643	41	643	657
Derby	—	—	—	2039	50	2039	1644
Devonshire	—	1163	140	2620	311	3923	3755
Dorset	—	219	—	812	85	1031	996
Dumbarton	—	161	—	999	44	1160	1222
Dumfries	36	—	—	737	38	773	666
Durham	—	1354	726	2296	268	4376	4168
Edinburgh	—	478	—	2433	143	2911	2853
Elgin	—	116	—	814	44	930	940
Essex	—	566	—	2281	207	2847	2764
Fife	122	750	—	849	125	1721	1669
Flintshire	—	—	115	542	40	657	494
Forfar	78	716	—	1740	167	2534	2331
Glamorgan	—	1242	—	2527	116	3769	3677
Gloucester	—	540	850	1259	248	2649	2532
Haddington	—	52	—	345	35	397	391
Hampshire	20	745	130	1874	202	2769	2587
Haverfordwest	—	—	—	230	29	230	225
Hereford	—	—	—	582	38	582	560
Herts	88	—	—	676	105	764	717
Huntingdon	117	—	—	102	87	219	234
Inverness	—	360	—	895	58	1255	1235
Isle of Man	—	—	—	77	4	77	67
Isle of Wight	—	—	—	540	30	510	501
Kent	—	1376	—	2987	279	4363	4134
Kincardine	—	186	—	359	81	545	495
Kinross	—	—	—	74	2	74	72
Kirkcudbright	—	51	—	491	33	542	554
Lanark	—	1253	437	7427	213	9117	9019
Lancashire	—	5709	1022	16200	603	22931	22152
Leicester	—	—	—	710	83	710	637
Lincoln	39	356	—	1326	96	1721	1635
Linlithgow	—	—	—	516	4	516	462
London	—	178	349	2177	352	2704	2615
Middlesex	—	1498	424	12868	1538	14790	14064
Midlothian	—	458	—	1560	164	2018	1928
Monmouth	—	260	—	1505	124	1765	2005
Montgomery	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Newcastle	—	552	349	504	82	1405	1376
Norfolk	—	266	—	1855	92	2121	1991
Northampton	—	—	77	830	56	907	876
Northumberland	—	831	—	777	341	1608	1701
Nairn	—	121	—	—	—	121	110
Nottingham	—	—	—	1538	51	1538	1502
Orkney	—	393	—	72	96	465	510
Oxford	—	—	—	518	130	518	472
Peebles	—	—	—	215	8	215	195
Pembroke	—	61	—	171	38	232	229
Perthshire	—	—	—	1097	65	1097	1119
Radnor	—	—	—	85	37	85	104
Renfrew	—	231	—	2062	117	2293	2279
Ross	—	169	—	725	19	894	855
Roxburgh	50	—	—	394	14	444	436
Selkirk	—	—	—	268	1	268	266
Shropshire	—	226	—	1079	93	1305	1321
Somerset	—	66	178	1844	259	2088	2138
Stafford	—	237	—	3574	97	3811	3802
Stirling	—	148	—	965	7	1113	1129
Suffolk	—	165	—	1389	133	1554	1494
Surrey	—	529	—	3724	632	4253	3869
Sussex	—	711	—	1087	199	1798	2105
Sutherland	—	108	—	441	37	549	522
Tower Hamlets	—	—	380	1427	119	1807	1742
Warwickshire	—	—	—	1907	29	1907	1812
Westmoreland	—	—	—	481	11	481	496
Wigtown	—	151	—	158	35	309	305
Wiltshire	—	—	—	1335	97	1335	1306
Worcester	—	319	—	1511	21	1830	1706
York, East Riding	—	801	—	875	55	1676	1671
York, North Riding	—	439	—	1001	160	1440	1487
York, West Riding	—	1373	1336	5704	926	8413	8551
Engineer and Railway Staff Volunteer Corps	—	—	29	—	—	29	31
Staff of Administrative Regiments not included in above	—	161	7	1304	74	1472	1458
Total	550	32554	6863	134217	11317	174184	168709

From these figures it will be seen that the improvement in the status of the Volunteers that we had to record last year has still gone on, and that at the present moment the force is stronger in efficient strength than it ever has been since its inauguration in 1859. The greatest total ever before recorded was in 1871, when 172,619 efficients were returned, only 117,721 of whom, however, were extra efficients. In 1872 that number was reduced to 160,737, with 114,080 gaining the extra grant. In 1873 the new regulations came into force, the term extra efficient being abolished, and it becoming a compulsory part of the efficiency of a man that he should pass through a course of musketry. This year the efficients fell to 153,216, the non-efficients rising to 18,721, but in 1874 a reaction took place, the efficients going up to 161,100, and the non-efficients dropping to 14,287. In 1875 there was a still greater improvement, the efficient strength being 168,709, and the non-efficient 12,371. During the year just closed every branch of the Service, with one single exception, has experienced an increment in its enrolled and effective strength. The Light Horse have on their rolls 550 against 468, of whom 444, or 80 per cent., are efficient. The Artillery, with an enrolled strength of 34,622 against 34,453, have 32,393, or 93 per cent., efficient. The Engineers, increasing from 7,030 to 7,427, have 6,856, or 92 per cent., efficient. The Mounted Rifles, owing to the whole of the Devonshire corps being non-efficient, have, while increasing their nominal roll from 177 to 179, reduced their efficients to 106 against 139, and their per centage to 59. The Rifles, however, show the great bulk of the increase, the enrolled strength being 141,177 against 137,429, of this number 132,913, or a little over 94 per cent. earning the Government grant. To this number has to be added the staff of administrative regiments not included in any return numbering 1,546, of whom 1,472 are efficient. The grand result is that at the present time the enrolled strength of the Volunteer Force shows a total of 185,501, of which number 174,184, or equal to 93·89 are efficient, and of those 151,753, or 81·80 per cent., were actually present at their annual inspection. The number of officers and sergeants earning the extra grant for holding certificates of proficiency has also steadily advanced, 4,937 of the former and 10,588 of the latter being in possession of them, against a total of 14,869 last year. It will be seen that Lancashire again heads the list of counties for number, their per-centage of efficients being the remarkably good one of over 97. Middlesex stands second for enrolled strength, but only has a per-centage of 90 efficients. Amongst those counties possessing a large number of Volunteers and returning high per-centages of efficiency, some of the most worthy of remark are Berkshire and Stirling with 99 per cent., Warwick, Worcester, and Cornwall, with 98 per cent., and Aberdeen, Cheshire, Derby, Glamorgan, Lanark, Lancashire, and Stafford, all of whom have 97 per cent. of their enrolled strength earning the grant of efficiency. The county of Montgomery sinks out of the list entirely, and Monmouth and Sussex both show considerable decrease, but with these exceptions the falling off that has taken place in certain districts has been of an almost nominal character, the increase, spread as it is over very quarter of the United Kingdom, indicating that the popularity of the Volunteer Force is stronger than ever.—*Standard.*

ARMY RECRUITING.

The *Standard* says:—The official returns up to the end of December of the number of desertions from the Army during the year 1876 shows the number to be 7,759. For some years past the desertions from the ranks have averaged twenty a-day, the *Police Gazette* up to the same date containing the names of no less than 254,749, or upwards of a quarter of a million deserters. As usual at this time of the year, the desertions are somewhat heavier than on ordinary occasions, and this is partly attributable to reliefs being sent to India during the autumn and winter months, many soldiers having an aversion to be sent there. On the other hand, there has been for the past six months a marked improvement both in the number as well as in the class of recruits at the military stations throughout England. The comparative state of recruiting in the Army during the last three years may be gathered from the following official return from Woolwich, which may be regarded as a fair sample of the condition of the Service throughout the country. The number of men enlisted at Woolwich during the past three years, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 in each year, is as follows:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
January	183	77	53
February	118	73	35
March	91	42	38
April	92	44	24
May	72	57	43
June	151	69	59
July	94	60	89
August	113	43	86
September	135	39	127
October	91	38	116
November	92	26	136
December	63	42	91
	1295	610	897

[Our contemporary would appear to have fallen into an error in accepting the returns from Woolwich "as a fair sample of the condition of the Service throughout the country." The statement elsewhere is founded on accurate information.]

GRATUITIES TO SOLDIERS ON DISCHARGE.

The following has been issued as an Army Circular:—

1. The general fund, which has been formed from the fines inflicted upon soldiers for the crime of drunkenness, is appropriated to the purpose of granting gratuities to well-conducted non-commissioned officers and men on discharge from the Army.

2. The scale of gratuities will be regulated annually according to the state of the general fund, and will be notified to the Army from time to time.

3. From Jan. 1, 1877, the issue of the gratuities will be regulated by the following rules, except that, in colonial corps, the rates of gratuity will be only half those fixed for the Army generally.

4. Every soldier, who shall be discharged otherwise than for misconduct, will be paid, at the time of his discharge, a gratuity calculated at the rate of 10s. for each good-conduct badge then in his possession; provided that the total sum of £1 10s. shall not be exceeded, except in the case of a soldier who may not, for the ten years previous to his discharge, have been recorded as guilty of drunkenness. In such case the limit will be extended to £2 if the soldier shall be in possession of four good-conduct badges, and £2 10s. if he shall be in possession of five good-conduct badges.

5. In the case of a sergeant, which term includes sergeants-major, and all other grades of sergeants, the amount issuable will be calculated on the number of badges to which his services and conduct would have entitled him had he been a private soldier at the time of his discharge, subject to the above limits. The charge will be vouched by a certified record of service.

6. Men transferred from the Line to the 1st Class Army Reserve, to complete their term of service, will receive, at the time of such transfer, such gratuities from the fund as they would have received had they been discharged in lieu of being transferred.

7. Such men, if allowed to rejoin the colours, will not be required to refund any portion of the amount so received. They will be paid on final discharge from the Army a gratuity, at the rates specified above, for any badge or badges they may have become possessed of over and above those they had when transferred to the Army Reserve.

8. Non-commissioned officers detached from regiments of the Line or other corps of the Army, for service with the Auxiliary Forces, will not be entitled to receive these gratuities until they are finally discharged from the Army.

9. The gratuities issued in accordance with these regulations will be charged in the accounts of the accountant from whom the soldier may be drawing his pay at the time of his discharge. The soldier will sign a receipt for the gratuity, and in each case in which the sum of £2 or £2 10s. is awarded, the charge will be further vouched by a certificate of the officer commanding that the soldier has not been recorded as guilty of drunkenness during the ten years immediately preceding his discharge. In the case of a non-commissioned officer referred to in paragraph 8, the certificate for the period during which he has been detached to the Auxiliary Forces will be signed by the adjutant and counter-signed by the commanding officer of the regiment or corps with which he has been serving.

10. In the case of a soldier dying in the Service, his estate will receive credit for such amount of gratuity as he would have been entitled to had he been discharged from the Army on the day previous to the date of his death. These gratuities will be charged in the regimental pay list on the same form or voucher as those issued to men on discharge, vouched by a reference to the non-effective account in which the credit is given.

11. Clause 12, Army Circulars 1872; Clause 114, Army Circulars, 1874, so far as it relates to the gratuities from the general fund formed from the fines for drunkenness; Clause 3, Army Circulars, 1875; and Clause 17, Army Circulars, 1876, are hereby cancelled.

THE COMMISSARIAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your article on the anticipated "changes of the constitution in regard to the administrative Departments of our Army," after pointing out the evils arising out of the system of "red-tapeism" in the French Administration, you ask "whether our system is free from objectionable features of a like nature?" It would be an easy task to fill your columns with instances of daily occurrence in proof of the defective character of our administration of Supply. The bane of the system is centralization, as it was that of the French prior to the Franco-German war. The most trifling questions involve endless correspondence. No general commanding can deviate in the smallest degree from the letter of the Regulations without rendering his proceedings liable to question by some subordinate War Office official acting under the ægis of the Secretary of State for War, who, probably, is all the while entirely ignorant of what folly is perpetrated in his name. To such minutiæ does War Office interference descend, that not an additional strap or buckle can be got out of the stores without a process of circumlocution that is simply contemptible. The soldier cannot get an extra blanket in the coldest weather without the issue being reported to a "covering authority." Not a chamber-pot can be broken or struck off charge without the necessity for the interesting fact being communicated "for the information of the Secretary of State for War." Little does Mr. Hardy know with what contemptible trivialities his high office is associated. In respect of coal, officers commanding are held pecuniarily responsible for any extra issues not previously sanctioned, although the necessity for such additional supply may be urgently called for. In the accommodation of troops the same obstacles are interposed to local and necessary action. An instance occurs in which no less than six months was occupied in fifty-five references to and fro relative to the occupation of five barrack huts! At last it became evident that there was no likelihood of agreement between the several "heads of departments," whose "observations" were necessary to enable the War Office to decide the knotty point. To put a stop to any further waste of time, the general directed that the correspondence should cease. Had he been allowed to act upon his own judgment, founded upon local knowledge, the question might have been settled in a week to the manifest advantage of the Service and the comfort of the troops. Another case was that of a magazine, possession of which was claimed both by the Store Department and the Artillery. "The pile of papers" which this question gave rise to, and the waste of time that it involved, were such that written discussion had to be stopped "by order," because, as the final minute suggested, the dispute might go on "for ever." The Parlimentary story of the "commissary bellowing for his bellows" is an apt illustration of the existing state of things. All such obstacles to the transaction of public business might be removed and the efficiency of the Service promoted if general officers commanding at home were invested with larger administrative functions, and were held directly responsible—as they are abroad—to the Secretary of State for War for maintaining within their respective commands the efficiency of the several branches of the Service under their orders. But the War Office must needs "have a finger in every pie." Were this not the case, the already overgrown establishment in Pall Mall might be reduced. Patronage, however, would be diminished. For any departmental officer to interest himself in the cause of efficiency in opposition to War Office routine would only be to expose him to censure. A straightforward, fearless performance of duty is unpalatable; a sycophantic subservience to personal influence and passive acquiescence in established formulæ, however detrimental to efficiency, is a surer road to favour. No departmental officer, solicitous of War Office approval, can afford to support his general where such support is likely to wound the susceptibilities of those in whose hands his prospects are placed. Any-one adopting such a course, or implying in the performance of duty any distrust of War Office infallibility, is certain, sooner or later, to reap the fruits of his temerity. He has to incur all the odium of a system for which he is in no way responsible, which he is powerless to improve, and which, at every turn of duty, he finds the subject of unmeasured abuse. Is it, therefore, likely that under such circumstances, added to a personal sense of wrong, any officer either in the senior or junior ranks can take the remotest interest in their duties? Under the present "direction" it is as hopeless to look for that "prompt and efficient remedy" which you recommend as it is to expect reformation in the "unspeakable Turk!" The solution recommended in the one case is equally applicable to the other. Changing the *personnel* of the departments is not likely to be attended with any beneficial or permanent result. The first step towards placing the establishments on a business-like footing should be "decentralization." There seems to be no reason why general officers commanding and those departmental officers placed in responsible positions under their orders should not be as worthy of confidence as War Office clerks.—I am, &c.,

Dec. 4, 1876. JUSTITIA.

CAMP FOLLOWERS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—From many points of view the treatment of camp-followers is capable of improvement, and when considering the subject it will be convenient to divide it into the following phases of their life, viz., when in cantonments and when in camp. From a sanitary point of view it has become almost a necessity to do something, for year by year whenever cholera breaks out, its first appearance is, with few exceptions, either in the bazaars or amongst the camp-followers of a cantonment; so that if regarded merely from what may be called a budget point of view there would be economy in improving the sanitary condition of those who are for good or evil so intimately connected with the efficiency, or otherwise, of the combatant portion of our Army. But many of these camp-followers may claim something more than a profit-and-loss consideration, for the present manner in which they may be said to scramble through life and struggle most pitiably for existence places them in a position to excite the generosity of the Government which they so diligently serve. Much has been done to reduce their number, more especially in British regiments, but still more can be accomplished, and it must be remembered that, with better men there may be fewer of them. The first condition of success is thoroughly efficient control; all, whether paid by Government or supported by the troops, must be under control and be properly housed, clothed, and fed. To accomplish this as regards British regiments, both Cavalry and Infantry, it would appear very desirable to consider whether the status and efficiency of the quartermasters of such regiments might not be altered for the better. Whilst expressing the highest praise to those who have by their unaided exertions risen to most highly creditable positions, and fully acknowledging how much good work is performed by the existing quartermasters who have risen from the ranks, it would appear that now the importance of the office requires officers of much higher qualifications. If it is considered for a moment how many hours of a day the British soldier and the Artillery or Cavalry horse is dependent on the efficiency and energy of the quartermaster, it will hardly be possible to over-estimate the necessity of this officer being of precisely similar standing to the adjutant of the regiment—in short, the example of the Native Army must be followed, and the quartermasters of British regiments must henceforth be mounted Staff officers, the worthy representatives of the Quartermaster-General's Department in their regiment, as much so as the adjutant is of the Department of the Adjutant-General. Nor is this the only change. The present appointment of cantonment magistrate might well give way to that of provost-marshal, the whole of cantonments being properly placed under military law, instead of a mixture which is neither civil nor military. In theory there should be no one in cantonments who is not actually required there for a military purpose, and no houses except for such to live in. But as in many places there are others, and it would be very expensive now to disperse them and pull down their houses, a middle course open is to insist on all residents in cantonments submitting to military law. The health of the troops and their military efficiency demand a total suppression of the equity and civil law which has most lamentably crept in of late years, and which is altogether adverse to control or proper sanitary conditions. Of the exact proportion of camp-followers to combatants, with all their duties, it would be very tedious to write in detail. The general principle maintained is that those actually required having been determined by a military commission, they should be properly housed, fed, and clothed. Next comes the subject of bazaars, with their residents; and here, I am well aware, the present spirit of economy renders much action difficult. But there is sad overcrowding in all bazaars, and will be until every house is subjected to periodical inspection, which must be made a condition of life under military law; nor is it objected to after the first squeamishness is got over and its sanitary advantage properly explained. The number of drones hanging about military bazaars and lines, requiring to be fed, clothed, and housed—which they all are most imperfectly—urgently requires reduction. The suggestion, however, which it is most desired to bring forward, is the gradual introduction of markets in every cantonment throughout India. The vendors in such markets could for the most part live away from cantonments, bringing their goods daily for sale, and in this way bazaars would gradually collapse and disappear. But while they remained, each house should be registered to contain so many inhabitants, never to be exceeded under heavy pecuniary loss. The custom of allowing married sepoys and camp-followers to reside in native regimental bazaars is inconvenient on all accounts, and it is very desirable to limit the number of both classes who can be married. All these matters are at present, comparatively speaking, unrecognized, and it is only when sickness breaks out that the mode of life of these camp-followers, even the existence of some of them, comes to light. But unpleasant as the life of camp-followers is in the cantonments, it is much more serious when they are moved into camp; they go somewhere, live somehow, drag themselves after the Army in some way or other, often exciting the admiration of those they serve by their faithful service under most trying circumstances, but are ready at a moment's notice to develope pestilence which may place in jeopardy the lives of the army they follow. It is hardly any exaggeration to state that their lives are a continual struggle with disease in some form or other, and will not cease to be so until they are properly looked after. In conclusion, the following questions are put forward as a means of leading to a practical discussion of the subject under consideration:—Q. 1. Is it possible to disconnect grass-cutters from Cavalry and Artillery and supply them with hay stored by the Commissariat? Q. 2. Is it possible to form all camp-followers into a corps? Q. 3. To what extent can markets replace permanent bazaars? Q. 4. Is it not desirable to form in each presidency a model cantonment? Q. 5. Would it not be advisable to offer large rewards or prizes for machinery to work punkahs in use throughout the barracks?—thus abolishing the fringe of coolies surrounding them. Q. 6. Seeing that native troops, on service, are supplied with their food by the Commissariat Department, might not they be so served in peace? Q. 7. To what extent could the present civil police in cantonments be replaced by military police, formed from the troops or pensioners? Q. 8. Is it not most desirable that the very important post of provost-marshal in time of war should be made no less so in time of peace, replacing cantonment magistrates?—I am, &c.,

D. J. STEWART, Capt., Qrmr. 3rd Bengal N.I.

A CURE FOR FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is high time that something be done to prevent desertion and fraudulent enlistment both in the Army and Militia. More attention being paid to desertion in the Army, few are aware (except those in Militia regiments) of the enormous number of cases annually of desertion and fraudulent enlistment in the Militia. A glance at the *Hue and Cry* will at once show I am correct as regards desertion. Now, let me explain what "habitual deserters" (as I call them) are in the Militia. Firstly, their mode of life is tramping from town to town seeking employment in their particular trade, if they have one; if not, in any sort of work they can get. Secondly, they enlist, probably, first of all, in their own county regiments, where they are known, and perhaps attend all its trainings, remaining in it for years. Now, what are they doing between trainings? Why, simply enlisting from time to time, when out of work, in other regiments, and getting 10s. half bounty at each enlistment. Their plan is this: when they come into a town they first find out Militiamen living in the place, who put them up to the names of people residing in towns and villages in the vicinity, so that they are well prepared to answer any test-questions—as to birth-place, name of former master, last place of residence, &c.—that may be put to them when they offer themselves for enlistment. Having effected their object, and secured their 10s., they tramp off to the next county and do the same, and I am not exaggerating when I say that there are lots of Militia deserters who have enlisted into ten or twelve different regiments. Some of these "habitual deserters" are able to attend the trainings of two, and, perhaps, three regiments in the year, if the training of one finishes in time for them to be at that of another. Now for the cure. Let the surgeon mark with a very small broad arrow (a ¼-inch long would be large enough) every Army recruit on final approval, and every Militia recruit on attestation. In the case of Militia, let the arrow be reversed. A surgeon with a small stencil-plate and needle and a little Indian ink could do it in two minutes. It must be laid down by regulation exactly where the mark is to be placed. The mark would be indelible, and the pain making it no more than simple vaccination. Some will argue that a small mark like this can be easily erased by tattooing over it; so it can; but then don't take a man who is tattooed in this particular part of his body, and not one *bonâ fide* recruit in a thousand would be lost through this. I suppose it would not be right to compel officers and soldiers now serving to be marked, but all good men would be proud of such an honourable mark, and if his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief would himself set the example, few officers and men would object to bear on their person the badge of the honourable and distinguished Service to which they belong.—I am, &c.,

ONE BELONGING TO THE ARMY AND MILITIA.

INDIA.

Cases having been brought to the Commander-in-Chief's notice in which offences, cognisable only by district or general courts-martial, have been disposed of by inferior tribunals without due authority, and in consequence of which irregularity the offenders have escaped deserved punishment for their offences, the Simla paper notifies that his Excellency has impressed upon all officers commanding regiments and batteries the necessity of their being fully acquainted with the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, in order that they may avoid erroneous views as to the extent of their powers and the jurisdiction of inferior courts-martial.

Lieut.-Col. H. H. Stansfeld, Bengal Infantry, was appointed temporarily to the Staff of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab for the Delhi gathering.

We (*Allen's Indian Mail*) understand that the promised accounts of the Kirwee prize have at length been produced by the India Office. It is also stated that the items lately printed under the head of "losses" have been recovered, these "losses" amounting to £189,375. If so, there must now be a welcome addition to the old undisputed balance, ripe for immediate division, of about £103,326.

We announced lately that Staff Vet.-Surg. Turnbull, now in England on leave, was retiring. The step, the *Pioneer* conjectures, will go to First Class Vet.-Surg. G. Kettlewell, "one of the ablest men of his profession in India, and the senior on the list for promotion." Mr. Kettlewell entered the Army Dec. 5, 1854.

As one result of the recent visit of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras to the North, it has been decided to again locate a regiment of Native Infantry at Masulipatam.

During the absence from England of the Marquis of Salisbury, the more important duties usually performed by his Lordship at the India Office have been discharged by Lord Carnarvon.

The following appointments have been decided upon in the Government Secretariat in succession to Col. A. B. Johnson, appointed to the India Office, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. W. M. Lees, Bengal S.C., to be deputy secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; Capt. E. H. H. Callen, Bengal S.C., to be first secretary; Capt. A. C. W. Crookshank, Bengal S.C., to be second assist.-secretary; and Capt. T. Deane, Bengal S.C., to be third assist.-secretary.

Major J. M. Kerr, Madras Cavalry, was appointed extra aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief in India at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

Major F. T. Humfrey, Bombay S.C., has been placed on general duty at Kurrachee.

Capt. C. M. Griffith, brigade-major at Aden, has been granted leave to England for one year—three hundred and twenty days.

Major J. M. Sexton, Bombay S.C., has been granted a year's extension of his appointment as assist. qrmr.-gen. on the Bombay establishment, with effect from Nov. 1, the date upon which his five years expired.

OFFICERING THE NATIVE ARMY.

A memorandum lately published at Simla, from the pen of Col. Dillon, military secretary to Lord Napier during his Indian command, throws some valuable light on the present system of officering the Native Indian Army. It appears that when Lord Napier took command of the Indian Army he invited the commanding officers of Native regiments to communicate freely with him, through his military secretary, on all matters connected with the efficiency of their regiments. In the replies thus called for, no point was more strongly urged than the evils resulting from the constant change of officers from one regiment to another. As that was one of the evils to which we have repeatedly drawn attention, with reference both to the Civil and Military Services of India, we are not surprised at the prominence given to it in the replies of so many competent judges within the Army itself. One commanding officer wrote to say "that seventy-five officers had been appointed to his regiment in the space of ten years, his complement being the same—seven." Another begged to be pardoned "if he described the system as 'cursed;' for whilst his full complement of officers was but seven, upwards of sixty had been passed through his regiment in a comparatively short space of time." These are only two samples out of many such, all tending alike to prove, what might indeed have been taken for granted, that "those who best knew the Native Army, and served with it, held most strongly to the opinion that a frequent change of officers is most injurious to the contentment and well-being of Native soldiers individually or collectively." A continual shifting of officers is bad enough even in a British regiment, with its strict routine, its traditional discipline, and its efficient staff of non-commissioned officers. But in a Native regiment the evil is aggravated beyond measure by the different relations which exist between the sepoy and his white officer, by the greater extent to which personal influence holds sway over the former, by the general inefficiency of the Native officers, and the absence of many little aids to the maintenance of internal discipline. It is easy to see how a system under which officers are liable at a moment's notice to be continually shifted from one regiment to another must tend to loosen the bonds of regimental discipline. The old fellow-feeling between officers and men can have no time to grow up, and the officer himself has small encouragement to do his best, when he knows that his services may at any moment be wanted elsewhere, or that the vacancy which he might have filled will be given to some outsider from another regiment, or, worse still, to some one who has been absent from regimental duty for years, drawing large pay for doing purely civil work. It was unpleasant enough in the old days of the East India Company to find yourself cut off from a regimental command in the field by a senior who had forgotten his drill after some years of Staff service. But then that lucky senior had served and risen in the regiment on which his name was still borne, and to which he might at any moment return; whereas in these days an officer in civil employ who has never done a day's real soldiering in any regiment may claim, by right of his nominal army rank, some high post in a regiment which he has never seen before. Against this unfair and pernicious system Lord Napier seems from the first to have set his face. As a rule, he considered "the claims of officers who have continuouosly served with their regiments, or who have been with them for long periods, superior to those of officers who have voluntarily forfeited their regimental position, seeking for other employment, even though these latter may be senior in army rank." In accordance with these views Lord Napier acted. Captains and majors, when duly qualified, were promoted to regimental commands in all cases where long and uninterrupted service had clearly established their claims, while full-blown colonels who had no such title were left out in the cold till room could be found for them elsewhere. This policy was carefully carried out, with few exceptions, on the Bengal side during Lord Napier's tenure of office; his one avowed aim being to "give every reasonable hope to officers if found fit for advancement in their own regiments." It is to be hoped that the example thus set by Lord Napier will be followed by Sir Frederick Haines and the Commander-in-Chief of the other Presidencies. The Government also might help in the same direction, by insisting that military civilians shall be debarred from rising in that branch of the Service which of their own choice they virtually forsook.—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

Hobart Pasha and Col. Valentine Baker, late 10th Hussars, are reported to have proceeded to Burgas, in Roumelia, in order to view the country where the Turkish army will have to take up a defensive position in the event of the Balkan passes being forced by the Russians.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* points out that "it is quite an erroneous impression that the mobilization scheme, as shown in the 'Army List,' is intended as the basis of organization for any army we may require to place in the field for a Continental war. It is generally supposed that on the outbreak of hostilities the corps composing certain of the Army Corps would receive their orders for immediate embarkation, irrespective both of strength and the length of time they have passed on home service. Writers in the London Press are continually running away with this idea, which is a most irrational one. The Army for foreign service, and that for the defence of the United Kingdom, are intended to be quite distinct. The force we should send on to the Continent would consist, as far as possible, of troops which have passed a long time on home service; whereas in arranging the mobilization scheme the Intelligence Department took no heed whatever of the state of preparedness to which regiments had attained. The mobilization scheme of last year was drawn up with one object—that of preventing confusion at a moment when all would be excitement, and when the enemy approaching our shores would leave us no time to mature plans for meeting his attack. It would be a dangerous expedient to embark for active service a number of regiments only recently returned from abroad. Such corps have necessarily deteriorated during their absence, and have a right to expect that time will be allowed them to rub themselves into shape. Were the mobilization scheme strictly abided by, no consideration could be hoped for, as the last arrived regiments would stand a chance of being packed off at a moment's notice, whether they were recruited up to their proper strength or not."

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The New Quarterly Magazine.
The Eastern Question in Bulgaria.
The Geographical Magazine.
The Popular Science Review.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877.

And so the "Hermit of Varzin" has shown his hand at last—and it holds war! The man of "blood and iron" seems to have become alarmed at the prospect of a peaceable solution of the question, and to have resolved that Russia shall not retreat—that Turkey must be forced to accept terms without any sort of concession, while all know that she cannot admit these terms without war. These are the results to which the promises made in the German Parliament have come—that nothing would be done unless German interests were touched! This is the answer to the touching appeal of the leading English newspaper to Prince Bismark to take the control which belonged to him, and to use it for the maintenance of peace. There may be an access of anger and ill-temper on the part of the Chancellor, for he is ill, and when he suffers the world in general is made to feel it. In Baron Werther he has one of the least sympathetic and one of the dryest and least courteous of diplomatists, but it would seem that he is too gentle and conciliatory for the Master of the Situation. The position in which not only England, but the Great Powers generally are placed by this extraordinary outburst, if we are to accept the news as absolutely true, is humiliating to the last degree. What a commentary on this are the assurances which we all read in a letter from Pera this week, that Lord Salisbury's efforts to force the Turks to accept the proposals of the Conference had been frustrated by the coldness of the attitude of Germany! It would seem as if it was England, France, Austria, Italy, and Russia which were too lukewarm for the fiery Hun at Berlin. He rebukes these for their moderation and indulgence! "Away with your concessions! No more adjournments! Present the proposals which the Turk says he cannot swallow at the point of the sword at once." But supposing that the Turk answers with a *non possumus*, will Germany join Russia in the field? Certainly not. Russia is pledged before Europe to force the Sultan to submit. Let Russia keep her word and try. If defeated, it will be the better for Germany, for her neighbour will be weakened exceedingly. If successful, she will be weakened also, and then the friendly States will come in to assist in dividing the spoil, or cease to be friendly and fight among each other in a holy Christian orgy—of plunder and spoliation *à la Pologne* — a process with which three of them are quite familiar—"old hands," as they say—at it. As to the advice which fanatics who appear to be filled with the spirit of Peter the Hermit give to the Government—to join in the onslaught, and to employ the British fleet to lay Constantinople in ashes if necessary—we believe that no sane English statesman would ever listen for a moment. We shall not talk of "righteous causes," for we hold that soldiers and sailors are bound to obey the orders of their superiors, but we may well speak of the dangers and wickedness of employing our Army and Navy in such a task as the destruction of a friendly Power which has given us no offence, and which can only be replaced by combinations charged with danger to the greatest interests of this Empire.

Whether war or peace may be the ultimate conclusion of the Conference now sitting at Constantinople, and whether Berlin, with a grim chuckle, will force St. Petersburg reluctantly into war, there are valuable military lessons to be learned from what has already occurred in the East. It is now hardly denied that the elasticity of the demands made by General Ignatieff at Stamboul is due to the unpleasant discoveries which have come to light in consequence of the Russian mobilization; and fortunate, indeed, for Russia is it that an Armistice and Conference gave time for these discoveries to become known. Had the Emperor declared war as soon as the orders for mobilization, the Russian Army would now probably find itself in the same position as was the French Army when it hung helplessly inactive along its own frontier, towards which the German columns were hurrying with rapid steps. Indeed, the Russians would be in a worse plight, for their administration is not only confused, but also corrupt, and their troops are not only incomplete, but also unintelligent. Nothing has been more clearly shown by the Russian mobilization than that the system of short service in the ranks and a subsequent long period does not answer when the men of the Reserve are so uneducated as to require time to regain the knowledge which they have lost since quitting the colours. With a highly-cultivated and intellectual population such as that of Germany, the short-service system allows a sufficient training, and the intelligence of the men prevents the fruits of this training being rapidly lost. Such is not the case with heavy and stupid peasantry like the Russian. It is to be hoped that in no country besides Russia the mental calibre of the ranks has been over-estimated, and the period of service under the colours wrongly diminished in proportion. It cannot now be doubted that the reports which have been circulated as to the corruption which has been found in the Russian administrative services are substantially correct. The powder which should have been in the magazines has disappeared, stores which have been paid for are absent, and the whole administration seems to have been found thoroughly impregnated with the cankers of peculation and corruption. The extraordinary part of this discovery is that it is no discovery at all. Throughout Europe the corruption and peculation that have been rampant for years in the Russian military system have been known and discussed. They have been recognised and openly commented upon at Berlin, Paris, and Constantinople. Yet the Russian military authorities appear to have been all the time wrapped in either a feigned or real ignorance of what all the world beyond themselves well knew. In our Service there is, fortunately, no fear of corruption, and except in infinitesimal quantities of peculation the general welfare of the Army will not suffer on this account. But those who know our Service well are not without anxiety that confusion may in our case be as disastrous as corruption to the Russians. There can be no doubt that the experience of the head-quarters at Kischeneff shows that the best conceived plans of mobilization, and those most theoretically perfect, are liable to break down completely and crumble into dust when practically tested. In the German Army every corps is mobilized on paper every year, and thus the place and disposition of every man, animal, and stores are accurately laid down. But practical experience is not neglected. The manœuvres last year in this country were confessedly not intended as a lesson in mobilization; but when we note how quickly wars sometimes break out, and that a Conference does not always conveniently assemble and cloak the faultiness of military preparations, it would surely be wise to test the mobilization of at least one corps. It is said that in this country there are not carriages, horses, or supplies sufficient in the arsenals to allow even one small *corps d'armée* to take the field, and that no arrangements are in existence to supply those that may be deficient. If these statements are not true, it would certainly be satisfactory to see their falsity practically demonstrated. If they are true, it is most unsatisfactory that such a state of affairs should be allowed to continue.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levée at one o'clock on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the number being limited to 150.

Major Evelyn Baring, who was Private Secretary to Lord Northbrook, is understood to have been offered and to have accepted an important office by the Khedive at a salary of £3,000 a-year. There is a rule that an officer in the Army accepting any service in foreign employ should be seconded, at all events; but, considering the ability and rare attainments of Major Baring, we hope it will not be thought necessary to carry it out in this case.

Just one word in reference to the late Mr. R. Landells, whose premature death will be so deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was one of the most kindly, gentle, and modest men in the world. Armed with a pencil only, he stood well under fire in many a battle-field with no decoration, or promotion, or honour from Sovereign or country to inspire him—nothing but a sense of duty to his employers, which animated his fearless heart with a courage as fine, and pure and high as any that ever beat beneath a soldier's breast. He recorded the most striking events of the great campaigns which Europe has seen within the last twenty years, as well as many of the most interesting scenes of the political and other occurrences at home and abroad, with a truthful and vivid touch, which carried to thousands of English homes the most accurate and admirable idea of the stress and terrors, of the pomp and circumstance of war—the agitation of popular assemblies—the aspect of actors in great pageants—the "*quidquid agunt homines*"—and never sought for any fame beyond that of being esteemed a most conscientious servant and laborious artist. He was held in much esteem by so good a judge of character as the Crown Prince of Germany, who honoured him by frequent marks of friendship, and he was frequently a guest at Les Ombrages at Versailles. Many officers in the German, Austrian, and French Armies will hear with sincere sorrow of the decease of the pleasant, unassuming comrade who shared in their bivouac and trudged beside them on the march as eager for an incident and as careless of the risk incurred in recording its features as the most gallant of them would be in the search of reputation at the cannon's mouth or in "the press of knights."

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Macdonald, commanding the fleet in the Indian Seas, has hitherto been singularly unfortunate in the way of obtaining decorations or orders, though he has had service of a very trying and arduous character. But he has been "out of the way" of medals, clasps, crosses, ribands, and even of the C.B. At last the Star of India relieves the blue monotony of his ample breast, and we very heartily congratulate him upon the recognition of his rank and services. It must have been rather trying for the gallant Admiral to appear abroad at Courts or on State occasions in the unadorned condition to which he had been condemned by accident and to see the chest of some junior officer flamboyant with all the stars of the military heavens; and we now congratulate him on his honour, and wish he may live to add to it many another.

The most conflicting accounts are being circulated as to the progress and success of the mobilization of the Russian Army. The *Invalide Russe*, basing its views on statistics, appears thoroughly satisfied with all that has happened; but more disinterested accounts testify conclusively that there has been discovered a heavy crop of abuses and disorder. It seems tolerably sure that it has been necessary to take steps to form an army of reserve consisting of two *corps d'armée*, and the Grand Duke Nicholas has asked for an increase of his artillery, as numerous guns are necessary to cover the passage of the Danube. It is said that the head-quarters of the Grand Duke are to be soon moved to Khotin, on the Pruth, and that considerable masses of troops are being moved towards the Pruth in the direction of Ugheni; that Russian officers are established in every railway-station in Roumania from Ugheni to the Danube, and that Russian engineers are reconnoitring the whole course of the Danube from Severin down to the Delta.

The concentration of the Turkish Army of the Danube is said to be completed, and the troops are now held ready for action under the command of Ahmed Eyoub Pasha. The Army of the Danube consists of thirty regiments of Infantry, three frontier regiments, thirty-one battalions of Rifles, sixteen regiments of Regular Cavalry, six regiments of Irregular Cavalry (Tcherkessis 800 men strong), sixty-eight batteries of six guns, and thirty regiments of Irregulars, each 1,800 strong. The Army is divided into five *corps d'armée*.

The *Avenir Militaire*, in a review of the military results of the year 1876, says that the English Army will no longer be able to make wars in Spain such as that against Napoleon I., or campaigns such as that of 1815, since all the other European Powers have raised their forces to a strength five times as great as in those days.

The Army Estimates, we understand, will be ready in about a month from the present date.

On the side of Asia, it is said that the Turkish fortresses of Kars, Erzeroum, Batoum, and Bajazet are thoroughly prepared for defence, and contain more numerous garrisons than at the time of the Crimean war. Kars and Batoum are especially strong, and armed with very heavy artillery. The garrisons of both these places are composed almost exclusively of regular troops. The total force of Turkish troops now near the frontier of Asia Minor may be estimated at about 95,000 men, of whom some 16,000 are regular soldiers. The Army consists of fifty-eight battalions of Infantry (each 300 strong), twenty-four squadrons of Cavalry, and twenty-eight batteries. The head-quarters of the field army are at Bajazet.

The Roumanian *Moniteur* publishes a decree stating that eight new regiments of Dorobantzi, or territorial Militia, are added to those already formed. There is thus to be in future one regiment to each two territorial military districts instead of to four, as hitherto: and when the finances of the State will permit, it is proposed to have one regiment for each of the thirty-two military districts. Two new regiments of Artillery are also to be formed, thus raising the number of regiments of that arm to four. A considerable portion of the Roumanian forces is concentrated at Khalafat, which is being strengthened, as it is supposed that the Turks may there endeavour to force the passage of the Danube.

The effective peace establishment of the Austro-Hungarian Army on December 31, 1875, was 267,332 men and 46,731 horses. The effective war establishment at the same date should have been 771,556 men and 139,694 horses, but there was a considerable excess of reserve troops above the number required to fill up the ranks.

According to the *Avenir Militaire* the new Gatling mitrailleuse is much superior to all other mitrailleuses hitherto invented in the perfection of its workmanship, the facility with which it can be manœuvred, its lightness, and the rapidity of its fire.

There are reports that on Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle vacating command at Portsmouth, Major-General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is to succeed him.

It was long since decided to appoint Adjutants to seven of the stronger Yeomanry regiments which have hitherto been deprived of the services of that important Staff officer—indeed, the money necessary to meet the extra demands for pay has already been voted. How is it, then, that the appointments are not yet gazetted? A regiment of Auxiliary Cavalry without an Adjutant is as great an anomaly as can possibly exist. Is the delay due to the disinclination of Cavalry officers to accept appointments which will mulct them of 7s. 7d. per diem in the matter of pay alone? There is plainly some explanation necessary.

Mr. Holms is a man of respectable ability, and has studied military matters with considerable assiduity. Military organization and administration are not, however, to be learnt in the closet, and Mr. Holms is a living proof that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. We do not purpose to examine very closely the crude utterances of the Member for Hackney when addressing his constituents. His great remedies seem to be an independent audit of military expenditure, a still further shortening of service, a diminution in the number of officers, and the creation of a flow of promotion by simply kicking out from time to time a certain number of officers without granting them compensation for breach of faith and contract. He and his political friends were very ready to promise that promotion should not be retarded by the abolition of purchase, and that all vested interests should receive as much consideration as was shown to the West Indian holders of slaves. When, however, called upon to redeem their engagement, they object to the necessary expenditure. As to a reduction of the length of service, the idea is simply absurd.

The Navy.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—W. E. de C. Cookson, to the Hibernia, vice Twiss, promoted.

Lieutenant—M. F. Luther, to the Minotaur, additional.

Navigating-Lieutenants—E. J. T. Behenna, to the Raleigh; W. Horn, to the London.

Midshipmen—E. W. Cooke, L. de L. Wells, and B. C. P. Wolferstan, to the Minotaur, additional.

Surgeon—L. T. Colthurst, to the Seagull.

Alexandra, 12, armour-plated, Capt. R. O'B. Fitzroy. More workmen have been placed upon this ship, now preparing for sea at Chatham dockyard, in order to get her ready for departure as quickly as possible; but it is feared that all the extensive work in connection with the torpedo apparatus and the cutting of port-holes through the ship cannot be finished by the time fixed for the ship to leave, the middle of February; but it is said that if the work is not then completed she will not be detained in England longer, but be finally completed in this respect at Malta; though every exertion will be made to get the work done at Chatham. The laborious task of cutting ports through the iron plates of the vessel is a tedious one, as only a few men can be employed at one time, but extra hours are now worked to expedite it. Between 200 and 300 sailors have joined the ship from the Royal Naval Barracks at Sheerness, and her crew is nearly completed.

Arab, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. F. S. Broughton, arrived at Bombay on Dec. 18 from the Persian Gulf; she would be sent at once to Port Blair (Andaman Islands), touching at Rangoon.

Barracouta, 5, sloop, Capt. C. E. Stevens, is daily expected to return to England from Australia to be paid off.

Bacchante, 16, corvette. It may be remembered that while the Boadicea, corvette, was sheathed with copper over a double casing of wood, her sister ship, the Bacchante, was sheathed with zinc over a single strake of planking. The alteration was purely for experimental purposes, and was made for the purpose of ascertaining whether zinc could not be made equally serviceable as the more expensive copper as a covering for ships' bottoms. It was thought that if the planking were left uncaulked, and the water allowed free access to the ship, the galvanic action which would be set up would preserve the iron skin of the hull at the expense of the zinc sheathing. The experiment has answered in one respect, but the galvanic action which is established proves so destructive to the zinc as to rob the experiment of its economic purpose. Although the zinc is double the thickness of copper sheathing, the single sheet which was placed on the ship previous to launching her, on Oct. 19 last, has already almost disappeared.

Boxer, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. A. H. Alington, which left Sheerness on Friday last week, and had to take refuge in the Downs from the boisterous weather in the Channel, arrived in the Sound on Wednesday, and will be detained at Plymouth two or three days to make good some defects before leaving for the West Coast of Africa.

Britomart, 2, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. I. Y. Sulivan, tender to the Hector, left Portsmouth for Southampton on Monday.

Condor, 3, gunvessel, lately launched at Devonport, is to be prepared for commission without delay.

Coquette, 4, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. E. Darwall, was in dock at Malta on the 2nd inst. having her boilers taken out for repairs, and will be there some time. A resident, writing to us on Dec. 29, says:—"On the 16th inst. the small English colony residing in Patras received a disappointment. The Coquette, which had been for some time stationed in the harbour, to protect British interests there, received an order from the admiral to proceed to Malta at as early a date as possible. The officers and men had shown so lively an interest in the affairs of the English community, and at various times had taken so great pains to enliven a somewhat primitive little city, that their departure was regarded as a matter of general regret. Private theatricals—in which the performers were Mr. Venapion, Mr. Mills, and three of the men—and a concert had been announced. The musicians, consisting of eight Blue-jackets, had had frequent rehearsals under the superintendence of Mr. Mills, and had behaved creditably during a long preparation. The spirit of Capt. Darwall's company is so kindly, its tone so healthy, that the colony look forward in the hope at no distant day of seeing the 'taut' little ship in the blue waters of their picturesque bay again."

Cromer, 2, gunboat, Lieut. V. E. Von Donop, tender to Achilles, Coastguard ship at Birkenhead, has had a satisfactory trial of her machinery in Keyham Basin. Her repairs have cost £1,600. She will leave for her station in a few days.

Cruiser, 4, sloop, Com. J. Hext, was still at Malta on the 2nd inst. It was expected that she would be reported ready for sea by the 15th inst.

Crocodile, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. P. R. Sharpe, from Portsmouth for Bombay, arrived at Malta on the morning of the 9th inst., and left again on the following morning.

Danae, 12, corvette, Capt. J. C. Purvis, sailed from Portsmouth for Sheerness on Tuesday afternoon, where her officers and crew will in all probability be turned over to the Turquoise, should that corvette, the engines of which have also given considerable trouble, make a satisfactory mile trial. The Cochrane water tube boilers of the Danae are to be at once removed and new ones of the ordinary service kind substituted by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant. This will necessitate the taking up of the lower deck, though the coal boxes will be allowed to remain undisturbed. The cost of supplying the new boilers will be about £6,000.

Daphne, 5, sloop, Com. G. B. Evans, will probably be out of the hands of Bombay Dockyard by the middle of this month.

Devastation, 4, turret-ship, Capt. F. W. Richards, arrived at Malta on the 31st ult. from Besika Bay, which anchorage she left on the 27th. Her passage was considerably retarded by a furious gale in the Archipelago, which obliged her to put into Karisto Bay for shelter. The wind and sea rose very suddenly at night, and, unfortunately, Charles Breeze, an ordinary seaman, was washed overboard and drowned. No boat could be lowered owing to the heavy sea; the lifebuoys were however let off, but their lights were extinguished. The Devastation went into Somerset dry dock on the 1st inst.

Euphrates, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. W. H. Cuming, made the passage from Birkenhead to Portsmouth last week in forty-nine hours. The weather was exceedingly boisterous. From the Smalls to the Land's End the ship was compelled to make headway against a gale from the south, which considerably reduced her speed. The engines worked satisfactorily the whole time, and did not require to be eased. They were worked at about 50lb. pressure, making over fifty revolutions per minute, and at times realising thirteen knots an hour.

Euryalus, 16, iron corvette. The preparations for launching this vessel at Chatham are making great progress. The day fixed for the launch is the 31st of this month; and Mrs. Stewart, wife of Rear-Admiral W. H. Stewart, C.B., Controller of the Navy, will perform the "christening" ceremony. The launching-ways are nearly completed, and the other preparations for the event are in a forward state.

Fawn, 4, sloop, Com. W. J. L. Wharton, was passed by the Jumna in the Red Sea on the 15th of last month.

Helicon, 2, despatch-vessel, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford, which arrived at Malta on Dec. 23 from the fleet with a case of scarlet fever on board, has been docked and fumigated and her crew quartered in barracks. She is now refitting to be ready to return to the Commander-in-Chief on the 16th inst.

Hotspur, 3, armour-plated ram, Capt. T. M. Jones, was in dock at Malta on the 2nd inst., and was expected to be ready for further service in a fortnight.

Inflexible, 4, turret-ship. There has been some talk about placing one 160-ton gun in each of the turrets of this vessel at Portsmouth, instead of two 81-ton guns, for which she was originally designed; but, if such a change was ever intended by the Constructive Department at the Admiralty, it would now appear to have been abandoned as impracticable. The turrets are being proceeded with on the old lines, and the shot racks are being prepared to accommodate multiples of 15in., the diameter of the projectile which is fired by the 81-ton gun. Indeed, it would be impossible to place in the ship any guns of higher nature than the 81-ton, seeing that while the length of the piece is 27ft., the inner diameter of the turrets in which it is to be fought does not exceed 28ft. In action the space within the turrets for working the guns will be increased by the thickness of the wall of the turrets 2ft. 11in., *plus* the breadth of the well or gutter that intervenes between the turrets and the raised deck which covers the hydraulic rammer. It must be remembered that while the 81-ton gun measures 27ft. in length, the Italian 100-ton gun measures 33ft., so that the 160-ton gun would be probably 40ft. long, the 200-ton gun, which has also been mentioned as being about to be commenced at Woolwich, being necessarily much larger, probably 50ft. in all.

Invincible, 14, armour-plated at Devonport, which was launched in May, 1869, is to have new boilers supplied from the Portsmouth yard, and to be provided with new cylinders by the Messrs. Rennie.

Iris, 10, steel dispatch-vessel, of 3,735 tons and 7,000 horse-power, now in course of construction at Pembroke, is being rapidly got ready for launching in the ensuing spring. The Iris, differing as she does so materially from all our existing men-of-war, naturally excites great interest both among naval architects and engineers. Especial interest is felt by engineers to know how she will behave with steam of little above atmospheric pressure in her boilers. The importance of being able to work a man-of-war in action on this system cannot be over-estimated. A shot through a boiler, instead of causing a terrible calamity such as occurred on board the Thunderer, would produce comparatively little damage or confusion, and the harm done would be easily repaired. Messrs. Maudsley, the contractors for the machinery, anticipate that with a pressure of steam in the boilers of 4lb. on the square inch they will obtain about one-third the maximum power of the engines, which will give a speed of 12 knots.

Jackal, 2, iron paddle-vessel, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Digby, was at Rothesay on the 6th inst. with the Ceres, tender.

Jumna, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. J. D'Arcy, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last with the troops and time-expired men from Bombay. There was no birth, and the deaths were six in number during the voyage viz., three men, one woman, and two children. The passengers were made up as follow:—Military officers, 48; ladies, 13; children, 14; troops, 474; women, 105; children, 242. The Jumna left Bombay Dec. 5. She had head winds from Port Said to Malta, and fair and strong winds after leaving the Straits of Gibraltar.

Magpie, 3, gunvessel, Com. C. V. Anson, was at Singapore by last advices. The *Straits Times* reports a collision as having occurred on Nov. 16 between the Magpie and the Italian barque Boccacio. The Boccacio was considerably damaged, though the hulls of the vessels never touched each other, and was towed into this port by the Magpie. The matter was reserved to arbitration, the arbitrators for the Magpie being Capt. Ellis, the Master-Attendant, and Lieut. Boldere, of H.M.S. June; those for the Boccacio, Mr. Baxter, Lloyd's surveyor, and Capt. Gaggino, of an Italian vessel. It was alleged on behalf of the Magpie that the accident was unavoidable, and the gunboat would have cleared the Boccacio if the quarter-boat of the latter vessel had not effectually screened her starboard-bow light, and that the close proximity of the vessel was only discerned owing to a flash of lightning. The arbitrators were unable to agree, and the matter was referred to Capt. Kellock as umpire. It may be inferred from the decision that the Magpie could not have been much to blame for the collision, as each side pays its own damages, and if there were faults, they were on both sides.

Malabar, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. E. Kelly, completed the embarkation of her troops on Thursday morning at Portsmouth, and was to leave yesterday for Bombay.

Mallard, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. W. Warry, left Quittah on Dec. 9 for St. Helena, taking Com. Powlett to rejoin the Spiteful.

Minotaur, 17, armour-plated, Capt. Lord W. Kerr, flagship of Rear-Admiral Seymour, C.B. Lieut. Edmund B. Wallace, of this vessel, while on duty, was killed on the 1st inst. by a yard falling on his head. He was buried the following day in the English cemetery at Lisbon.

Narcissus, 28, frigate, Capt. Lord C. Scott, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lambert, C.B. Lieut. F. V. Issac, of this ship, has been awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society, for saving an ordinary seaman named Rees Williams, who fell overboard in False Bay.

Orontes, 2, troopship, Capt. E. H. Seymour, arrived on the 9th inst. at Penang, all well.

Philomel, 3, gunvessel, Com. Henry H. Boys. The silver clasp of the Royal Humane Society has been awarded to Nav.-Lieut. C. E. Drake, of this ship, for saving Hugh M'Bain, who fell overboard at sea in latitude 4 S., long. 86 E., in May last. Lieut. Drake was awarded the silver medallion for a similar act of gallantry in 1868.

Pelican, 6, composite screw-sloop, fitting at Devonport, will be supplied with engines by Humphrys and Tennant, and not by the Newcastle Engine Company, as intended. A supplementary estimate of £8,030 has had the approval of the Admiralty to meet this charge.

Penelope, 11, armour-plated, undergoing an extensive repair at Chatham, is ordered to be ready for sea by July 1.

Rapid, 3, sloop, Com. A. A. F. FitzGeorge, had arrived at the Dardanelles from Malta on the 2nd inst.

Rupert, 4, iron-clad ram, Capt. W. J. Grubbe, C.B., will be delayed at Malta by the work on board her probably until the 15th inst.

Scout, 17, corvette, has been floated into dock at Chatham to be broken up. An examination was recently made of her hull by the chief constructor, when it was found that it was beyond repair, and the Admiralty therefore gave instructions for her to be broken up. A few years ago she was thoroughly overhauled.

Seagull, 3, gunvessel, was commissioned on Tuesday at Devonport by Lieut. Graham, in the absence of Com. M. Heron, for service on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station. She is to have her stokehole ventilation improved to reduce the temperature, which at the trial reached 138 degrees. Mr. Bannister, assistant-engineer of the surveyor of dockyards, has been sent down to Devonport from the Admiralty to devise the best means of ventilation. This will delay the vessel several weeks.

Sealark, 8, training-brig, Lieut. F. H. Haygarth, after being detained nearly a fortnight in Plymouth Sound by bad weather, left on Tuesday to join the brig squadron at Lisbon.

Serapis, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. D. G. Davidson, left Malta on the 10th inst. for Portsmouth.

Simoom, 2, troopship, Capt. R. G. S. Pasley, arrived at Jamaica from Nassau on the 10th inst., all well, and was to leave on the 12th inst. for Barbadoes and Africa.

Sirius, 12, corvette, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, was at Quittah up to Dec. 8.

Supply, 3, storeship, Staff Com. F. Inglis, left Quittah on Dec. 5, under sail for Whydah and Cutanu, with mails for the Contest, Cygnet, and Pioneer.

Tamar, 2, troopship, Capt. W. H. Liddell, was docked at Devonport on Wednesday for overhaul and necessary repairs.

Teazer, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. C. Wodehouse, was at Muscat on Dec. 9.

Temeraire, 8, armour-plated. Orders have been received at Chatham Dockyard from the Admiralty directing this vessel, now fitting for the pennant, to be ready for sea by July 1.

Thunderer, 4, turret-ship, completed her official trips on Saturday last by a six hours' continuous full-power run. Capt. Waddilove was again in charge of the ship, the engines being worked by Mr. Robert Humphry. The wind had veered round to the south during the night, and at the time the ship got under way, at 8 o'clock, it blew "great guns," the force being between seven and nine. It was not deemed expedient to go further to the eastward than the Nab, and the trial was confined to a series of runs up and down the Solent. The vessel displayed unexpected buoyancy. The only defects in the hull and fittings observed during the day were a few leakages in the deck stuffing-boxes and a stiffness in some of the flaps forward. Mr. Humphry worked up the engines to over 70 revolutions within the first half-hour, no blasts being used. During the runs to the eastward in the teeth of the wind the ventilation was all that was demanded; but the moment the ship's head was turned to the westward, the ventilation in the stokeholes became defective. Both blasts were then put in requisition, with what results the following means during each half-hour will show:—1. Revolutions, 72; pressure in cylinders, 18·225lb.; h.p., 5,207·19. 2. Revolutions, 74; pressure in cylinders, 18·53lb.; h.p., 5,436·51. 3. Revolutions, 73; pressure in cylinders, 19·375lb.; h.p., 5,563·53. 4. Revolutions, 74; pressure in cylinders, 18·45lb.; h.p., 5,432·64. 5. Revolutions, 74; pressure in cylinders, 19·275lb.; h.p., 5,675·26. 6. Revolutions, 77; pressure in cylinders, 20·625lb; h.p., 6,093·09. 7. Revolutions, 76; pressure in cylinders, 19 55lb.; h.p., 5,890·55. 8. Revolutions, 76; pressure in cylinders, 19·45lb.; h.p., 5,834·98. 9. Revolutions, 76; pressure in cylinders, 20·425lb.; h.p., 6,173·44. 10. Revolutions, 77; pressure in cylinders, 19·65lb.; h.p., 5,980·40. 11. Revolutions, 79; pressure in cylinders, 19·925lb.; h.p., 6,134·36. 12. Revolutions, 73; pressure in cylinders, 19·608lb.; h.p., 5,932·95. The means of the 12 half-hours were:—Pressure in boilers, 27·80lb.; vacuum—starboard forward engine, 27·3lb.; starboard after engine, 25·79lb.; port forward engine, 27·99lb.; port after engine, 25·52lb.; revolutions per minute—starboard 75·20, port 75·03; pressures in cylinders—starboard 19·491lb., port 19·253lb. to the square inch; indicated horse power, 5,748·97, or about 149 horses beyond the contract power. The great difficulty experienced was to prevent the engines developing superfluous power, there being neither hot bearings nor priming, nor trouble of any kind, to impair the working of the engines during the six hours. For the first four half-hours the revolutions were purposely kept down, but when the blasts were applied the arrears of power were so rapidly worked up that it was subsequently necessary to ease the machinery somewhat. Even with all the care exercised the power exerted on the 6th, 9th, and 11th half-hours exceeded 6,000 horses. The amount of Nixon's steam navigation coals consumed during the six hours was forty-eight tons, or eight tons an hour. This represents an expenditure of 3·14lb. per indicated horse-power per hour, a result which may be regarded as highly satisfactory from an economical point of view, considering the amount of useful work performed. The Thunderer, having now passed successfully through the whole of her steam trials, will be shortly commissioned at Portsmouth by Capt. Wilson, and will leave for the Mediterranean, to take the place of the Devastation on that station.

Undaunted, 31, frigate, Capt. H. W. Brent, flagship of Rear-Admiral Macdonald, was at Bombay up to the 18th ult.

Vestal, 9, sloop, Com. H. Hand, senior officer, was at Aden and in the vicinity on Dec. 18.

Victoria and Albert, 2, Royal yacht. Capt. Hugh Campbell was on Tuesday presented to the Queen at Windsor Castle by Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B., on his appointment as captain of her Majesty's yacht, in succession to H.S.H. the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., who resigned the command on promotion.

Vulture, 3, gunvessel, Com. H. H. Washington, is intended for service in the East Indies, and as she will spend a considerable portion of her time in the Persian Gulf, the Admiralty has ordered her to be provided with an ice-making machine.

Wye, store-ship, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, left Malta on the 2nd inst. to join the flag of the Commander-in-Chief with stores and mails.

NAVAL AND MARINE FURNITURE.

The following important Circular relative to the supply of furniture to official houses in the occupation of Naval and Marine officers, and of plate, linen, &c., to Admirals and officers in command of her Majesty's ships, has been issued by the Admiralty, and will be found interesting to all officers in command, and will go far to set a vexed question at rest:—

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having had under their consideration the system under which furniture, &c., and plate, linen, &c., are supplied to official houses in the occupation of Naval and Marine officers, and to admirals and officers in command of her Majesty's ships, are pleased to direct that the following regulations shall come into force on and after this date in lieu of those of June 28 and 29, 1869.

The object of these regulations is, by charging a fixed percentage for the use of furniture, plate, linen, &c., to remove the uncertainty which prevailed under the system of 1869 as to the amounts which would be payable by officers in respect of deterioration which might be found to have arisen on the revaluation of the furniture, plate, linen, &c., at the close of each tenancy or period of command, and at the same time by recovering from officers any loss to the Crown due to manifestly unfair usage or deficiency of articles supplied, to enforce a proper amount of care of the public property placed under their charge, and also to promote uniformity and economy by restricting supplies to articles of established patterns.

Officers holding furniture, plate, linen, &c., under existing regulations may close their accounts under those regulations, and open an account under the regulations hereby instituted; provided they proceed as described in Article 17, page 7, and Article 13, page 10.

The annexed detailed instructions, for the proper carrying out of these regulations, are to be carefully observed, and a copy of the regulations is to be given to each officer who is now supplied with furniture, &c., or plate, linen, &c., under the regulations of June 28 and 29, 1869.

The regulations dated June 28, 1869, as to the supply of residential furniture, and their Lordships' Circulars No. 39 S, dated June 29, 1869, as to supplies of plate, linen, &c., to admirals and officers in command of ships; No 27, N.S., dated March 23, 1870; No. 1, N.S., dated March 19, 1871; No. 16, N.S., dated March 10, 1871; No. 50, N.S., dated Sept. 25, 1871; and No. 21, A.G., dated April 6, 1872, are hereby cancelled for all future supplies, but will govern existing accounts until they are closed.—By command of their Lordships,

Robert Hall.

As the regulations occupy thirty-three pages, we cannot do more than extract some of the more important rules:—

As regards the supply of furniture, &c., to official residences, all Naval and Marine officers appointed for periods not exceeding five years, who are entitled to, and in the occupation of official residences, will be allowed furniture of the description or pattern and to the extent considered by their Lordships to be suitable:—Houses or quarters occupied by officers whose salary is under £700 per annum—Permanent furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, bedding, toilet ware, fire-irons, carpets, curtains, rolling-blinds, &c., but not cutlery, table glass and china, kitchen or cooking utensils. Houses occupied by officers whose salary is £700 per annum, or upwards—Permanent furniture as above (table linen, *i e.*, table-cloths and napkins, to such officers only as have "table-money") cutlery, table glass, and china, and kitchen or cooking utensils, except such as are of slight value, or require frequent replacement. Seven and a-half per cent. per annum on the value of the articles at the time of their supply is to be paid by the occupant during his entire tenancy. After the close of each tenancy the losses and damages will be made good, and the furniture in each house made suitable for the occupation of an incoming tenant, and will be revalued. The percentage is to be recovered half-yearly, viz., on the first days of April and October in each year, and the balance on the termination of the tenancy. Their Lordships exercise the right of charging the occupant with any amount which, by survey held either during the tenancy on a request for replacement, or at the close of the tenancy, may be shown to represent depreciation occasioned by manifest ill-usage or culpable neglect. The orders for so charging the tenant will be given after survey on the home station by the Admiralty, and on foreign stations by the superintendent or senior naval officer. The expense of putting in repair and replacing furniture on change of tenancy is not to be incurred without their Lordships' approval, on estimate previously submitted, except on foreign stations. Provision will be made in the annual dockyard votes for the cost of the whole of this furniture. Officers holding furniture, &c., under existing regulations, may close their accounts under those regulations, and open accounts under the regulations hereby instituted, provided such officers give notice to the superintendent of the yard from which the furniture in use in their houses was supplied within six weeks after the receipt by them of these instructions. The yard officers will then close the account on the old regulations, and proceed as directed by Article 11.

As regards the supply of plate, linen, &c., to admirals and officers in command of her Majesty's ships, each ship on fitting out will be furnished in accordance with the annexed scale with the supply of plate, linen, &c., that has been fixed by their Lordships as suitable for the use of the admiral or the officer in command. This supply will be kept at an uniform standard of fitness for use by means of half-yearly replacements as hereinafter provided, and an uniform charge of 7½ per cent. upon the value of the articles supplied will be made against the admiral or officer in command for it. The value upon which percentage is charged is not to be altered in consequence of any supplies or returns made in accordance with the provisions of Articles 4 and 5. In the event of officers not wishing to take all the articles allowed by the annexed scale, they may be supplied with such smaller quantities as they may require. Articles supplied under these regulations (except such as have become unserviceable) are not to be removed from the ship in which they have been placed until their final return into a dockyard. The exceptions to this rule are, where the entire crew is transferred to another ship, where an admiral shifts his flag from one ship to another, when the articles provided for his personal accommodation will, as a matter of course, follow him, and the flag captain at Sheerness, who is allowed to be supplied at the naval barracks on shore where he resides with the establishment of plate, linen, glass, &c., allowed to officers afloat, as well as the permanent furniture, &c., allowed to officers in official residences. The percentage to be charged to a succeeding officer is to be calculated on the original value of such of the articles as may be transferred to him, and if any of the articles at the time of the transfer are in an unserviceable condition, and cannot then be replaced, they can be renewed at the next depot at which the ship may touch. The percentage chargeable under these regulations, as described in Article 1, is to be recovered half-yearly, viz., on the first days of April and October in each year, and the balance at the close of the account, by the paymaster of the ship, who is to pass it through his cash account in the usual way, giving a receipt for the same on the proper form, and transmitting a duplicate thereof as a debit voucher to his cash account. Officers holding plate, linen, &c., under existing regulations, may close their accounts under those regulations, and open accounts under the regulations hereby instituted, provided such officers give notice through the commander-in-chief or senior officer present to the officer in charge of the next dockyard or depôt of naval stores at which they may arrive, after the receipt of these instructions. The officers of the yard or depôt will then close the accounts under the old regulations, and prepare vouchers, &c., in accordance with Articles 1 and 3, reporting to the secretary of the Admiralty (naval store branch) what has been done.

TONNAGE AND PROPULSION OF SHIPS.

On Wednesday last, at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, Mr. W. H. White, Assistant-Constructor of the Navy, commenced a course of lectures on the "Tonnage and Propulsion of Ships." There are so many kinds of "tons" used for purposes of measurement, and so much confusion of terms takes place, that an explanation of the various methods must be welcome to the naval officer. In the "Navy List" he finds two tonnages side by side: one that has appeared for a very long time—the builders' measurement—the other of recent introduction—the displacement. Supposing the ship on which he serves has to go through the Suez Canal, an officer has to pay dues upon still another kind of tonnage—the register tonnage, by which all merchant shipping is measured. Meeting with an English yacht, he may find her measured by still another rule, or rather by one of two or three rules used only for yachts. And to still further complicate matters, a shipowner may introduce another ton—the freight-ton of commerce. Here, then, are five or six rules for tonnage in use simultaneously for different purposes; and it is pardonable for any one unfamiliar with the subject to make mistakes. Mr. White mainly dwelt on the builders' measurement and displacement tonnages of the "Navy List," explaining the reasons which led the Admiralty four years ago to accept the latter as the sole measurement for future ships. By the displacement is simply meant the total weight of a ship and all she carries, when fully laden. A war ship being designed to carry certain maximum weights, and to have a certain load draught, can be best measured in this way. The displacement is, as it were, the material upon which the naval architect has to exercise his skill, for it regulates the cost of ships of similar character. Out of the displacement has to be carved the hull, with all its fittings, and then the remaining weight is available for its armour, armament, engines, coals, &c.; in duly proportioning these the greatest consideration is requisite. Builders' measurement, on the contrary, is an unscientific and not unfrequently unmeaning mode of measurement. When used for merchant ships it led to the construction of deep narrow ships, unseaworthy and dangerous, but having a small nominal tonnage in proportion to their carrying power. Up to the time that steamships came into use, builders' measurement was not open to serious objection when applied to war ships, because all classes of sailing-ships were comparatively similar in forms and proportions. But when steamers and armoured ships were introduced it was necessary to meet the changed conditions by introducing the fairer mode of displacement tonnage.

Notwithstanding the discomforts of a gale of wind Christmas Day was spent on board the fleet in Besika Bay as pleasantly as could be expected; the ships were decorated with bunches of evergreen at the mastheads and yardarms. The usual hilarity prevailed on board, and everything went off very orderly. The Commander-in-Chief and Staff were the guests of the officers of the ward-room in her Majesty's ship Hercules.

The Admiralty have removed the names of a firm of engineers from the list of those invited from time to time to tender for engineering works to be executed for the Government, in consequence of a member of the firm having offered a sum of money to one of the dockyard officials with the view of obtaining his support in certain transactions in which the firm was concerned.

A torpedo boat for service at Bermuda is being constructed for the Government by Messrs. Rennie and Co., of Grenwich. She is to be an iron vessel about 70ft. long, and will be employed both for practice and for laying submarine mines for the defence of the island.

Rossetter's Hair Restorer.—This unrivalled preparation has now been before the public for many years, and as its success has led to several spurious imitations, the public should be on their guard. Rossetter's preparation is the only one that will with certainty restore grey hair to its original colour, remove dandruff, prevent the hair from falling off, promote its growth, and give it the lustre of youth.

THE STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

From the periodical return of the strength of the Royal Navy, just issued, it appears that more vessels have been added to the list within the last six months of the past year than in a similar period for some time past. According to that return, no less than eleven vessels of various tonnage and power have been launched in that period, and at the present time there are under construction at the various Government Dockyards and by private firms thirty-eight others of various sizes, including thirteen ordered to be built within the six months referred to. The vessels recently launched and in course of completion for sea are the Emerald, Ruby, and Turquoise, composite screw corvettes, to carry fourteen guns each, of 1,864 tons, and engines of 2,100 indicated horse power. The first-named was built at Pembroke Dockyard, and the two others by Earle's Shipbuilding Company at Hull. The Turquoise is now at Sheerness. These vessels are known as the "gem ships" from the fact of their being named after precious stones; the engines are compound, with two horizontal cylinders, 57in. and 90in. diameter respectively with a stroke of 2ft. 2in. They are each 200ft. between perpendiculars, with an extreme breadth of 40ft. The Osprey and Penguin, two of four screw composite sloops to carry six guns each, of 1,124 tons, and engines of 900-horse power; the Osprey was built at Sheerness and the Penguin at Glasgow; the latter vessel has since arrived at Devonport. The Wild Swan, another of this class of vessels, was completed some time since, and the Pelican is not yet finished. The Northampton, one of two 12-gun double screw iron armour-plated ships, of 7,323 tons and 6,000-horse power engines, built at Glasgow by Messrs. Napier and Sons. The Bacchante, a sister ship to the Boadicea, a 16-gun iron screw corvette, cased with wood, of 3,932 tons, and engines of 5,250-horse power, launched at Portsmouth. Two vessels of the Lily class, with iron frames, beams, &c., cased with wood, three-gun screw composite gun vessels, each of 774 tons and 750-horse power engines, named the Flamingo and Griffin, the former built at Devonport and the other at Birkenhead, by Messrs. Laird. Two double-screw iron gunboats, each of 363 tons and 310-horse power engines, to carry three guns each, named the Medina and Medway, built by the Palmer Shipbuilding Company, at Jarrow-on-Tyne, now completing at Portsmouth. The new vessels ordered within the six months to be constructed, and for which the necessary preparations have been made, include a six-gun screw composite sloop, of 1,124 tons and 900-horse power engines, preparing to be built at Sheerness, to be named the Gannet. Six screw corvettes, to carry fourteen guns each, to be constructed of steel and iron, sheathed with wood. They are to be of 2,377 tons each, with engines of 2,300-horse power. The contract for these newly-designed vessels has been taken by Messrs. Elder and Co., of Glasgow, and they are to be named Carysfort, Champion, Cleopatra, Comus, Conquest, and Curaçoa. The introduction of steel for the hulls of war ships will effect a considerable diminution of weight, and consequently insure increased speed. The steel hull is to be encased in teak and covered externally with copper sheathing. The machinery and boilers are to be protected by a strong armoured deck, and it is anticipated that they will attain a speed of about twenty miles an hour. Messrs. Elder and Co. are to be allowed two years to complete the vessels. The other new vessels commenced are six double-screw iron gunboats of 363 tons each, and engines of 310-horse power. They are to be called the Dee, Don, Esk, Slaney, Trent, and Tweed, and are intended to carry three guns each. The contract for these vessels has been given to the Palmer Shipbuilding Company, at Jarrow-on-Tyne. The other vessels under construction include two double-screw iron armour-plated turret ships, to carry four heavy guns each, and are to be of 8,492 tons, with engines of 6,000-horse power each; they are to be named Agamemnon and Ajax, building at Chatham and Pembroke respectively; a twelve-gun double-screw iron armour-plated ship, similar to the Northampton, of 7,323 tons and 6,000-horse power engines, to be named Nelson; and, under construction by Messrs. J. Elder and Co., of Glasgow, an iron screw corvette, of 3,932 tons, to carry sixteen guns, and engines of 5,250-horse power. This vessel, which is cased with wood and has a covered battery, is being built at Chatham, and is to be named Euryalus. The Garnet, another of the gem ships, similar in every respect to those of the same class already launched, is building at Chatham. The Pelican, a sister ship to the Osprey and Penguin, is under construction at Devonport; a six-gun composite sloop, of 1,124 tons and 900 horse-power engines, building at Chatham, to be named the Cormorant; two double-screw steel despatch vessels, of 3,735 tons each and 7,000-horse power engines, designed to carry ten guns, are both being built at Devonport, and are to be named Iris and Mercury; two vessels of the Lily class, each to carry three guns, of 774 tons and 750-horse power engines, named the Condor and Falcon, both launched this year, building at Devonport and by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead respectively. Of gunboats, in addition to those previously referred to, there are now under construction six screw composite gunboats, to carry four guns each, of 455 tons and 360-horse power engines—two building by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, of Glasgow, to be named the Firebrand and Firefly; two under construction by Earle's Shipbuilding Company at Hull, to be called the Firm and Forester; and two others, the Forward and Foxhound, being built by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company at Barrow-in-Furness; four 3-gun double screw iron gunboats of 363 tons and engines of 310-horse power, to be named respectively Sabrina, Spey, Tay, and Tees, contracted for by the Palmer Shipbuilding Company at Jarrow-on-Tyne. There are also four double screw iron gunboats, of 264 tons and 168-horse power engines, each to carry one gun, ordered to be built at Pembroke, to be called Gadfly, Griper, Pincher, and Tickler, but the construction of these boats has for some considerable time been suspended.—*Times*.

The Government had invited certain shipbuilders to tender for the supply of horse-boats, contrived on a principle similar to one manufactured by the Admiralty, and tried with success at the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, a short time since. By carrying one of these boats as part of her equipment, a troop-ship could land a large force of Artillery, horsed, manned, and ready for active service, much more readily than by the means at present existing.

Staff-Commander Joshua Whiting, who died a few days since in his sixty-third year, served as master in the Siren, 16; commanded successively by Commanders Harry E. Edgell and Thomas Chaloner, on the coast of Africa, from May, 1845, until 1848. He was afterwards, from March, 1854, till 1856, master of the Belleisle, 6, hospital-ship in the Baltic; and from July, 1856, until June, 1860, in the Imaun, 72, receiving-ship at Jamaica. He became Staff-commander on the Reserved List, June 11, 1863.

Throat Irritation.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

THE SLAVE CIRCULARS.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Jeddah on Dec. 11, says:—"A case not provided for in the last Admiralty Fugitive Slave Circular has just arisen at this port. On the 10th a black man swam off to her Majesty's ship Fawn from the town. On reaching the ship he informed the captain of that vessel that he was a Nubian who had been bought a short time ago by his present master, and that in consequence of the hardness of his work he had refused to obey his master's orders, and had run away. There being no accommodation for a fugitive slave on board the Fawn, the captain referred to Slave Circular No. 3 to ascertain what to do with the fugitive; he found that my Lords had not provided for such a case—viz., how to dispose of a slave when you want to get rid of him and he is not claimed. The captain was in a difficulty; but, fortunately for him, there is an acting British Consul here, so the captain handed the negro over to the Consul, and thus got out of his predicament. The Consul, I believe, handed him over to the Turkish Governor, and the latter personage transferred him to his master, and consequently the would-be free man is again a slave. While on the question of the Slave Trade, I would remind you that the captains of British men-of-war are at present powerless to act here, there being no treaties with either Turkey or Egypt for the suppression of the Slave Trade. It is a well-known fact to residents that numbers of slaves are imported into Jeddah and other Turkish Red Sea ports in a most open manner from the opposite coast, notably from Sawakin and Massowah, the voyage being performed in vessels carrying either the Turkish or Egyptian flag. I am told that the British Government has been frequently informed that such is the case by the Consul here, and at last they have ordered that men-of-war passing down the Red Sea are to call in at certain ports; this, doubtless, has a slight moral effect, but is almost useless unless the captains of the ships receive more definite orders. What is wanted is a right to search, seize, and confiscate vessels engaged in the Slave Trade. With this right a few gunboats would soon put a stop to or at least prevent to a great extent the traffic which now exists. Domestic slavery, at the same time, should be defined, so as to prevent slave-owners from escaping (as they now often do on the East Coast of Africa) by using that plea."

The Constructor, the assistant to the Chief Engineer, and the foreman of the Keyham yard, have been ordered to proceed to Portsmouth yard to acquaint themselves with the fitting of torpedoes to ships, for the purpose of fitting the fish torpedo to the Agincourt.

Mr. J. Lewis Kirkness, the present secretary to Rear-Admiral Luard, C.B., has been selected in the same capacity by Vice-Admiral Hornby, the new Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station. Mr. Kirkness will shortly leave for England to take up his appointment, and Mr. George W. Mackey will then perform the duties of secretary to Admiral Luard.

Orders received at Chatham from the Admiralty direct an increase to be made in the number of engineer artificers now serving on board the various vessels of war, consequent, it is understood, on the dearth of engineers which now exists in the Royal Navy

An order has been issued at all home ports to the effect that petty officers and seamen on shore during leave of absence shall not wear civilian clothes without the permission of their commanding officer.

There are some who try to persuade us that *esprit de corps* is a thing existing only in the minds of a few over-steadfast admirers of the soldierly characteristics of the British Army. A correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—"If those who favour this view could have heard the indignation with which an announcement was received the other day as to suggested changes in the designation of regiments, they would have been disabused. This re-numbering is only a proposal, I am aware; but I would strongly recommend the Secretary of State for War to think twice ere he allows it to assume any more definite form. A madder idea I never heard mooted; and I have heard some strange suggestions thrown out in my time."

The *Times* says:—"There is, we believe, every probability of a new Inflexible being constructed to carry two or more of the monster guns which it is proposed to build in emulation of the 100-ton guns with which the Duilio and the Dandolo will be armed by the Italian Government. What shape the monster will take, it is impossible to say; but it is clear that she will not be broader than the present Inflexible, as the country does not possess a dock which can accommodate, either for construction or for completing for sea, a ship of a broader beam than the Inflexible. Nor can the powerful shears which have been erected at the end of the new fitting basin at Portsmouth plumb a boiler or other heavy weight a distance from the coping stones of more than the middle line of our largest double-turret ship. To give her the necessary buoyancy, therefore, it would be requisite to give the new Inflexible greater vertical depth, which would so increase her draught as to preclude her from following ships of lighter build. Besides, before laying down the keel of a new monster turret-ship it is expedient to ascertain practically what the effect would be of firing the 81-ton gun in couples or fours upon the ship carrying them, and upon the heaviest armour with which it is possible to protect men-of-war. The simultaneous discharge of the 38-ton guns in the fore turret of the Thunderer broke the skylights and gear faces, while some of the T-iron beams that support the superstructure were loosened from the bolts that secured them to the sides of the ship, and cracks were produced in the welding at the ends. In like manner there is every reason to fear that the enormous concussion of the pairs of 81-ton guns on board the Inflexible will tear up the deck-plating, when firing one end-on, and probably rip up the sides of the superstructures. The fact is, nothing can yet be predicated of the effects of firing these tremendous guns on board ship. Mr. Barnaby proposes, we understand, to settle the question practically by firing the guns from a floating platform resembling the deck of the Inflexible, and until this experiment has been made it is premature to think of constructing ordnance of greater power. At the present time the 81-ton guns are capable of penetrating any armour afloat, and with battering charges they would probably be sufficient to disintegrate the ponderous plating of the Italian monitors themselves."

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 8, 1877.

Nav.-Lieut. W. H. James has been promoted to the rank of Staff-Com. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 7th inst.

JANUARY 9, 1877.

Chaplain the Rev. F. C. Stebbing, B.A., R.N., has been appointed Naval Instructor in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of Dec. 28, 1876.

JANUARY 10, 1877.

Naval Instr. the Rev. J. H. Blunn, LL.M., B.A., R.N., has been appointed Chaplain in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of Jan. 8, 1877.

JANUARY 11, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 5, 1872, Sub-Lieut. N. Parker has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

JANUARY 12, 1877.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers—Liverpool Brigade: Capt. J. E. Hunter, R.N., to be Hon. Lieut.; Jan. 12, 1877. The Rev. F. N. Jewesbury, B.A., to be Hon. Chaplain; Jan. 12, 1877.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JANUARY 12, 1877.

Commissariat and Transport Department—Assist.-Comy. W. B. Brabazon retires upon temporary half pay; Jan. 13, 1877.

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. W. J. Lough to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class; July 5, 1876, such antedate not to carry back allowances.

INDIA OFFICE, JANUARY 11, 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the officers of the Staff Corps, and of H.M.'s Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

Capt. A. W. Capel, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Col. (borne as Major-Gen. on the Indian List) H. T. Vincent, Bombay S.C., deceased; July 12, 1876.

To be Major—Capt. P. L. Gordon, Madras Cavalry; Oct. 4, 1876.

SUSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors—(Brevet Major) J. Sconce; Oct. 11, 1876. Capt. F. Gellie; Oct. 20, 1876, and (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) C. M. MacGregor, C.S.I.; Oct. 20, 1876.

To be Capt.—Lieut. N. C. Martelli; Oct. 11, 1870.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors—Capts. F. T. Humfrey; Sept. 26, 1876. (Brevet Major) J. M. Sexton; Oct. 1, 1876, T. Trueman; Oct. 20, 1876; and J. Jopp; Oct. 20, 1876.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 9, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Jan. 10, 1877:—

Bedford—The first Christian name of Lieut. Sebright is Guy, not Grey, as stated in the *London Gazettes* of May 8, 1874, and Sept. 19, 1876.

Cambridge—Lieut. J. E. Foster to be Capt.

Royal Carmarthen Artillery—William Washington Hancock, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—Capt. P. Yorke resigns commission; Lieut. R. A. L. Cabrera resigns commission.

2nd Derby—Alfred Palmer Morewood, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.). The Hon. Dudley Henry Eden Stanhope to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Dorset—Capt. C. G. Fryer resigns commission; Dec. 11; 1876.

Durham Artillery—Capt. T. Hutchinson resigns commission. Capt. W. E. Chapman, from the 7th Royal Lancashire Militia, to be Capt.

3rd Royal Lancashire—Capt. S. L. Taylor resigns commission. Reginald Gordon Chambers, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Leicester—Sub-Lieut. F. H. A. Yates to be Lieut.; Jan. 9, 1875.

Royal North Lincoln—Edward Snow Mason, Esq., late Capt. and Adjt., to be Major (Supy.). Arthur Edmund Harper, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

4th or Royal South Middlesex—Arthur Vincent Dowdall FitzGerald, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal Monmouth—Lieut.-Col.-Comdt. and Hon. Col. J. F. Vaughan resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

1st or West Norfolk—Sir Kenneth Hagar Kemp, Bart., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); Arthur Leetham, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Northumberland—Sub-Lieut. R. B. Barrett to be Lieut.; Jan. 9, 1875. Sub-Lieut. J. Rea to be Lieut.; March 13, 1875.

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—Capt. the Hon. W. F. Dawnay resigns commission.

Worcester—The Hon. Arthur Charles Edward Somerset to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

East York—Charles Hildyard Thornton Whitaker, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd West York—George Frederick Lees, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders—Lieut. the Hon. A. Hay resigns commission. Ernest Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Edinburgh Light Infantry—Ernest Archibald Davidson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal Perth—Capt. G. C. Wylie resigns commission.

Scottish Borderers—Mordew Ewart Carthew-Yorstoun, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.). Robert Scott Kerr, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Antrim—Lieut.-Col. E. D. Leslie is granted the hon. rank of Col.

Antrim Artillery—Henry Benjamin Johnson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Armagh—Gratton Guinness Lemon, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Dublin County—George Colthurst Vesey, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.)

Fermanagh—William Irvine D'Arcy, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; Rochfort Edie, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Waterford Artillery—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. L. G. F. Keane to be Lieut.-Col., vice Sir J. Esmonde, Bart., deceased; Arthur Bertram Ridgeway, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Cheshire—John Kennedy, Esq., late Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt.; Jan. 1, 1877. Lieut. J. Tomkinson to be Capt.

Denbighshire—Lieut. G. Mousley to be Capt., vice W. D. W. Griffith, resigned.

Hampshire—William Woods, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Staffordshire—Lieut. E. Hall resigns commission.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JANUARY 12, 1877.

Scottish Borderers — The first Christian name of Sub-Lieut. Carthew-Yorstoun is Morden, and not Mordew, as notified in the *Gazette* of Jan. 9, 1877.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

Col. Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B., gave a lecture at the Prince Consort's Library, Aldershot, on Thursday, on "The Passage of the Danube and on the Passage of the Balkans." Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., occupied the chair, and the lecture, which was of a very instructive and interesting character, was illustrated by a series of well-executed maps and diagrams. Col. Wood commenced by observing that the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia must afford supplies to the Russian forces. Roumania boasts of a population of 4,000,000, but can supply double that number with food. If Russia were, however, to enter that province in the spring she would find the superfluous corn exported. But the Roumanians could support 250,000 men if the corn were kept in store. The railways could easily keep up the supplies, and in the summer a Russian army would have no difficulty in reaching the Danube, which would be the first obstacle to an invasion of Turkey, the banks on the Turkish side being deep and precipitous, and on the Wallachian side very low and muddy. The predominance of the right over the left bank continues many miles. In the progress of the Danube through Turkey the river expands from 1,400 to 2,000 yards, the depths ranging according to the season of the year. The three principal fortresses are Widin, Rustchuk, and Silistria. The point most likely to be crossed by the Russians was Turtukai, which would afford them great facilities. Silistria would probably be watched by a Russian force. The Russians might also cross at Galatz, but not in the spring, as that point of the river would be impassable then. Tultcha was another point, but it would entail great labour. Speaking of Bulgaria, Col. Wood said the streams are unbridged and numerous. There would be not so much difficulty in collecting meat supplies as corn. The Turk would probably destroy the railway from Rustchuk to Varna. The badness and paucity of the roads are the chief difficulties in crossing the Balkans. Should the Russians be able to pass the Balkans they would press on to Constantinople, which, however, is protected by a position said by the late Sir John Burgoyne to possess great advantages. Assuming Austria to remain neutral, the Russians would cross the Danube, and move towards Schumla. Varna has great capabilities of defence. Should the Turks have the command of the Black Sea, they might send a force up the Danube to cut off the Russians and compel them to attack more to the westward. The Russians at the present time have about 260,000 men, and the Turks 180,000; but sanitary reasons are likely to reduce the former considerably. As the Russians would be likely to cross about the centre of the Danube, the first rear defence would be in the Balkan Passes. The Turks, therefore, should hold the passes as long as possible, such a position offering great advantages; but if not sufficiently organized, the Russians, with 250,000 men, might secure Adrianople, and from thence advance to Constantinople.

"Sabre" sends us the following list of lieut.-colonels of Line regiments, &c., who have served three campaigns and wear three medals, viz.:—"Lieut.-Col. Swindley, 15th Hussars; Cols. Jenkins, 19th Hussars; Elkington, 6th Foot; Henning, 38th; Dalzell, 53rd; and Macdonell, 71st; and Lieut.-Col. Parsons, 103rd Foot. The following lieutenant-colonels have served two campaigns and wear two or more medals:—Col. Mussenden, 8th Hussars; Lieut.-Cols. Miller, 13th Hussars, and Lowe, 17th Lancers; Col. Macleod, 21st Hussars; Lieut.-Col. Cox, 3rd Foot; Cols. Cameron, C.B., and Bray, 4th; Roberts and Carden, 5th; Col. Creagh, C.B., and Lieut.-Col. Bell, 6th; Col. Hawes, 9th; Lieut.-Col. Byron, 10th; Cols. Prevost, 23rd, and Wilkie, 29th; Lieut.-Cols. Hutton, 30th; Dickens, 31st, and Fanshawe, 33rd; Cols. Currie, 39th; Jordan, 41st; Sir J. Macleod, 42nd; Lieut.-Cols. Smith, 43rd; Preston and Hand, 44th, and Lock, 50th; Col. Trevor, 54th; Lieut.-Cols. Hume, 55th; Berry, 56th; Gordon, 60th, and Mockler, 64th; Col. Clarke, 73rd; Lieut.-Cols. Smith, 80th; Lambert, 88th; MacBean, 93rd; Parkinson, 95th, and Annesley, 97th; Cols. Dunne, 99th, and Hon. C. J. Addington, 100th; Lieut.-Col. Delafosse, 101st; Col. Williams, 108th Foot; and Lieut.-Cols. Warren and Newdegate, Rifle Brigade. Besides those enumerated, there are over eighty officers (some of regiments of the Line) who have served one campaign and wear one medal."

ROYAL AQUARIUM THEATRE.—The vacancy in the ranks of dramatic authors left by the late Mr. Robertson stands at length a fair chance of being supplied, for certain it is that since the death of that gentleman no comedy produced in London has approached nearer the Robertsonian standard than Mr. Conway Edwardes' *Heroes*, produced here on Wednesday evening. The piece literally bristles with "smart" dialogue, the plot is original, and altogether the play was a complete success. After the pointless adaptations from the French, with which we have been favoured of late years, it was indeed gratifying to find an author, whose name has hitherto been associated with burlesques of the old Strand type, exemplifying his ability to produce works of so high an order. The acting in *Heroes* is most uneven, and the author's chances suffered in consequence. Had the comedy been produced at the Prince of Wales's, it would, no doubt, have enjoyed a year or two's run; but, even as it is, Mr. Edwardes has done his part so well that he has established his claim to take place among our best-known dramatic authors, and we shall hope ere long to find other pieces announced as the work of the same evidently able pen.

A COLONIAL RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As now the question of recruiting for the Army has become a matter of the greatest importance, would it not be worthy of the notice of the authorities to consider the advisability of increasing the number of West Indian regiments, with the view of organizing them for general service? The West Indian of African descent is a fine, stalwart, healthy fellow, thriving in most climates, is very amenable to discipline, not addicted to grog, and makes a good soldier. As regards physique, &c., the West Indian regiments compare favourably with any in the Service, and have always been ready, and have done good service in the field, when called upon, and would, I think, be admirably adapted for much of our colonial service, viz, the Mediterranean, Cape, Mauritius, Bermuda, &c., &c. Indeed, a West Indian regiment in its present picturesque dress would add much to the *éclat* of a field-day at Aldershot or elsewhere, together with having a good effect. There would be no difficulty in procuring recruits in the West Indies, &c., when known they were for general service.—I remain, Sir, A. M. D.

Dec. 11, 1876.

ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—By the last Pay and Pensions Warrant, it is laid down that Army schoolmasters shall receive a penny a-day less than they received before (*i.e.*, 3s. 11d. instead of 4s.) on appointment, and so on, a penny a day less on the triennial increase of sixpence a-day. Surely the word "increase" has in this instance been misunderstood. Again, with regard to pension, a schoolmaster must be in receipt of the pay, half of which he receives as pension on discharge, for three successive years. The injustice of this I wish to make apparent, by giving the details of my own service. I enlisted as a private soldier in March, 1855, at the age of seventeen years and three months, served at the siege and capture of Sebastopol, and was in the Crimea about six months, when I was invalided home on account of sickness. All this was before I could count any service towards pension and discharge, *i.e.*, before I was eighteen years of age. In 1857 I volunteered to a corps going out to India, in which country I landed in Dec., 1857. I assisted in keeping guard over three regiments of Native Infantry, who gave a little trouble on several occasions. Afterwards, I formed one of the force sent to enable Brigadier Chamberlain to disarm some thousands of Native troops at Dera Ishmael Khan, which enterprise nearly proved fatal to the whole column thus sent When the mutiny was over we marched back to quarters, having gained nothing but experience in fatigues, &c.; and, as we were fortunate enough to gain our ends without firing a shot at the enemy, we had perforce to go without the medal. When I had seven years and five months' service (including the nine months' boy's service), I applied for and gained admission to the Normal School. After passing two years and fourteen days in this institution, I was appointed Army schoolmaster, and I have remained in the Service ever since as such. With nine years and nearly six months' service (including boy's), I commenced my duties as Army schoolmaster on 3s. a-day. After twelve years' service as such I am in receipt of 5s. 6d., to receive the half of which as pension I must serve three years more, making a total service of nearly twenty-four and a-half years to qualify for 2s. 9d. a-day pension, and to enable me to qualify for the highest rate of pension, viz., 3s. 6d. a-day, I must serve a total of over thirty years, or, leaving out the boy's service and the time passed in the Normal School, over twenty-seven years, out of which all but two years will have been passed in foreign climes. Now, a civilian going into the Normal School loses only the time he spends there, and on the completion of twenty-one years' service, from the date of his appointment, can leave the Service with the highest rate of pension. I cannot help asking why military service (which in my case was rather arduous) should not count towards pension?—I am, yours, &c., A SOLDIER.

India, Nov. 19, 1876.

MILLBANK PRISON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The writer of the article on "Military Prison," in *Colburn's United Service Magazine* of Dec. 7 has written a very cutting response to your notice of his article. Had he studied the Directors of Convict Prisons' Report for the year 1875, his letter, if not so cutting, would have the greater merit of being more reliable as regards its information than at present it is. On p. 244 of the Directors' Report for 1875, the Medical Officer of Millbank Prison writes thus:—"The prison continues to be almost free from diseases of the miasmatic order, and this is equivalent to stating that diarrhœa and dysentery, small-pox and erysipelas, typhus and typhoid fever are all but extinct as causes of mortality. With regard to the mortality from typhoid or enteric fever, the contrast between the ten years 1845-54 and the twenty-one years following is very remarkable. During the first period there were eighty-seven deaths from that disease; during the second only three. The improvement in the water supply, which was effected in August, 1854, explains this great difference, and constitutes the separating line between the two periods. Prior to that date the prison had been supplied with Thames water pumped in from the river immediately opposite the gates, and afterwards filtered. This supply was cut off, and water from the artesian well in Trafalgar-square took its place, with immediate benefit to the health of the inmates of the prison, and a large reduction in the rate of mortality. Fifteen years have now elapsed since a case of typhoid fever originated here, and it may, therefore, be fairly said that in this prison that disease is extinct. Millbank, however, by no means stands alone among the Government prisons in this respect. An enviable security is enjoyed, but it is not monopolised. On looking through the annual medical statistics of these prisons for the twenty years 1855-74, I find that only eight deaths are ascribed to enteric fever, or forty per annum in a population, male and female, averaging 7,913. During the five years 1870-4 only two deaths were caused by this disease in an average population of 9,509. If the sanitary securities enjoyed by the inmates of convict prisons could be extended to the general population of the country many thousands of lives would every year be saved." For a proof of the unhealthiness of Millbank, the writer of the article in *Colburn's United Service Magazine* has referred your readers to the reports for the year 1854. The above extract will inform you how utterly inapplicable the circumstances of that year are to the present time. The explanation of the apparently large number of invalids in Millbank is to be found in the fact that Millbank was to a great extent an invalid prison. In fact, everyone who has looked into the facts of the case will find that Millbank is a particularly healthy prison, as the above extract shows. Even were this not the case, it would be more just if the writer would fling his sarcastic thunderbolts at the heads of the military authorities, who send their defaulters to Millbank, than at the Prison Department authorities, who merely receive them. Your correspondent, however, seems to be a person set in authority, for he has had an opportunity of overhauling the "private and confidential" reports of directors. Where are these to be found in print? The ingenuity of the writer appears to be very great; but his letter would have been more to the point had he studied with greater care.—Yours obediently,

Dec. 28, 1876. A BLUE-BOOK.

We understand that it is in contemplation to sanction in the Army, by Royal Warrant, a practice which was found to work exceedingly well in the old Indian Army before the late Lord Sandhurst and others destroyed all *esprit de corps* in that service. When an officer—say a major—wished to retire from a regiment, those who would be promoted by the step "made up a purse" for him. The senior captain, who obtained the majority, and the senior lieutenant, who got the troop or company, of course gave most, the others paying in proportion to the benefits they derived. The two chief evils of the purchase system in the Royal Army were avoided; for it was perfectly voluntary for each and every one to pay or not, just as he liked; and the non-payment of the money, although it perhaps stopped or delayed promotion in a corps, did not cause any officer to be passed over, or purchased over. In fact, the whole scheme was one which a corps might or might not take up, just as the officers might or might not subscribe to hounds or to the regimental drag. It has been suggested that this plan may be revived in such corps as wish it, and that when carried out it will not only quicken promotion, but form a sort of retiring bonus for poor officers which will cost the country nothing.—*Whitehall Review.*

FURNISH ON THE NEW HIRE SYSTEM.—The "New Hire System' is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea."—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company — Offices, 9 Southampton-street, Strand.

BIRTH.

HAILSTONE.—Jan. 5, at 12, Orwell Terrace, Dovercourt, the wife of Lieut. Walter Hailstone, R.N., H.M.S. Challenger, of a son.

DEATH.

MACKINLAY.—Jan. 3, at Newry, Co. Down, Ireland, Capt. John Mackinlay, 94th Regt., aged 35 years. Deeply regretted by his family and by his brother officers.

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The College is now in full working order, and the applications for admission are so numerous that an extension of the present buildings has become necessary. To provide the necessary funds for the purpose, the Committee invite Subscriptions for the Unallotted Shares, on which a fair and steady dividend may be confidently expected. The holder of 20 Shares has the right of nominating a candidate for admission at a reduction of 20 per cent., and the nominees of Shareholders, whether holders of 20 or of a smaller number, will have the preference for admission.

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P.S.—In consequence of the numerous inquiries and applications for the admission of Students for next Term, it is most desirable that the earliest intimation of those intending to join in January be given to the Governor of the College. A house adjoining the College has been secured for the accommodation of surplus students, under resident masters, while the new buildings are in process of erection.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Every evening, THE FORTY THIEVES. The Vokes Family. Premiere danseuse, Mdlle. Bossi. Double Harlequinade: Clowns, C. Lauri and F. Evans. Preceded by BOX AND COX. Prices from 6d. to £4 4s. Doors open at 6.30. Commence at 7. Box Office open from 10 till 5 daily. MORNING PERFORMANCES every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY. Doors open at 1.30. Commence at 2. Children and schools admitted at half price to all parts of the house, upper gallery excepted.

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MESSRS. EDWIN FOX and BOUSFIELD will SELL, at the Mart, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at Two precisely, SEVENTY £100 SHARES (£85 per share paid) in the NEW RIVER COMPANY. The dividends on these shares have for many years past steadily increased, those recently paid being over 10 per cent. per annum, and as there is a constant increase in the Company's revenue, not only from its water-rates and water sold, but from the rent of its private estates, in which these shares participate, the return from this property will continually rise and the capital increase in even greater proportion, thus rendering it first-rate for investment or family endowment. Also, in Six Lots, One-tenth of an Original or King's Share, which is perfectly unique, as being a freehold estate, conferring votes for the counties of Middlesex and Hertford. The income in respect of this proportion of a share for the year ending Midsummer, 1876, was £213 1s. 4d., and a considerable increase in each succeeding half-yearly dividend may be relied upon.—Particulars at the Mart; of Messrs. Field, Roscoe, and Co., Solicitors, 36, Lincoln's-inn-Fields, W.C.; and of Messrs. Edwin Fox and Bousfield, 24, Gresham Street, Bank, E.C.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD.

EVENING MEETING, Monday, 15th January.
The Chair will be taken at half-past Eight precisely.
S. J. MACKIE, Esq., M.I.C.E.
On "Cotton Gunpowder."
By Order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.
Jan. 9, 1877.

WANTED, an appointment as LADY HOUSEKEEPER, or the care of an invalid, by a young lady, widow of an officer in the Army, and a member of a good county family. She can get references from many high and influential families as to her lady-like and amiable disposition, and is a finished pianist. Salary no object, as she possesses a small income.—B. L., Post Office, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

MESSMAN WANTED. Apply, stating terms, to Mess President, 24th Regiment, Dover.

A MEDICAL MAN and his Wife, residing in a healthy and pleasant suburb of London, wish to receive into their house, to be educated with a boy of their own, aged 8, a CHILD (or children) of about the same age, who would share the advantage of a first-class governess and receive every care and attention.—Dr. Best, Church-hill, Walthamstow.

THE DAUGHTER of a RETIRED OFFICER, living in a large country house on the Brighton Line, wishes to RECEIVE TWO or THREE CHILDREN under twelve, TO EDUCATE with her sister and brothers. Every home comfort. Terms moderate. For reference apply to Mr. Baird, 2, Craigs Court, Charing Cross.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, should* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications should be addressed and remittances made payable.*

The subscription to the paper is 7s. per quarter, or 28s. per annum payable in advance, *inclusive of postage to any part of the United Kingdom; to India, £1 10s. 4d. per annum;* viâ *Brindisi, £1 14s. 8d.*

MILITARY reform and reorganization seem to be the order of the day. We trust, therefore, that while Mr. Hardy is about changes, he will, before he rests and is thankful, bethink him of a corps much older than any one in our standing Army, and which much needs the attention of somebody. We refer to her Majesty's Body-Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. This Guard of the Palace, this, in the strictest sense of the word, the Personal Guard of the Sovereign, which, with the Yeomen of the Guard, was the first commencement of a permanent military force in England, has most responsible and honourable functions entrusted to it. It corresponds—or, rather, should correspond—in dignity with the Hungarian Noble Guard of the Emperor of Austro-Hungary, and the Noble Guard of the Vatican. It was, in its first intention, a purely military body, but in the course of time as little savoured of war as the men in brass who appear in the procession of the Lord Mayor. Civilians of every sort, enamoured of the uniform and the idea of a connection with the Court, purchased appointments in the Corps. Very absurd and uncomfortable these ante-chamber warriors looked in the unaccustomed restraint of uniform, and with the heavy responsibility of doing no injury to themselves or others with their formidable weapons. At length the scandal struck the Prince Consort as being too great to be any longer endured, and, thanks to his influence, in 1852 a change in the constitution of the Corps was inaugurated. The Warrant stated that for the future the Corps was to be recruited entirely from officers of the regular Army who had seen active service, were in the possession of at least one medal, and had distinguished themselves. In order that the change might be carried out as soon as possible, money was voted by Parliament to compensate on retirement those of the old members who had purchased their appointments. To the same purpose was—we may incidentally mention—applied a portion of the fund formed by the sale of a certain number of non-purchase vacancies, a most glaring misapplication of money. Most of the old members took advantage of the liberal offers made them either at once or within a few years after the appearance of the Warrant. Some six or seven, however, in defiance of all good taste and self-respect—we may add, even, with an utter contempt for the fitness of things—have persisted in remaining in the Corps. One would have thought that the fear of ridicule would have induced them to repose on their home-grown laurels. But no—they have obstinately stuck to their places, to the great detriment of the Corps in which they are so much out of place, and to the extreme annoyance both of the authorities and the military Gentlemen-at-Arms. The chief offender is the Lieutenant, Sir William Topham, who, a lawyer by profession, purchased admission into the Corps, and on becoming Lieutenant was in right of office knighted. It may well be conceived that soldiers who have fought for their country and wear on their breasts evidences of having done so, feel it a degradation to be commanded by a man who never heard a shot fired in anger, and yet has the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Those of the public, also, who bestow any thought on the matter, must be partly disgusted, partly amused at the farce, and find it difficult to regard that which should be and is intended to be, a select band of distinguished soldiers, as anything better than a body of lacqueys or stage-warriors. Owing to the present adulteration of the Corps many old privileges which would gladly be restored are withheld, and the Corps is not treated with the consideration which is due to distinguished military officers. For example, the Gentlemen-at-Arms were formerly invited to the Queen's halls, but some of its members, when the latter were all civilians, got drunk, and the invitations ceased. Again, the mess-room at St. James's, which has been honoured by the presence of the Prince of Wales and other distinguished visitors, is a miserable little room, not affording half the required accommodation. More than this, the ante-chamber is a mere closet shared with the Pages of the Backstairs, who change their clothes there. It will be evident from what we have said that a change in the treatment of the Gentlemen-at-Arms is urgently demanded. The first step, however, which should be taken is to require all the civilian members of the Corps to send in their resignations, and to appoint in Sir William Topham's place a General officer, who would both give to and derive honour from the appointment. The pay of Lieutenant is £500 a-year, and that sum would be a welcome and fitting reward for long and distinguished service. There ought to be no difficulty in getting rid both of Sir William Topham and his civilian companions, if we may judge by precedent. Others far more worthy of consideration have been ruthlessly disestablished; witness the members of the Irish Church, the Proctors of Doctors' Commons, the officers of the Army and Navy, and about a century ago the gentlemen of the troops of Life Guards. We trust, therefore, that if the authorities decline to move in the matter, some independent member of the House of Commons will, with a praiseworthy sensitiveness for the honour both of her Majesty and the Army, call the attention of Parliament to the subject. In conclusion we would suggest that it is desirable that the Captain should be, not a civilian, but a military peer like the Gold Stick, for there is a palpable absurdity in entrusting the personal safety of the Sovereign to a mere ministerial functionary, "that never set a squadron in the field, nor the division of a battle knows more than a spinster."

It is said that Germany once more feels alarmed at the rapidity with which France is recovering from the disasters of the late war. In spite of political troubles, consequent on the introduction of a new Constitution, of squabbles between Clericals and Liberals which menace the existence of the Republic, and of a violent controversy respecting the prerogatives of the Chambers, considerable progress has been made in the way of Army organization. General Berthaut a short time ago replaced General de Cissey at the War Office, where he inspires with confidence Marshal MacMahon and his colleagues, and pursues with unabated vigour the colossal work commenced by his predecessor. He has taken an important step by determining that henceforth the men of the second portion of the contingent shall serve for one year instead of for six months. It appears that the financial condition of the country is such that this addition to the standing Army can be supported. For several years after the war the second portion of the contingent was not called out at all; then it was called out for six months; now it is to be called out for a year. The first portion of the annual contingent serves five years, and it was felt that the difference of the time of service of the two portions was too great. More than one attempt was made during the last Session to induce the Chamber to reduce the time of service in the Active Army from five to three years, as such reduction would do away with the necessity of having two portions of the contingent. It would be possible for all the able-bodied conscripts to serve for three years in the Army without the Estimates being exceeded. General Trochu before he retired from public life expressed himself strongly in favour of the three years' term. He said that the soldier can become thoroughly acquainted with his duty in three years, and that once the private has nothing more to learn he becomes bored and falls into bad habits. A recent discussion in the Chamber of Deputies shows that the short period has many supporters, and it was only owing to the interference of M. Gambetta, who considered a change undesirable for the moment, that the Government was able to resist with success a motion brought forward by a Radical deputy. The Chambers have done a good deal in the way of reporting on the serious question of non-commissioned officers. At present the inducements to non-commissioned officers to remain in the Army are so trifling, when compared with the advantages to be reaped by steady men in civil life, that they invariably leave their corps directly their time of service expires. This is considered very detrimental to the Army. In a report on this question, M. Gambetta pointed out that the Army is distasteful to non-commmissioned officers, because they are not allowed proper accommodation in barracks; they have no place for repose or for work, no place for mess; they are badly paid, dressed like privates, and are so constantly on duty that they have no time for improving themselves. A non-commissioned officer has no more liberty than the private with whom he lives. He is subjected to the same regulations and the same punishments. Even after re-engaging, he cannot marry, and he has no possibility of ameliorating his financial position. In a word, he is placed too low in the military scale, and consequently does not inspire the respect to which his position really entitles him. He enjoys, however, considerable authority and constant responsibility. As for authority, a French Corporal has more power in dealing with an offender than an English Captain. It is clear that the Chambers, in order to retain non-commissioned officers under the colours, will have to impose further sacrifices on the country, and to better the condition of a class of men essentially necessary. It will be impossible to reduce the time of service in the Active Army until a way of retaining Sergeants and Corporals is hit upon. There is a school for non-commissioned officers of Infantry at Avor, one for the Cavalry at Saumur, and also schools for Artillery and Engineers; but the country must act generously towards men turned out by these establishments, or they will slip back into civil life. As regards the recruitment of officers, we learn that the various schools contain more pupils than ever, not that the life of the French officer is possessed of many charms. He has no barrack accommodation and no mess-room; he is under paid, and constant calls are made on his slender means. But a good many young men prefer going in for the epaulette to running the chance of having to serve in the ranks for five years. Promotion, too, is slow, and something must be done to quicken its progress. The question has now been before Parliament for the last five years, but no decision has been arrived at, so difficult is it to get out of a rut and to struggle against acquired rights. The number of superior officers in the French Army is out of all proportion to the effectives, and contrasts strangely with other Armies. In the way of instruction considerable progress has been made in the French Army, where the officers are now, perhaps, over-worked. In the Infantry a new battalion drill, to meet the requirements of the times, has been introduced and studied, and there will be no great difficulty in remedying some minor defects revealed by practice. A change has also been effected in the Cavalry manœuvres, and we are assured that in the event of another European war that arm will play as brilliant a part as in the palmy days of the first Empire. Great attention has also been paid to the Artillery, and a large quantity of guns on a new system—steel breech-loaders—are being cast. It is admitted by the *Avenir Militaire* and by various French military critics that the Autumn Manœuvres last year witnessed a great number of errors committed, but it is hoped that next autumn similar faults will be avoided, and that experience will not have been thrown away. In future the officers in command of army corps will have the direction of the Commissariat, and not be dependent upon the Intendance, as of old. At the last Autumn Manœuvres two classes of the Reserve were called out, and these men helped to swell the companies to something like the effective they will represent in the event of war being declared. Considerable progress, too, appears to have been made in the organization of the Territorial Army during the last year, but as yet none of the men belonging to this force have been called out for anything more serious than a muster.

The avidity with which the daily papers have swallowed any rumours, however vague, tending to detract from the efficiency of the Navy, has, apparently, induced some unscrupulous persons to invent scares. It is plain that the supply has been fully equal to the demand, for scarcely a week has passed for many months without some "yarn" being set afloat. When the numerous supply of break-downs, many of which were invented by these ingenious vendors of news, rendered the accounts a trifle flat, and when constant contradictions exposed the untrustworthiness of their origin, the demand probably fell off. But the sensationalists were equal to the occasion. First, they spread the statement that the Orontes was in a most unfit condition to proceed to sea, and it was not until the Admiralty ordered a special survey of the vessel and let the result be publicly known, that people who believe all they see "in the papers" were fully satisfied that there was no foundation for the alarming character of the accounts given of her defective crank-shaft. Checkmated again, the artful and knowing inventors seem to have decided to go further a-field. In fact, they went right out to sea and cooked up rumours of the losses of vessels that had been out of sight of land for some time, and of which there was little chance of hearing anything for days, thus causing many who had friends on board to be in the greatest trouble and suspense. The troopship Tamar was the first ship chosen for total loss with all hands, and when she turned up all right, the Indian troopship Crocodile, containing hundreds of people, of whom their friends had only just taken an affectionate farewell at Portsmouth, was reported to have foundered in the Bay of Biscay. Of course when application was made at the Admiralty, nothing could be given in the way of positive contradiction to the rumour, for their Lordships have not the powers some lay claim to, of being able to follow the movements of ships in the Bay of Biscay. They could do no more than give the date of her being due at Malta, and there she arrived all well, though she had met with bad weather. But in the interval, while the rumour was being repeated and commented upon in the largest type, who can tell the agony suffered by some of those who were left behind, and feared that those dear to them had perished? When we look at the matter in this light we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that anyone could be found so base as to spread such rumours unless he firmly believed in their truth. But it is strangely suspicious when we remember how continuous has been the propagation of these false alarms. And even yet we do not appear to have reached the end of them. Once more a new line has been adopted, and having exhausted all the perils consequent on the use of steam, and the fury of the elements, it has now come to mutiny. That is the very latest yarn, and the Shah is the victim. One would have thought that that unfortunate ship had already been made to do enough duty in the break-down line to satisfy the most ardent searchers after news without attempting to take away the character of her crew. Yet we have been gravely told that her delay at Gibraltar was attributed to that cause. Unless they take to blowing up the magazines, there is now little in the way of novelty for the sensation-monger to offer as a startling piece of news.

The newly-appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Captain Francis Sullivan, has seen considerable service afloat, and being the youngest Captain of his year excepting one, has a good prospect of reaching the highest rank in the Service. He has received four medals and a clasp for active service, and is a C.B.

It may be interesting, as showing the rate of promotion on the Captains' List during the last sixteen years, to point out that Captain F. H. Stirling, who heads the list on January 1, 1877, was the junior Captain on January 1, 1861.

It would seem that we have now heard the last of the clerical disputes of the London. Captain G. L. Sulivan is again on full pay, and has decided to withdraw from the action for libel against the *Western Morning News*, the case having been, as that paper puts it, "amicably arranged on terms mutually satisfactory." We are very glad to hear it.

From Zanzibar to Malta is a long way to go for hospital treatment, yet we hear that that voyage has been made by mail steamers by Navigating Lieutenant Nankivell, of the London, as the state of his health rendered his removal from Zanzibar necessary.

Captain B. G. Hall, R.M.A., has been reappointed Military Instructor for a further term of two years.

By the promotion of Rear-Admiral Lord Gilford to flag rank, a vacancy was caused on the list of paid Aide-de-camps to the Queen, to which Captain Brandreth will now be advanced.

Lieutenant A. J. Farquharson, R.N., has been sent to hospital at Malta, owing to his having fractured his collar-bone while playing at football.

We notice the Boxer, screw gun-vessel, lately commissioned for the West Coast of Africa, has been obliged to put into Devonport with disabled machinery, which is likely to detain her there some time. Scarcely a vessel is now commissioned without some such accident happening. We are afraid to say how long the Shah was detained at Portsmouth, and the case of the Danae is too recent to be forgotten. Has cheap machinery anything to do with all this? We have heard it stated that some firms are notorious for their indifferent work, while others, who are more expensive, never give dissatisfaction. It is strange how the boilers of the Hercules have lasted. She has been almost perpetually in commission for eight years, and they are only now worn out, while other ships cannot continue to make theirs last over four. The Druid, corvette, if we mistake not, used hers up in one commission in the West Indies, and those on board the Invincible, which has spent the greater portion of her time in the Mediterranean, have lasted not much longer.

In another column we insert a letter in reference to the recent court-martial upon Sergeant Hill, of the Marines. From comments which have been made on the case in the daily papers there seems to be a feeling that there has been a miscarriage of justice. We have satisfied ourselves, by reference to the prisoner's counsel, that the statements contained in the letter are "perfectly correct."

The unfortunate seaman who was washed overboard from the Devastation in the gale she lately experienced was not lost for want of willing hands ready to make the attempt to save him. Staff Commander Cole and a number of other volunteers quickly offered their services as a lifeboat's crew; but the Captain at once saw that to lower a boat from such a construction in such a sea would have been madness.

We hear that it is probable that the Ready, which was ordered to be detained at Gibraltar on her homeward voyage from the South-East Coast of America, will not now be attached to the Mediterranean Station, as was at one time contemplated, but will come to England to pay off. She was commissioned at Chatham in April, 1873.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Seymour, is expected to arrive at Gibraltar from Lisbon about the end of this month.

Now that the Admiralty have very wisely removed from the summary of effective men-of-war in the "Navy List" the worn-out ironclads, such as the Royal Oak, Ocean, and others, they would do well to extend their researches still further to our unarmoured men-of-war, many of which are, in reality, as effectually relegated to harbour service as any of the ironclads above mentioned. We notice the Jason corvette and Hannibal line-of-battle ship, with their machinery removed, both retained among the list of steam-vessels of the Fleet, though the inconsistency of this is apparent; and the officials at Whitehall must know only too well that of frigates, the Forte, Terrible, and Bristol; of corvettes, the Racoon, Clio, Satellite, Scylla, and Rattlesnake; of sloops, the Cameleon, Greyhound, Perseus, Rinaldo, Rosario, and Star, not to mention others, are in far too rotten a condition ever to be worth repair. To keep such ships among the list of our effective Navy only deludes people into imagining that we have a larger Fleet than we actually possess.

We hear that his Majesty the King of Italy has been pleased to nominate Commander Cameron, C.B., an Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

A correspondent in Victoria has favoured us with a letter, which appears in another column, pointing out the introduction of a novelty as regards the bestowal upon the sons of colonists of the naval cadetships annually placed at the disposal of the colony by the Imperial Government. It will be seen that his Excellency the Governor is an ardent admirer of competition even among schoolboys of tender age. That system was lately tried by the Admiralty, and failed to give satisfaction, and it would appear advisable that in obtaining candidates for her Majesty's Service, whether at home or in the colonies, uniformity of method should be observed.

Captain Brandreth, late of the Excellent, has arrived at Sheerness, and assumed the duties of Superintendent of the yard.

It is satisfactory to find officers voluntarily studying to render themselves efficient for particular duties scarcely within the usual requirements of the Service, and the announcement that Lieutenant Cresswell, R.N., Lieutenant Innes, R.M.L.I., and Paymaster Moorman, R.N., who are now employed in the squadron engaged in the suppression of slavery on the East Coast of Africa, have passed an examination in the Suahili language.

Mr. L. J. Kirkness, R.N., late Secretary to Rear-Admiral Luard, has arrived in England to take up his appointment as Secretary to Vice-Admiral Hornby, on his being selected for the Mediterranean command.

The plan of lighting ships as proposed by Captain Colomb, who has given much attention to this question, was to have been introduced on board the Alexandra, but at the last moment it was decided to adhere to the system generally adopted throughout the Service.

Captain Morgan Singer, of the torpedo ship Vesuvius, recently received instructions to place himself in communication with the Siege Operations Committee, and to afford the members any assistance that he might be able.

The existing regulations under which speed trials at the measured mile are made will shortly be cancelled. The whole matter has been for some little time under consideration, and new instructions will be issued, in which will be embodied the suggestions of Captain Waddilove, to which we recently alluded.

The Royal Humane Society has received from the Admiralty a statement of the gallantry displayed by Lieutenant Osborne, of the Narcissus, in saving the life, under great difficulty, of a seaman who had fallen overboard at Woosung.

The appointment of additional medical officer to the flagship on the China Station, now held by Fleet-Surgeon G. B. Hill, for special service in connection with the Lock Hospitals in Japan, is, we believe, likely soon to be abolished. It is proposed to hand over the charge of these hospitals to the Japanese Government, and it is probable that a higher class of native medical practitioner than hitherto employed in this department will be placed in charge in future.

We hear that Dr. Morier, Surgeon of the Antelope, has applied for permission to resign his commission in her Majesty's Service, and that the Admiralty telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean that this officer might be discharged forthwith.

The active interest evinced by the First Lord of the Admiralty in the question of Reserves for the Navy soon after his taking office, and the establishment of the Second Class Royal Naval Reserve, has been crowned with unexampled success. For very many years it was impossible to maintain the Reserve at its full strength, but by some judicious modification of certain rules, and by the formation of another class which, while in no way interfering with the recruiting for the first class, yet opened the door to the entry of another type of seafaring man who though of undoubted value as the rough material was not qualified for the original Royal Naval Reserve, a considerable increase in strength has been gained. Not only has the First Class increased in numbers, but the Second Class is now up to its full complement, and we understand that all entries are to be temporarily stopped. This is more than the most sanguine expected.

Some weeks since we stated that there was a probability of the Controller's Department being strengthened by the creation of new appointments, namely, travelling Inspectors of Machinery under construction at private engine works. This step has now been taken, and two gentlemen have been selected to fill these duties. It was probably anticipated that naval Engineers would have been given these appointments, but possibly some late performances afloat, the repeated cautions received at the Reserves, and the removal in one week of two officers of this class from their ships for neglect, may have somewhat shaken the confidence of those at Whitehall. It is to be hoped that this new arrangement may prevent imperfectly-constructed machinery from being placed on board her Majesty's ships in future.

Commander Lawrence Ching, now studying at the Royal Naval College, has, we hear, applied for foreign leave of absence with the view of accepting a temporary appointment under a foreign flag. The question of allowing officers on the Active List to accept employment of this nature is likely to come before Parliament early in the ensuing Session.

In a letter occupying three columns of small type in the *Times* of yesterday, Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., discusses "Naval Administration." One matter for which he seeks a remedy is the ignorance of Parliament and the public of the services upon which our ships are employed, and he advocates an annual report on this subject being laid before Parliament for the information of the taxpayers. He then complains that the strength of the numbers borne in the Fleet has not been reduced, although we have been provided with such constructions as the Dreadnought, which requires so few men. He seems forgetful that it was much more easy to quickly obtain men capable of doing duty on board ships of the old type, and that to efficiently men our modern war machines and fight modern guns, carefully trained men are requisite. How could any sudden increase of such men be obtained on an emergency if we cut down our standing navy to the lowest ebb? He then discusses our present ironclad navy, and finds fault with the variety of its classes. In this the Navy will agree with him, though it may feel some surprise at the quarter from which the complaint now comes. Our insufficient docking accommodation is then dwelt upon, and, finally, he makes a strong appeal for the Engineer class, which will, doubtless, be accepted with thankfulness.

An appeal having been made to our "fairness" in letting both sides be heard, we have inserted a letter from a petty officer respecting the new order as to the wearing of uniform. We see no reason for altering our views as expressed last week. Indeed, there is much in the letter of our correspondent which leads us to believe that the order has not been issued too soon. If it be true that every man worth his salt puts on civilian clothes "an hour after landing from his ship," it is evident that the most respectable portion of the Service is simply doing its utmost to lower the uniform by leaving only those dressed in it who are not worth their salt. Officers are not allowed to wear plain clothes at all times when on shore on leave, and why should petty officers and men expect permission to do so?

The Infantry regiments to proceed abroad during the season 1877-78 will, we understand, be selected from among the following, viz.:—The 1st Battalion 1st Foot, 2nd Battalion 2nd Foot, 2nd Battalion 5th Foot, 2nd Battalion 8th Foot, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, 1st Battalion 19th Foot, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, 88th Foot, and 100th Foot. The positions held by the different corps on the home service roster is as follows, viz.:—1st Battalion 1st, twenty-seventh—returned from India November 11, 1870; 2nd Battalion 2nd, first—returned from Bermuda November 15, 1866; 2nd Battalion 5th, third—returned from Mauritius July, 1867; 2nd Battalion 8th, sixth—returned from Jamaica July 3, 1867; 2nd Battalion 10th, forty-fifth—returned from India February 19, 1873; 1st Battalion 19th, forty-first—returned from India December 26, 1871; 2nd Battalion 24th, forty-third—returned from India January 3, 1873; 88th, thirty—returned from India December 21, 1870; and 100th, ninth—returned from Canada November 11, 1868.

The troubles of the members of the Commissariat and Transport are great indeed, and it is only through united action that any amelioration of them can be hoped for. Lord Eustace Cecil, the Surveyor-General of Ordnance—who, we are pleased to say, is improving in health—has, it is understood, had the report of the Haliburton Committee submitted to him, but seems to question his responsibility with regard thereto. The unfortunate Commissariat officers are, therefore, left without a champion. The whole body of War Office clerks would appear to be working against them, and they have apparently no person to whom they can reasonably appeal. Their position is not a comfortable one for them, neither is the prospect encouraging for the country, which should by this time know into what innumerable difficulties civilian influence will lead it. There is some satisfaction in knowing that we have as Secretary of State for War a Minister whose determination to convince himself is proverbial, and who happily leans for advice to the military rather than the civilian officials.

The troop falling vacant in the Royal Dragoons cannot be filled regimentally, the senior subaltern not yet having qualified. We trust, therefore, to find one of the subalterns of those most unfortunate regiments—the 19th, 20th, and 21st Hussars—offered his step by selection. The senior subaltern in the Cavalry of the Line is Lieutenant Wynter, 16th Lancers, but he is obtaining his troop consequent on the augmentation of his regiment. This will place Lieutenant Fisher, 21st Hussars, who entered the Service September 9, 1864, at the head of the list, the second place being occupied by Lieutenant Kenyon-Stow, 19th Hussars, who joined the Army January 3, 1865. Both these officers have undoubted claims, the case of the latter being particularly deserving of attention, he having lost six years service by "reduction." As it is well known that both officers would accept promotion, it would be but an appreciable act were the present vacancy offered to one or the other of them.

That progress is essentially necessary to obtain sound perfection hardly requires elucidation, but we fear that such is not sufficiently in favour with that branch of the State to which is entrusted the guidance of our military affairs. There are many matters under the control of the Discipline or Horse Guards branch of the War Office which we think demand attention, some perhaps a speedy settlement. Has the recruiting question received a favourable solution? Have we yet a recognised system of tactics? We fear the important unit or foundation-stone is still a subject of divided opinion, perhaps contention. Is the present system of regimental interior economy all that can be desired? Is not the machinery of our military law susceptible of improvement? Are not its wheels slightly cloggy? If we turn to the Administrative or Surveyor-General's Department of the War Office, we notice much in its construction which we fear we must designate as faulty. We notice two extensive branches in this department—viz., the Financial Secretary's, and the Accountant-General's; we confess that we have long endeavoured, and without effect, to obtain a satisfactory solution as to why these departments were admitted within the walls of the War Office. We are well aware that the Financial Secretary is the representative of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, but we are at a loss to understand the necessity of such representation if their Lordships resided at a distance from London. To save time and prevent delay such representation could be well understood, but a comparatively very short stroll divides Pall Mall from Downing-street. The Department of the Accountant-General we think eccentrically singular; it prepares the Army Estimates, and demands and receives the supply voted for these Estimates by her Majesty's Parliament. This would appear, perhaps, to be within the capacity denoted by its appellation; but when we understand that this same department audits the Army Estimates, or rather audits its own expenditure, we cannot be considered out of place if we remark that this department has been allowed to exceed the limit of its strict official capacity. Further, when we understand that the heads of the Finance and Account branches are accustomed to make themselves heard within the walls of the War Office, we cannot but conjecture that the cause may proceed from factious opposition only, which would possibly be effectually removed by the return of the one department to the Treasury and of the other to the Board of Audit, reducing the War Office to what it should be, the administrative office of the Army. With the system at present in force we ought perhaps to be only too thankful for the small amount that is, or rather that is allowed to be, done; but we think that something more than a positive degree is desirable when other degrees of excellence are obtainable.

Among the General officers for whom commands are to be provided in April next we may mention Major-General the Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B., for some time Military Secretary to Lord Strathnairn, and afterwards Deputy Quartermaster-General in Ireland. It is considered probable that General Smyth will return to the scene of his former labours—Ireland.

Colonel R. M. Laffan, Royal Engineers, has accepted the Governorship of Bermuda, with which we have more than once associated his name. Colonel Laffan will shortly arrive home from Gibraltar, where he is now acting as commanding Royal Engineer, and will proceed out to the West Indies early in the spring to relieve Major-General Lefroy. It has been made a rule that the Bermuda Governorship shall be filled by an Artilleryman and Engineer by turns, the officers of both the Ordnance corps thus having a chance of obtaining the highly desirable appointment.

How many officers have been decorated with the Cross of the Star of India in recognition of their Mutiny services? Many there were whose names were brought prominently to notice, but who obtained no manner of reward. The 1st instant might have been made a fitting occasion for some of the disappointed ones, who have since attained higher rank, to have been made members of an Order which, but for their exertions, it is reasonable to suppose would never have been instituted. But it is not too late, even yet, for justice to be done. It is the general impression in official quarters that the forthcoming anniversary of her Majesty's birthday is to be marked by the distribution of Bath honours, and we would suggest that a Star of India gazette be published at the same time, and that it include the names of some of those whose claims have lately been overlooked. There is a vast field for selection, and between this and the end of May there would be ample time for such an examination of services to be made as would leave no room for further discontent. As we pointed out last week, India was won by the sword; and seeing that it will be by power of arms we shall require to maintain our footing there, we ought not to show a disinclination to bestow honours where the honours are the more fairly deserved.

Much sympathy is expressed for Colonel A. A. Nelson, C.B., who we lately announced had handed in his resignation of his appointment as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Gibraltar. Colonel Nelson only went out to Gibraltar in October, 1873, and had made a large body of friends there, all of whom testify to his many excellent qualities, social and professional, and deplore the loss which has compelled him to withdraw before the expiration of his term.

L'Avenir Militaire contains an article on floor scrubbing, which furnishes us with some interesting information. Several systems have recently been tried, such as waxing, washing, and cleaning by means of sand or sawdust. The War Minister has decided in favour of sawdust. So far so well. But it seems that the soldier is to pay not only for the new instruments required, but also for the daily supply of sawdust. This additional burden, says *L'Avenir Militaire*, will fall very heavily on the scanty pay of the men, which only amounts to twenty-two centimes (about 2½d.). And with these twenty-two centimes the Captain of the company has to procure for his mess bread for the soup, vegetables, and the condiments necessary for two meals; sugar, coffee, oil for the lamps, and blacking to mark necessaries; the *sabots* of the cook have also to be paid for, and the salary of the hair-dresser and washerwoman met; the ingredients for cleaning belts, buttons, weapons, boots, &c., must be procured, and cooking utensils renewed from time to time. In fact, it is so difficult already to make both ends meet that French Captains are distracted from military studies, and have to pass much time in trying to regulate the economy of the soldiers' mess so as to keep the company out of debt. It is too bad to add sawdust to the other items for which the men are called upon to pay. According to the *Avenir* the new War Minister is turning in a vicious circle.

The following officers employed as Adjutants of Auxiliary Forces complete their five years' service in the course of the present year, viz.:—Captain M. C. Newall, R.A., 1st A.B. East York Artillery Volunteers, January 29; Captain R. Upcher, 24th Foot, 3rd Norfolk R.V.C., February 10; Captain G. H. Woodward, 2nd Foot, 40th Lancashire R.V.C., March 8; Captain E. J. Jekyll, 64th Foot, 1st A.B. Bedford R.V., April 10; Captain J. M. Batten, 8th Foot, 1st A.B. Dorset R.V., April 23; Brevet Major J. D. Dyson-Laurie, 34th Foot, 1st Royal Middlesex Militia, May 11; Captain Mackenzie, 78th Foot, Highland Rifle Militia, May 22; Captain W. P. L. Lewes, 51st Foot, 1st A.B. Pembroke R.V., July 2; Captain H. Currie, 79th Foot, 1st A.B. Dumbarton R.V., September 18; Captain H. D. Evans, R.A., 3rd A.B. Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, October 1; Captain W. A. Warren, R.A., 1st A.B. Cheshire Artillery Volunteers, October 3; Captain A. R. Cruikshank, R.A., 1st A.B. Argyllshire Artillery Volunteers, October 26; Captain E. W. Sandys, R.A., Royal Lancashire Artillery Militia, November 20; Captain H. Burge, 47th Foot, 1st Lanark R.V.C., December 6.

In consequence of the unauthorised statements which have been published regarding the sanitary condition of the War Office, her Majesty has commanded a Commission to inspect the premises and report thereon. The Commission, consisting of Sir William Jenner, M.D., Sir. W. W. Muir, M.D., Chief of the Medical Department of the Army, Dr. Seaton, and Mr. Noel, M.P. (who was accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Mitford) visited the two houses on Wednesday. On Saturday the Commission will again assemble and make a final inspection of the buildings, after which a report will be drawn up and presented to her Majesty. It would be premature to offer an opinion on the probable issue of an investigation, but the names composing the Commission are a sufficient guarantee that the work will be ably and thoroughly performed.—*Lancet.*

We *(Irish Times)* understand that Major Harbord, half pay late 7th Fusiliers, will be relieved in his appointment as gunnery instructor at Cork in July next, when he will have completed seven years' service on the Staff in this country. The same journal says: "Brevet Major W. Paterson, half pay, late 63rd Regt., is to be permitted to retain his appointment as Professor of Military Surveying at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for an indefinite period, irrespective of the seven years' arrangement."

A war game was played at the Club House, Aldershot, on Thursday last, the following being the general idea:—An army corps moving on London *viâ* Edenbridge and Westerham detaches a force (red) to cover a force (blue) which is advancing on that place from the direction of Dorking. No signallers allowed nor carriage by road for Infantry. Players: Blue—Major Haldane, 64th Foot; Red—Capt. Poole, R.H.A. Umpire: Col. Wood, V.C., C.B., A.Q.M.G. Assist. Umpires: Capts. G. Hart and Hood, and Brigade-Major Cardew, D.A.Q.M.G.

The Army.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. Our attention has been drawn to a paragraph which appeared in the last issue of a new publication called *Truth* relative to the King's Dragoon Guards. It is so absurd that none connected with the Army would for a moment credit it; but as it has been copied into several non-professional papers, it is but right that the statements should be refuted. *Truth* says that the late colonel of the King's Dragoon Guards "has left that once fine Cavalry regiment in a most deplorable condition. We hear that although the regiment is the first of its class on the list for active service, there are not more than one hundred men and horses fit and ready to take the field." Now, the regiment is not the "first of its class," either as a dragoon or a "medium" Cavalry regiment, for active service, both the Carabiniers and 17th Lancers coming before it. The total strength of the regiment is 384 horses, and of that number it is at the present time but two short, which leaves 382. Deducting six men and six horses detached at Canterbury, Aldershot, and Sandhurst, the regiment can turn out, mounted, 342 non-commissioned officers and men, both horses and men dismissed, and ready for service. *Truth* states, in addition to the deficiency in men and horses, there are eleven officers short on the roll-call. The falseness of this statement is evident, as reference to the "Army List," published by authority, will show that the regiment is only five subalterns short.

4th Dragoon Guards. Col. Chaplin, who has retired upon half pay from the command, has been thirty and a-half years in the Service, all of which he has spent upon full pay. On first joining in May, 1846, he took up duty with the 3rd Light Dragoons, obtaining his lieutenancy Oct. 3, 1848. In the October following he effected an exchange to the 3rd Dragoon Guards, in which he at length—April 1, 1859—became major. He left the 3rd for the 4th Dragoon Guards Feb. 20, 1863, by exchange with the late Col. T. L. Mayne, and on Col. Shute, C.B., becoming a major-gen. in Dec., 1871, he succeeded to the command of the Royal Irish, having been the first officer appointed to the lieut.-colonelcy of a regiment under the non-purchase regulations. As to Col. Chaplin's successor, it is known that the vacancy will be filled by selection from the General List. Report has named Brevet Lieut.-Col. Craigie, but there exist very good reasons for doubting whether such a promotion would be desirable, Col. Craigie being an ex-Indian officer. At any rate, if Col. Craigie is selected, it will be a surprise for his regiment.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. When Capt. Maunsell retires, his troop will have to be given outside the regiment, the senior subaltern not yet having qualified.

3rd Hussars. Lieut. Kelly has applied for leave to England.

4th Hussars. Vet.-Surg. Matthews, appointed in place of Vet.-Surg. Paton, deceased, has been doing duty with the regiment at Rawul Pindee since Mr. Paton's departure; he was for some time in veterinary charge of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry.

6th Dragoons. Surg.-Major Clarke, in medical charge, is in readiness to embark for India.

7th Hussars. The annual school treat was held on Monday evening at Edinburgh, the warm clothing (the gift of Col. Hale) and the toys and prizes off the Christmas-tree being distributed by the colonel.

8th Hussars. Capt. Bell, recently promoted from the 5th Lancers, has been appointed commandant of the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Cavalry, vice Capt. Barrow, 19th Hussars, appointed Brigade-Major of Cavalry in Ireland.

9th Lancers. Capt. the Hon. H. Legge has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate, and is expected home on Monday in H.M.S. Serapis.

11th Hussars. Paymr. (Major) Dyer has sailed for India in H.M.S. Malabar, to rejoin from leave.

14th Hussars. The death is announced of Capt. the Hon. J. St. V. de Saumarez, late of the regiment, second and youngest son of Lord de Saumarez, at Amélieles-Bains, Pyrénées Orientales. The deceased joined the regiment as cornet, March 29, 1864; became lieut., April 17, 1866; capt., March 29, 1869; and retired by sale of his commission in Dec., 1872.

16th Lancers. Brevet Major Goldie is expected to arrive home from India in H.M.S. Serapis, which sailed on the 19th ultimo. Lieut. Aylmer had to precede the regiment to England by mail steamer in order to appear before a medical board.

17th Lancers. The regimental Masonic lodge was held at the Wellington Hotel, Aldershot, on Tuesday last, when Lieut. Brown was installed W.M. for the ensuing year, and Lieut. de Visme, 8th Hussars, raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

19th Hussars. Although Brevet Lieut.-Col. Craigie has been named for the command of the 4th Dragoon Guards, the fact of his being an ex-Indian officer would seem to militate against his chances, and in the regiment the report is certainly not given credence to. Surg.-Major Atkinson has relieved Surg.-Major Burland in medical charge.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The *Irish Times* announces that "Lieut. J. T. Bury, who has been employed as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., at Aldershot, accompanies the general to India, where he is proceeding to assume command of a division of the Bombay Army."

Major F. Duncan, lately in command of the Artillery in Jamaica, and for several years in charge of the Royal Artillery Records, has joined the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness as a Capt. Instr.

The *Whitehall Review* says, "It will be gratifying to the officers of the old Indian Artillery and Engineers to learn that the India Office is not indisposed to sanction the adoption of special means with a view of creating promotion, which has for the last few years been almost at a standstill."

Capt. M. H. Saward, C Brig. R.H.A. (late Bengal), has applied for leave to England from India.

Lieut. W. L. Davidson, B Brig. R.H.A., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Reid, 4th Brig. (late Bombay), has been posted to Kirkee.

Vet.-Surg. A. Bostock, 9th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate, and is expected home on Monday in H.M.S. Serapis.

Capts. J. F. Meiklejohn and L. W. Taylor, F Brig. R.H.A. (late Bengal), are expected home from India on Monday in H.M.S. Serapis.

Lieut. T. Mayhew, commanding No. 1 Mountain Battery, Sind Frontier Force, has passed the second standard examination in the Sindhi language.

Lieut. C. Longridge, 6th Brig., is retiring from the Service.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. L. A. Simmons, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications and Director of Works at the War Office, accompanied by Col. Nugent, Deputy Director, Gen. Menabrea, and other Italian officers, visited Chatham on Wednesday, and made his annual inspection of the Corps of Royal Engineers, the School of Military Engineering, &c. On arrival at Brompton Barracks, the visitors were received with a general salute, the whole of the officers and men of the corps having been drawn up on the parade, under the command of Col. Stokes, C.B., the Commandant, and Lieut.-Col. Cox, Superintendent of Military Discipline. The corps were afterwards inspected and put through some movements, but the proceedings were cut short by a heavy downfall of rain. In the afternoon a variety of experiments were made in the Royal Engineer field works, in the presence of Gen. Simmons and the visitors. The experiments included the destruction of stockades, earthworks, railway metals, &c., with gun cotton. They also inspected some model batteries, redoubts, &c., in the Royal Engineer Park. During the experiments an observatory, some 200ft. high, made with scaffold poles, toppled to the ground through the giving way of a rotten rope; and a number of men had a narrow escape, owing to a heavy piece of railway metal being thrown into their midst by the force of an explosion. Fortunately, in neither case was any one hurt.

The Gibraltar correspondent of the *Western Morning Mercury* writes from Gibraltar on the 5th inst.:—"Lieut. Buckle, R.E., with his tiny yacht, the Ariel, and a party of friends had a narrow escape during the late storms. They had made an excursion to Ceuta, on the African coast, and on the return were delayed awhile in the Straits for want of wind, which, however, came on presently in a very excessive quantity. But for his clever management of the little craft she and all on board must have perished. Finding it impossible for a time to lie at anchor, they had, after attempting it, to make sail, and meanwhile some of the party made for shore in a boat. The boat was smashed against the rocks, but the occupants without serious hurt were able to clamber on to the breakwater. Lieut. Verner, Rifle Brigade, who considerably surprised the guard as he came out of the deeps, then made his way to the Dockyard to report to Capt. M'Crea the position of the Ariel. He at once sent off the Shah's lifeboat and a cutter from the Express, and they soon brought the Ariel in all right. Once Mr. Buckle was actually washed off his little craft, but was able to grasp a chain, by which he held on until his companions were able to drag him on board."

Major and Brevet Col. G. D. Prichard has been granted leave from India to England for one year, on private affairs.

Grenadier Guards. The sheriffs have fixed the 29th inst., at the gaol of Newgate, for the execution of Private M. M'Connon, sentenced to death at the Central Criminal Court last week for the murder of Noah Johnson.

1st or Royal Scots. Lieut. Smith has been appointed assist.-instr. of musketry to the 2nd Batn.

2nd Queen's. Lieut. Adams, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. Alban, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed second wing subaltern of the 7th Bombay N.I., on probation.

3rd Buffs. Capt. O'Brien joins the 2nd Batn. on exchange from the 82nd Foot. Lieut. E. W. Howey, 1st Batn., died at Ripplewood, Collington, Hereford, on the 8th inst. The deceased entered the Army April 24, 1869, and became lieut., Aug. 2, 1871.

4th King's Own. Capt. Stehelin joins the 1st Batn., on exchange from the 19th Foot. Lieut. Baker, 1st Batn., has returned to Gibraltar from leave in England.

5th Fusiliers. Brevet Major Creagh, 1st Batn., sailed for India on the 12th inst., in H.M.S. Malabar, to rejoin head-quarters from the depôt.

7th Fusiliers. Lieut. Nicholson and Sub-Lieut. M'Kinstry, 2nd Batn., have sailed for India in H.M.S. Malabar.

8th King's. Capt. Egerton and Lieuts. Brown and Thompson, 1st Batn., are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Malabar to rejoin head-quarters—Capt. Egerton and Lieut. Thompson from the depôt, and Lieut. Brown from leave.

9th Regiment. Major D. H. M'Barnet, of the New Zealand Militia and late capt. 2nd Batn., died last month at Sandon, near Wellington, New Zealand. Major M'Barnet served with the 79th Highlanders in the Crimea from June 3, 1855; including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (wounded in the trenches, Aug. 24), assaults of June 18 and Sept. 8, and expedition to Kertch and Yenekale (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). He joined the Army Jan. 24, 1853; became lieut., Aug. 11, 1854; capt., Sept. 7, 1855; and retiring in 1867, settled in New Zealand, and was appointed major in the local Militia, Nov. 20, 1868. Brevet Major Burland, 2nd Batn., is expected to arrive home from India in H.M.S. Serapis. Lieut. Farley, 2nd Batn., is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Malabar, to join on exchange from the 1st Batn.

11th Regiment. Capt. Smyth, 2nd Batn., has been ordered to the depôt in place of Capt. Street, ordered to head-quarters.

14th Regiment. A correspondent points out that "Capt. Borton is the only captain (not promoted from the ranks) who was in the Crimea in 1854 now serving, without brevet rank, and without a chance of obtaining it for some years. This officer was passed over for his company under the purchase system, no less than eighteen times."

15th Regiment. Lieut. Inglefield, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, to appear before a medical board, and is expected to arrive at Portsmouth on Monday in H.M.S. Serapis.

16th Regiment. Capt. Harden is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn. on promotion.

17th Regiment. Capt. Richards remains with the 2nd Batn. on promotion.

18th Royal Irish. Capt. Milner remains with the 2nd Batn. on promotion.

19th Regiment. The following officers are expected to arrive home from India with the 2nd Batn. in H.M.S. Serapis on Monday next, viz.:—Col. Chippindall, C.B., Majors Barrett and Anderson; Brevet Major Williams; Capts. Iles, Trotter, and Thornhill; Lieuts. Oakes, Cameron, Roche, Langford, Barnard, Burnett, Sharpe, Bruce (adjt.), Halifax, Simpson, Briggs, and Franklin; Paymr. (Capt.) Hughes; Qrmr. Hunt; and Surg.-Major Hefferman. The battalion will be stationed, on arrival, at Parkhurst, whither the depôt companies proceeded from Aldershot on Tuesday to await it. Capt. Hughes is posted to the 1st Batn. on exchange from the 4th Foot.

23rd Fusilers. The following general order has been issued at Gibraltar:—"On the night of Nov. 30, the tender of a Spanish gunboat was upset in a squall near Catalan Bay. It was very dark and stormy at the time, and the position of the wreck was indicated only by the cries of the boatmen; a guard of the 2nd Batn. 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on duty on the Eastern beach, assisted by three Spanish boatmen, with difficulty launched a boat, and, being joined by one of the wrecked crew, who had swam ashore, rescued four exhausted men, who were clinging to the wreck. On reaching the shore it was ascertained that one of the crew was missing; the boat was again put out, and Privates Cox, Dornin, and Kirby, swam about the wreck in search of the missing man, whose body was, however, not recovered till the day following. General Lord Napier of Magdala feels much pride in communicating these details to the garrison. The soldier-like conduct of Sergt. G. Morris and the men of his guard, and especially of Privates Cox, Houghton, Dornin, and Kirby, have merited his Excellency's warm approval, which Major-General Somerset is requested to be so good as to convey to the sergeant and his guard, at the head of the Infantry brigade." The regiment will, it is understood, be robbed of the step consequent upon Capt. Bradshaw's retirement.

22nd Regiment. Lieut. Gordon Cumming, 2nd Batn., has sailed for India in H.M.S. Malabar, to rejoin head-quarters from leave.

25th Regiment. Major Ramsay has sailed for India in H.M.S. Malabar to join the 1st Batn., on promotion from the 2nd Batn.

28th Regiment. Capt. Marsman joins the depôt in April, relieving Capt. Moore-Lane, who is in readiness to embark for Hong-Kong.

32nd Light Infantry. The regiment, on arrival home from the Cape of Good Hope, will be stationed in England. Lieut. Tawke is to vacate his appointment on the Staff at the Cape, and is ordered to return to England with head-quarters.

33rd Regiment. Major Johnstone, who was left at home in command of the depôt on the embarkation of head-quarters, has sailed for India in H.M.S. Malabar to rejoin head-quarters on promotion.

34th Regiment. Capt. James and Lieut. Kelly have sailed in H.M.S. Malabar for India—Capt. James to resume duty on vacating the adjutancy of the 1st Royal Lancashire R.V.C., and Lieut. Kelly to join from the depôt.

39th Regiment. Col. Currie has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. Col. Currie, Capt. Stephens, and Lieut. Le Marchant are expected home from India in H.M.S. Serapis, which sailed on the 19th ult.

43rd Light Infantry. Lieut. Rivett-Carnac is expected home from India on Monday in H.M.S. Serapis.

45th Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Jones has left England for India in H.M.S. Malabar to rejoin from leave.

48th Regiment. Col. Travers has sailed for India in H.M.S. Malabar to resume command from leave. Lieut. Maycock and Qrmr. Knox left Portsmouth at the same time on the expiration of their leave. Capt. Sedley and twenty-five men are to embark next month.

ROYAL MARINES.

Leave of absence has been granted the following officers, viz.:—Lieut. and Adjt. J. H. Sandwith, six weeks; Lieut. C. M. Barham, one month in extension; Capt. W. G. Hale, three months; Lieuts. G. A. Gott, one month in extension; F. Baldwin, one month in extension; A. F. Gatliff, three weeks in extension; and H. M. Abud, one month; Capt. A. G. Anson, fourteen days in extension; Lieut. H. de la P. Beresford, one month; Capt. A. J. Hill, two months; and Lieut. A. B. Shakspear, one month.

Lieut. R. P. Coffin and attendant, together with three privates, are under orders to proceed to the Falkland Islands.

Lieut. A. B. Liardet, R.M.L.I., has been appointed, from the 13th inst., to be musketry instr. to the Mediterranean Fleet, vice Ramsay, appointed assist. musketry instr. to the Portsmouth Division.

Capt. and Brevet Major A. L. Morris, R.M.L.I., has been placed on the Retired List from the 17th inst., under the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Feb. 5, 1872.

50th Queen's Own. We are glad to hear that Lieut. Churchill will obtain the company which will become vacant when Capt. Barker joins the West Kent Militia. Promotion has been so slow in the 50th that the subalterns have to be thankful for the smallest mercies.

51st Light Infantry. Capts. White and Kennett and Lieut. Earle have left for India in H.M.S. Malabar to join head-quarters—Capts. White and Kennett to rejoin from depôt duty, and Lieut. Earle to join on appointment from the Lancashire Artillery Militia.

53rd Regiment. Lieut. Cotton obtains the company vacant by the retirement of Capt. Beckwith.

56th Regiment. Capt. Braine has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

57th Regiment. Capt. Hinxman left England a few days ago for Ceylon, to join head-quarters on promotion from the 10th Foot.

59th Regiment. Major Lacy, Capt. Elias, and Lieuts. Small and Lucas have left for India in H.M.S. Malabar—Major Lacy, Capt. Elias, and Lieut. Lucas to rejoin from leave, and Lieut. Small from the depôt.

60th Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Hinxman has sailed for India in H.M.S. Malabar to assume command of the 4th Batn., which recently arrived at Agra from Ireland. Capt. Byron and Sub-Lieut. Banks, 2nd Batn., also took passage in the Malabar—Capt. Byron to join from depôt duty, and Sub-Lieut. Banks on appointment.

62nd Regiment. Lieut. Hatch and Sub-Lieut. Robertson have sailed for India in H.M.S. Malabar.

63rd Regiment. Major Kinahan, Capt. James, Lieuts. Gronow and Thomas, and Sub-Lieut. Parsons have sailed for India in H.M.S. Malabar—Major Kinahan to rejoin from leave, Capt. James and Lieut. Gronow from depôt duty, and Lieut. Thomas and Sub-Lieut. Parsons to join on appointment.

67th Regiment. Capt. Dunlop has sailed for India in H.M.S. Malabar to join on exchange from the 47th Foot. Lieut. Wardlaw-Ramsay is expected home on Monday in H.M.S. Serapis.

68th Light Infantry. Capt. Crawford and Sub-Lieut. FitzGerald have been granted leave from India to England to appear before a medical board, and are, together with Capt. Lee, expected home on Monday in H.M.S. Serapis.

69th Regiment. Lieut. Ingram has rejoined head-quarters at Gibraltar from leave in England.

70th Regiment. Lieuts. Smith and Lumsden have taken passage to India in H.M.S. Malabar to join head-quarters—Lieut. Smith from depôt duty, and Lieut. Lumsden on appointment from the South Lincoln Militia. Capt. Tibbs embarks at Malta.

73rd Regiment. Lieut. Wiley has left England for India to join on appointment from the Kerry Militia.

81st Regiment. Capt. Warren and Lieut. Farrant have left for India in H.M.S. Malabar to rejoin head-quarters from the regimental depôt.

83rd Regiment. Sub-Lieuts. Beville and Warden are candidates for the Indian S.C., and have been posted to the 29th and 30th Bombay N.I. respectively, on probation.

85th Light Infantry. We (*Madras Standard*) learn that his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos will arrive at Delhi on the 29th, and that, at the special request of the colonel commanding the 85th Buckinghamshire Regt. of Foot—a regiment which, it is said, was raised by the Duke's grandfather—his Grace will present the corps with new colours. The ceremony is expected to be a very interesting one.

92nd Highlanders. Lieut. Dundas is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Malabar, to join on appointment. Lieut. Macbean has sailed for India to join on appointment from the 6th West York Militia.

97th Regiment. Capt. Safford and Lieut. Murphy obtain the steps in succession to Major Ferris, retired. Capt. H. J. Lawrell, late of the regiment, died at Harrow Lodge, Westbourne Park-crescent, on the 14th inst., aged forty years. He entered the Army Dec. 8, 1854; became lieut., Nov. 23, 1855; capt., Nov. 18, 1859; and retired ten years ago.

100th Roayl Canadians. The women and children assembled in the Recreation Rooms, Aldershot, on the 10th inst., and partook of a tea provided by Col. Hon. C. J. and Mrs. Addington.

103rd Fusiliers. Lieut. Heathcote obtains the company vacant by Capt. Hobart's retirement.

108th Regiment. Major Gordon is expected home from India in H.M.S. Serapis, which sailed from Bombay on the 19th ultimo.

109th Regiment. Lieut. Murphy has been appointed assist.-instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Shepherd, who has resigned that appointment.

Rifle Brigade. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Nicholls, 1st Batn., who lately exchanged with Major Dashwood, 4th Batn., has been posted to the Rifle Depôt at Winchester for duty for two years. Capt. Walpole and Paymr. (Major) Bailey have sailed for India in H.M.S. Malabar—Capt. Walpole to join on exchange from the 3rd Batn., and Major Bailey on transfer from the 3rd Buffs. Lieut. Frere has joined the 2nd Batn. at Gibraltar on appointment from the 6th Lancashire Militia.

2nd West India Regiment. A correspondent writes:—"The officers and men of the detachment stationed at Nassau, Bahamas, gave their farewell entertainment in connection with the library and reading-room on Dec. 19. The performance was a decided success, as was testified by the loud acclamations of the audience, among whom were his Excellency the Governor and the officers and men of H.M.S. Pert. The detachment leaves this island with the best wishes of the inhabitants, and it is to be hoped that a prosperous future will await its projected long sojourn on the West Coast of Africa."

19th Brigade Depôt (Lichfield). The command is vacant in consequence of Col. Peyton's appointment to the Staff at Shorncliffe.

21st Brigade Depôt (Shrewsbury). Col. Colville, C.B., has assumed command on appointment.

34th Brigade Depôt (Exeter). The command is falling vacant in consequence of the promotion of Col. H. M. Hamilton, C.B. Col. Hamilton was appointed to the command at Bury St. Edmunds from the 1st Batn. 12th Regt. in April, 1873, retired on half pay in the following year in order to obtain his "over-regulation," and was re-appointed to a Brigade Depôt in Dec., 1875, and posted to Exeter.

Medical Department. We (*Times of India*) have frequently taken occasion to point out the unsatisfactory condition in which the British Medical Department is at the present time. Mr. Hardy's late demand for candidates to compete for fifty-seven appointments was responded to by thirty-three individuals, the majority of whom, no matter how inferior in quality, moral, social or professional, were welcomed with open arms by Mr. Hardy and the War Office. After proceeding to Netley, however, sundry of the successful candidates found time for reflection, and discovering that they had made a false step, they set about using all haste to retrace it betimes, and so they quitted their pleasant residence on Southampton Water without much formality of leave-taking. The Department is at present greatly under-officered, being considerably over 100 below its strength. On this account the tour of Indian service comes round with a rapidity which is extremely unpleasant, to use no stronger word, to those whose health had previously given way in this country. When the state of a medical officer's health unfits him for going abroad, there remains for him under the present *régime* a brief period of half pay, with the prospects of ultimate discharge from the Service looming ominously in the background. Hence many officers come out to this country who are in a condition of total unfitness to stand the climate. The case of Surg. James, who died last week at Secunderabad, presents an instance in point. This officer, we understand, was invalided to England suffering from the effects of sunstroke. The Board which sent him home recommended that he should not return to India for a period of at least two years. In despite, however, of this recommendation, Dr. James was ordered out at the end of a few months. He landed in this country about six weeks ago. He never enjoyed a day's health since landing, and died suddenly at Secunderabad, as we have said, last week. A specially melancholy feature of the case is that his wife, with an infant child, arrived in Bombay from England just in time to hear of his death. Surg-Major D. J. Doherty and Surg. O. F. Mulloy have been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate, and are expected home on Monday, together with Surgs. J. Coates, J. M'Cracken, and P. R. Gabbett, in H.M.S. Serapis. We regret to learn of the death of Surg.-Major R. A. Allen, M.D., which occurred at Rawul Pindee on the 4th ult., whilst on the march up-country with the 4th Batn. Rifle Brigade. Dr. Allen entered the department Nov. 23, 1858, and became surg.-major Dec 24, 1873.

Veterinary Department. The Curragh correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:—"If we may judge by the feeling which at present pervades the Army Veterinary Department, a considerable share of dissatisfaction exists, and the remarks some time since made by your special correspondent in his 'Garrison Gossip from London' appear to have aroused serious attention. From what I can learn an agitation was promoted about a year ago for the purpose of bringing about the retirement of the late Mr. Wilkinson. His death in May last, after a few hours' illness, effectually relieved the promoters further trouble. Previous to his death the late P.V.S. had selected First Class Vet.-Surg. Dawson for promotion to the rank of Staff vet.-surg., then vacant, and which had been offered, but refused by the few who were senior to Mr. Dawson, for the reason that they wished to remain with their corps. I believe no doubt exists but that Mr. Dawson was officially called upon to undergo an examination, which Mr. Wilkinson stated was passed to his entire satisfaction, and would, it is to be presumed, have been immediately promoted but for the death of the principal vet.-surg. Mr. Wilkinson was succeeded by Staff Vet.-Surg. J. Collins, who was appointed principal vet.-surg. over Staff Vet.-Surg. Gardiner, who had served over thirty years, fifteen of which were as Staff vet.-surg. This naturally caused murmuring and discontent, and the first act of the newly-appointed chief did not contribute to allay the dissatisfaction. He appointed a junior, in Mr. Varley, over the heads of Messrs. Dawson and Hinge, both of whom had been selected by the late P.V.S. for promotion; and, besides, had served in more than one campaign, while, if Hart's 'Army List' be correct, Mr. Varley had never seen active service."

MILITIA.

Hampshire Artillery. The permanent Staff and band recently had their annual dinner, which was, as usual, provided by Lieut.-Col. Inglefield, R.A., and the officers. Capt. Turnbull, R.A., the adjt., most kindly undertook the, to him, pleasing task of carrying out the wishes of the officers, by making all the necessary arrangements. On the following evening the women and children, to the number of fifty-four, were most hospitably entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Turnbull at their private residence. Since the last training nearly 200 recruits have been enrolled through the exertions of Capt. Turnbull, whose popularity is unbounded and zeal unceasing.

Royal Monmouth. A correspondent writes:—"The services of Col. Vaughan, whose resignation appeared in the *Gazette* of your last issue, are worthy of record. Col. Vaughan joined the regiment as capt. in April, 1836; was promoted major in July, 1847; lieut.-col. in July, 1853; and hon. col. in 1858. So that he had been in actual command of the regiment for more than twenty years, during which time the regiment deservedly acquired the reputation of being one of the best drilled and disciplined in the Service. The colonel also saw active service, although only as an amateur, he having gone to the Crimea at the latter end of 1854, and remained some three months in the camp of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in which regiment he had many personal friends amongst the officers, and for which some 300 of his own men had volunteered. This Militia regiment, we hear, on account of its great efficiency, has been selected by the authorities as one to be converted into an Engineer corps, and is likely soon to change its light Infantry character."

Royal Tyrone Fusiliers. The annual dinner took place on Wednesday evening in the Grand Jury Rooms, Omagh. There was a large attendance of officers. Letters expressive of regret at their unavoidable absence were read from the Earl of Castlestuart, Col. Sir J. M. Strong, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Caulfeild; Majors Hamilton, Colhoun, Ross, and Vesey; Capts. Gledstanes, Ellis, and other officers who were unable to attend. The Earl of Charlemont, K.P., Lord-Lieut. of the county, and formerly col. of the regiment, presided, and Major Buchanan (hon. sec.) occupied the vice-chair. The other officers present were—Col. Ellis; Majors M'Clintock, Stuart, Mann, R. S. Hamilton, and Maxwell; Capts. Hon. R. O'Neill, E. Stronge, Scott, Ellis, C. M. Alexander, Irvine, J. H. Stronge, H. G. S. Alexander, and Miller; Drs. Thompson and Love; and Messrs. Scott, Macartney, Fawcett, Lowry, and Gore.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

3rd Bengal Cavalry. Major A. R. D. Mackenzie, second in command, has been promoted major on the cadre of the late 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry, from Sept. 6 last, vice Major R. Baring, 19th Hussars, retired.

4th Bengal Cavalry. Major E. H. C. Simpson is about to be promoted a substantive lieut.-col., with effect from the 9th ult.

5th Bengal Cavalry. Major H. R. Osborn, second in command, is about to be promoted a substantive lieut.-col.

12th Bengal Cavalry. Col. H. H. Gough, V.C., C.B., commandant, has sailed for India, to resume duty from leave in England.

13th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. J. F. Carthew, squadron subaltern, has arrived home from India on leave.

14th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. J. P. C. Neville, first squadron officer, has returned to duty from European leave.

17th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. G. W. Chalmers, squadron subaltern, is about to return to duty in India.

14th Bengal N.I. Major L. H. Williams, commandant, is about to be promoted a lieut.-col. from the 10th ult.

18th Bengal N.I. Surg.-Major J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D., has resumed medical charge from European furlough.

21st Bengal N.I. The sepoy who shot Lieut. Harris was hanged on the morning of the 15th ult. outside the gaol at Rawul Pindee. The execution was almost a private one, only small detachments from each regiment being present. This was done partly out of respect to the feelings of the man's former comrades, and partly because a grand parade would have been altogether to his satisfaction. The evening before, the murderer asked leave to bid farewell to his brother, also a prisoner in the gaol—a viper's brood, apparently. The brother congratulated him on the crime. "Yes, I did well," was the answer, "but I meant to have shot Col. Stewart also." Col. Stewart was on the range at the time of the murder, and was in command of the firing party.

22nd Bengal N.I. Capt. C. H. Bridges, wing officer, has been granted furlough to England for one year and nine months.

33rd Bengal N.I. The *Times of India* says:—"The £100,000 sanctioned for Simla improvements by Lord Salisbury will soon be swallowed up. A new palace is to be built for the Viceroy at a cost of at least two lacs of rupees; it will be situated on the Observatory-hill, which will be cleared for that purpose by the 23rd P.I. (Pioneers). This regiment will proceed to Simla, and commence operations, as soon as it can escape from the Delhi Imperial Assemblage."

30th Bengal N.I. Lieut. C. F. Young, first wing subaltern, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs.

32nd Bengal N.I. Col. W. D. Morgan, commandant, is about to leave England for India to resume duty from leave.

34th Bengal N.I. Capt. C. S. Pratt, wing officer, has returned to India from leave in England, and resumed duty.

41st Bengal N.I. Major W. C. B. Ryan, second in command, is about to be promoted a lieut.-col. from the 10th ult.

3rd Goorkhas. Lieut.-Col. H. H. Lyster, V.C., commandant, has returned to India and resumed command from European furlough.

2nd Punjab Cavalry. Capt. R. C. Clifford, squadron officer, is about to be promoted a substantive major, with effect from the 13th ult.

3rd Punjab Cavalry. Capt. W. C. Anderson, squadron officer, obtains the rank of major from the 13th ult.

1st Punjab Infantry. Major T. Higginson, second in command, has been granted a six months' extension of leave from India. Capt. L. R. H. Campbell, officiating wing officer, has arrived home from India on leave.

2nd Punjab Infantry. Capt. A. D. Strettell, adjt., has been granted furlough to Europe for two years. Surg. W. Jackson has been granted furlough to Europe for two years.

4th Punjab Infantry. Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. P. Close, commandant, is about to be promoted a substantive lieut.-col., with effect from the 10th ult.

5th Punjab Infantry. Capt. C. M'K. Hall, wing officer, is about to return to India to resume duty from European furlough.

2nd Sikh Infantry. Capt. H. M. Pratt, wing officer, is about to be promoted to a majority, with effect from the 13th ult.

3rd Hyderabad Cavalry. A Delhi correspondent writes to the *Times of India* as follows:—"A troop of the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, nnmbering one hundred lances, under the command of Capt. C. J. Oswald FitzGerald, arrived at Delhi by special troop train on 7th inst. The horses, all Arabs, arrived in excellent condition, and the arrangements made for disembarking and the way the men handled their horses are highly creditable to the gallant captain and the troop he commands. The troop is encamped in the Metcalfe-park, somewhat out of sight, but it is well worth any one's trouble to visit their encampment. The regularity and cleanliness of the camp, the horses in excellent condition and well groomed, and the smart manner in which the men perform their duties is most praiseworthy. There is one troop of bays and one of chesnuts and greys, and it is difficult to say which is the best. The men are well dressed, and look most soldier-like, but their tight-fitting coats are not suited to a cold climate. The manner in which they carry their pistols is faulty. Nine-tenths of the men are Mahommedans, and appear to be just the corps to send across the water to Egypt."

10th Madras N.I. Col. W. Ramsay, commandant, has applied for leave to England.

12th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. J. Vizard, officiating second in command, has been confirmed in his appointment, vice Col. G. N. Johnstone, transferred to the 32nd N.I.

23rd Madras N.I. Col. A. Stevens, on leave in England, has been appointed commandant from the 26th N.I., Lieut.-Col. W. H. A. Butler officiating for him. Lieut.-Col. A. H. Cooke, from 32nd N.I., has been appointed to officiate as second in command.

26th Madras N.I. Col. G. C. Finlay, second in command, has been appointed commandant, vice Col. Stevens, transferred to the 23rd N.I.

32nd Madras N.I. Col. G. N. Johnstone, second in command 12th N.I., has been appointed second in command of the 32nd.

7th Bombay N.I. Lieut. C. F. S. Alban, 2nd Foot, having become a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the regiment as second wing subaltern on probation.

8th Bombay N.I. Sub-Lieut. C. R. Phillipps, 15th Foot, being a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed to the regiment for duty.

19th Bombay N.I. Major J. A. Gayer, wing officer, is about to be promoted a substantive lieut.-col., with effect from the 10th ult.

20th Bombay N.I. Major T. Kettlewell, wing officer, has been granted furlough to England for one year on subsidiary leave. Lieut. H. B. B. Warden, 83rd Foot, having become a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to officiate as second squadron subaltern on probation.

25th Bombay N.I. Lieut. W. J. Orr, second wing subaltern, has been appointed station Staff officer at Mahudpore, vice Capt. Humphrey, 10th N.I., left the station.

29th Bombay N.I. Sub-Lieut. H. E. W. Beville, 83rd Foot, having become a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to officiate as second wing subaltern.

30th Bombay N.I. Major T. Bell, second in command, is about to be promoted a substantive lieut.-col., with effect from the 10th ult.

The *Whitehall Review* hears that "a considerable increase is about to be made to the number of English officers attached to native Indian Cavalry regiments. For this purpose special schools of instruction for those young officers who wish to join this branch of the Service will shortly be established in the three presidencies."

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 12, 1877.

Staff Surg. E. H. Evans has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surg. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of Dec. 17, 1876.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Fleet Surg. F. F. Morgan has been placed on the Retired List from Nov. 22, 1876.

January 12, 1877.

Capt. F. W. Sullivan, C.B., has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty the Queen, vice Lord Gilford, promoted to Flag rank; Jan. 1, 1877.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers — London Brigade: Thomas Henry Browning Esq., to be Sub-Lieut.; Jan. 13, 1877.

January 15, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Staff Com. R. W. Ward has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 12th inst.

The undermentioned Fleet Surgs. have been retired from Nov. 30, 1876, in accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 4, 1875, viz.:—T. B. Purchas, Esq., M.D., W. G. Hill, Esq., A. McBride, Esq., M.D.

January 16, 1877.

Navigating Lieut. E. C. Ball has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in H.M. Fleet, with seniority of this date.

The retirement of Fleet Surg. J. T. Caddy, M.D., with permission to assume the rank and title of Depty. Insptr.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets in H.M.'s Fleet, as notified in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 29, 1876, is to date from Dec. 18, 1876, instead of from the 28th of that month.

January 18, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. W. G. Eden has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 16, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Jan. 17, 1877:—

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Sub-Lieut. F. Pym resigns commission.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. Chaplin, having served five years as a Regimental Lieut.-Col.. is placed on half pay; Sub-Lieut. C. E. West resigns commission.

5th Dragoon Guards—Vet.-Surg. E. T. Cheeseman, from the Royal Artillery, to be Vet.-Surg., vice Vet.-Surg. of the First Class S. P. Constant, retired on half pay.

4th Hussars—Vet.-Surg. I. Matthews, from the Veterinary Department, to be Vet.-Surg., vice Vet.-Surg. of the First Class T. Paton, deceased.

7th Hussars—Rdgmr. J. Boswell, from half pay, late Royal Horse Guards, to be Rdgmr, vice H. Robertson, transferred to the 12th Lancers.

12th Lancers—Rdgmr. H. Robertson, from the 7th Hussars, to be Rdgmr., vice W. St. L. Stephens, retired on half pay.

14th Hussars—Sub-Lieut. G. H. C. Hamilton to be Lieut.; Sept. 1, 1875.

17th Lancers—Lieut. P. Wormald resigns commission.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. and Capt. G. L. H. Boswall retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. R. H. Elwes, from the 22nd Foot, to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. and Capt. L. J. Oliphant, promoted; Lieut. and Capt. H. E. Colvile to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. and Capt. G. L. H. Boswall.

Brigade Depot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. Peyton retires on half pay.

3rd Foot—Capt. M. O'Brien, from the 82nd Foot, to be Capt., vice G. S. Carr, who exchanges.

4th Foot—Capt. G. F. Stehelin, from the 19th Foot, to be Capt., vice G. W. Hughes, who exchanges.

6th Foot—Lieut. V. C. Tonnochy has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

11th Foot—Lieut. J. L. O'Bryen has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

12th Foot—Lieut. E. J. Vance, from the 13th Hussars, to be Lieut., vice G. H. Robinson, a probationer for the Indian S.C.

15th Foot—Lieut. G. H. Johnston to be Adjt., vice Lieut. R. V. S. Riall, promoted.

16th Foot—Lieut. F. J. Harden to be Capt., vice E. Tarleton, retired; Dec. 30, 1876.

17th Foot—Lieut. S. L. Richards to be Capt., vice R. K. Watson, made Supy. on being appointed Adjt. of the Leicester Militia; Nov. 27, 1876.

18th Foot—Lieuts. P. W. Watts, an Assist. Garrison Instr. in India, to be Supy. Capt., Nov. 14, 1876; E. C. Milner to be Capt., vice C. Dawson, made Supy. on being appointed Adjt. of the Kilkenny Militia, Nov. 14, 1876; and C. E. Dixon to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. G. W. N. Rogers, promoted; Aug. 14, 1876.

19th Foot—Capt. G. W. Hughes, from the 4th Foot, to be Capt., vice G. F. Stehelin, who exchanges.

21st Foot—Lieut. A. J. O. Pollock to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. J. M. Gordon, who resigns that appointment; Nov. 9, 1876.

23rd Foot—Capt. J. C. Bradshaw, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half pay.

34th Foot—Sub-Lieuts. E. F. Marriott to be Lieut., Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date Sept. 21, 1874; C. E. Mahon to be Lieut., Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date Sept. 21, 1874; and G. W. Younghusband to be Lieut., Sept. 21, 1875.

45th Foot—Lieut. J. H. B. Todd-Thornton, from the Donegal Militia, to be Lieut., vice C. Herbert, a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

53rd Foot—Capt. H. J. Beckwith retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

57th Foot—Lieut. A. R. Hamilton retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy; Sub-Lieut. E. V. Bellers to be Lieut.; Sept. 21, 1874.

59th Foot—Lieut. C. G. M. Kennedy resigns commission.

60th Foot—Capt. W. Warren retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

81st Foot—Lieut. H. C. B. Farrant to be Adjt., vice Lieut. R. K. Brereton, who resigns that appointment; Nov. 22, 1876.

82nd Foot—Capt. G. S. Carr, from the 3rd Foot, to be Capt., vice M. O'Brien, who exchanges.

83rd Foot—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts., Aug. 28, 1875, but their commissions as Lieuts. in the Army to bear date Sept. 21, 1874:—H. E. W. Bevile and H. B. Warden.

96th Foot—Capt. A. L. Wynter, from the 101st Foot, to be Capt., vice T. A. Mills, who exchanges.

97th Foot—Major G. A. Ferris retires on full pay.

98th Foot—Colr.-Sergt. J. Shore to be Qrmr., vice A. Macqueen, transferred to a Brigade Depôt.

99th Foot—Lieut. A. C. Jenkins retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

101st Foot—Capt. T. A. Mills, from the 96th Foot, to be Capt., vice A. L. Wynter, who exchanges. Lieut. D. G. Johnston to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. H. S. G. Miles, promoted; Dec. 18, 1876.

103rd Foot—Capt. the Hon. H. M. Hobart retires on a pension.

Rifle Brigade—Capt. and Brevet Major F. H. A. Seymour to be Major, vice C. E. Musgrave, retired; Dec. 30, 1876. Capt. R. H. L. Anstruther, from the Supy. List, to be Capt., vice Brevet Major F. H. A. Seymour; Dec. 30, 1876. Lieut. R. E. Crompton retires on temporary half pay.

1st West India Regiment—The undermentioned gentlemen to be Supy. Sub-Lieuts., with date of Nov. 30, 1876, such antedate not to carry back pay:—Vincent John Garland, Frank William Nicolas Wogan Browne, William Stewart, Arthur Harcourt Grove, Arthur Bentinck Murray, Harold Arthur Sandback Barkworth, John Willoughby Astley-Marshall, and Henry Beresford Bourke.

2nd West India Regiment—Sub-Lieuts. F. W. E. Maunsell and R. F. Clothier to be Lieuts., Aug. 12, 1875, and Sub-Lieut. M. B. Salmon to be Lieut., Aug. 19, 1876. The undermentioned gentlemen to be Supy. Sub-Lieuts., with date of Nov. 30, 1876, such antedate not to carry back pay:—John William Henry Ogilby, William Charles Henry Mackintosh, Arthur Augustus Whitelocke Bright Bright-Smith, Vincent Frisby, Lieut. A. M. Leslie, from the 1st Devon Militia; Wensly James Hodson Bond, Villiers Edward Hunt, and Charles Ernest Albert Coleman.

Unattached List—For Arthur Bunbury, gent., to be Sub-Lieut., as stated in the *Gazette* of Oct. 27, 1876, read Arthur Banbury, gent., to be Sub-Lieut., &c.

Medical Department—Surg.-Gen. H. C. Foss retires upon half pay; Dec. 5, 1876. Surg.-Major W. H. Pollard retires upon temporary half pay; Nov. 28, 1876. Surg.-Major W. T. Harding retires on temporary half pay; Dec. 8, 1876. Surg.-Major A. F. Elliot, M.D., retires upon temporary half pay; Dec. 22, 1876. Surg. N. A. Williamson, M.D., resigns commission; Jan. 17, 1877. Surg. B. R. Jagoe, M.D., from half pay, to be Surg.; Dec. 20, 1876.

Army Hospital Corps—For, Capt. of Orderlies J. Collin, to be removed from the Army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services, Nov. 11, 1876, as stated in the *Gazette* of Nov. 24, 1876, read Capt. of Orderlies J. Collin retires on temporary half pay; Nov. 11, 1876.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B., half pay, late 95th Foot, to have the temporary rank of Brigdr.-Gen. while in command of a Brigade; Jan. 1, 1877.

Capt. and Lieut.-Col. P. Smith, Grenadier Guards, to be Col.; Dec. 15, 1876.

Major G. A. Ferris, 97th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. upon retiring on full pay.

Capt. the Hon. H. M. Hobart, 103rd Foot, to have the hon. rank of Major upon retiring on a pension.

The second Christian name of Brevet Col. Shakespear, Madras S.C., who was granted the hon. rank of Major-Gen. on retirement, in the *Gazette* of Aug, 25, 1876, is Maxton and not Maxtone, as therein stated.

The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of hon. rank on retirement:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. H. C. Fletcher, Madras S.C., and G. M. Carter, Madras Army, to be Major-Gens. Major G. B. C. Simpson, Bengal S.C., to be Lieut.-Col.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers to have the hon. rank of Lieut., but to be junior of that rank for one year:—Depty. Assist.-Comys. C. Tyler and D. McI. Smith, Bombay Establishment, July 1, 1876; J. Butler, Madras Establishment, Sept. 19, 1876; and F. J. White, Madras Establishment, Oct. 21, 1876.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts., from the Unattached List, to be Sub-Lieuts. in the following regiments, the antedates not to carry back pay:—

4th Dragoon Guards—N. H. Bacon, vice C. R. Orde, transferred to the 5th Lancers; May 3, 1876.

5th Dragoon Guards—R. C. B. Lawrence, vice J. T. F. Otway, transferred to the 49th Foot; Feb. 12, 1876.

6th Dragoon Guards—J. G. A. Baird, vice W. A. I. Anderton, transferred to the Grenadier Guards; Feb. 12, 1876.

17th Lancers—F. J. C. Frith, in succession to Lieut. T. Mack, retired; Feb. 12, 1876.

1st Foot—E. A. Altham, in succession to Lieut. J. W. Hughes, promoted; Feb. 12, 1876. R. C. A. B. Bewicke, in succession to Lieut. B. G. Booth, promoted; Feb. 12, 1876.

3rd Foot—A. J. W. Allen, in succession to Lieut. T. E. K. Addison, deceased; Feb. 12, 1876. C. G. Matthews, in succession to Lieut. W. H. Wyld, promoted; July 15, 1876.

4th Foot—E. R. Penrose, in succession to Lieut. E. W. Stokes, promoted; Feb. 12, 1876. F. B. Matthews, in succession to Lieut. P. C. Yorke, promoted; July 15, 1876.

5th Foot—The Hon. C. Lambton, in succession to Lieut. R. M. Thornton, retired; May 31, 1876. G. L. Orred, in succession to Lieut. W. A. Eardley-Wilmot, promoted; July 15, 1876.

6th Foot—H. King, in succession to Lieut. T. R. F. B. Hallowes, transferred to the 6th Dragoon Guards; April 19, 1876.

11th Foot—C. Cruse, in succession to Lieut. F. W. S. Jackson, a Probationer for the Indian S.C.; Feb. 12, 1876.

12th Foot—G. F. C. Mackenzie, vice C. F. W. Fane, transferred to the Grenadier Guards; Feb. 12, 1876. F. W. Scudamore, in succession to Lieut. C. T. J. Dowler, retired; March 22, 1876.

13th Foot—G. G. W. Hayward, in succession to Lieut. C. Du P. Richardson-Griffiths, transferred to the 16th Foot; Feb. 12, 1876.

15th Foot—E. F. Gosset, in succession to Lieut. J. Ingham, deceased; May 17, 1876.

16th Foot—F. H. Harford; March 22, 1876.

17th Foot—G. F. Shaw, in succession to Lieut. C. C. Denny, retired; Feb. 12, 1876.

19th Foot—J. W. R. Parker, in succession to Lieut. G. Wingate, a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Feb. 12, 1876. H. P. Northcott, in succession to Lieut. J. H. Scott-Douglas, transferred to the 21st Foot; Feb. 12, 1876. C. S. Greenwood, in succession to Lieut. M. C. Caulfeild, superseded for absence without leave; Feb. 12, 1876. H. Bowles, in succession to Lieut. R. Foord, resigned; Feb. 26, 1876.

21st Foot—P. W. Browne, in succession to Lieut. C. F. Gambier, a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Feb. 12, 1876. R. C. Toogood, in succession to Lieut. J. N. Tew, promoted; March 22, 1876. W. A. Young, vice T. H. V. Elwon, resigned; May 3, 1876.

22nd Foot—W. K. Richardson, in succession to Lieut. J. D. Edge, promoted; June 13, 1874.

23rd Foot—E. J. Sharpe, vice J. O'Hara, resigned; May 31, 1876.

24th Foot—C. V. Trower, in succession to Lieut. R. Younghusband, promoted; May 17, 1876.

25th Foot—A. H. B. Cavaye, in succession to Lieut. F. L. C. Thomas, transferred to the 102nd Foot; May 31, 1876.

26th Foot—G. S. Douglas, in succession to Lieut. C. W. Atkinson, retired; Feb. 12, 1876. E. Cooke, in succession to Lieut. W. B. Burton, made Supy. while holding the appointment of Lieut.-Instr. of the School of Musketry; July 15, 1876. E. D. Kennedy, in succession to Lieut. A. D. Eden, promoted; July 15, 1876.

28th Foot—T. A. Drought, in succession to Lieut. E. W. Hughes, resigned; Feb. 12, 1876.

29th Foot—G. F. Willes, in succession to Lieut. F. H. Lovell, retired; June 24, 1876.

32nd Foot—G. T. Noel, in succession to Lieut. E. M. Glegg, retired; June 14, 1876.

36th Foot—E. H. St. L. Clarke, in succession to Lieut. F. McC. Bruce, transferred to the 66th Foot; Feb. 12, 1876. A. Moss, in succession to Lieut. W. H. Marriott, promoted; April 19, 1876.

38th Foot—R. D. Garnons-Williams, vice C. E. D. Telfer, transferred to the 36th Foot; Feb. 26, 1876. F. Broadwood, in succession to Lieut. F. J. Walker, transferred to the 1st Dragoon Guards; Feb. 26, 1876. George Backhouse Sandham, in succession to Lieut. C. W. Isaac, promoted; May 17, 1876.

57th Foot—E. J. L. Berkeley, vice D. E. Wood, transferred to the 8th Hussars; Feb. 12, 1876.

58th Foot—L. M'Mahon, in succession to Lieut. O'B. St. John, promoted; Sept. 10, 1875. E. D. Sandys, in succession to Lieut. J. L. J. Gordon, promoted; Feb. 12, 1876.

64th Foot—W. F. Turner, vice F. J. S. Cator, resigned; Feb. 12, 1876.

69th Foot—W. V. Dickinson, in succession to Lieut. W. R. D. S. Glendonwyn, promoted; Feb. 12, 1876. R. L. C. Birch, in succession to Lieut. H. Golding, promoted half-pay Capt.; Feb. 12, 1876.

71st Foot—E. W. Horne, in succession to Lieut. R. C. Singleton, promoted; Feb. 12, 1876.

74th Foot—W. M. M. Edwards, in succession to Lieut. H. L. St. G. Stewart, retired; March 22, 1876.

75th Foot—J. Sherston, in succession to Lieut. T. L. Phipson, promoted; Feb. 12, 1876.

76th Foot—A. R. Hume, in succession to Lieut. C. C. Whistler, a probationer for the Indian S.C.; May 31, 1876.

84th Foot—C. K. Colhoun, in succession to Lieut. A. Theobald, promoted; Feb. 12, 1876. S. C. H. Monro, vice R. C. Freeman, transferred to the 3rd Hussars; May 17, 1876.

86th Foot—A. T. Swaine, in succession to Lieut. F. G. Bertram, retired; May 17, 1876.

87th Foot—E. H. Peacock, vice E. E. Stopford, resigned; Feb. 26, 1876.

88th Foot—D. T. Hammond, in succession to Lieut. J. W. Thompson, transferred to the 44th Foot; Oct. 6, 1875.

95th Foot—H. L. Smith-Dorrien, in succession to Lieut. H. Bevan, promoted; Feb. 26, 1876. F. E. V. Taylor, in succession to Lieut. J. H. S. Seagram, promoted; May 17, 1876.

96th Foot—C. R. Rogers, vice J. W. A. Drummond, transferred to the Scots Fusilier Guards; June 24, 1876.

99th Foot—W. K. Curling, in succession to Lieut. J. G. Drury, retired; June 24, 1876.

101st Foot—M. A. F. Taylor, in succession to Lieut. A. C. Maurice, promoted; Feb. 12, 1876. H. E. Belfield, in succession to Lieut. W. G. Norcott, promoted; Feb. 26, 1876.

102nd Foot—R. Brooke, vice A. W. McKinstry, transferred to the 17th Foot; June 5, 1875.

105th Foot—P. G. Dwyer, in succession to Lieut. G. H. Ferrier, promoted; July 15, 1876.

106th Foot—F. C. N. Knox, vice P. B. G. Coulton, resigned; June 24, 1876.

107th Foot—W. M. Creighton, in succession to Lieut. A. A. Pearson, a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Feb. 26, 1876. E. W. Brodie, vice E. S. Hastings, transferred to the 109th Foot; May 3, 1876.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be transferred as follows:—

10th Hussars—C. S. Greenwood, from the 19th Foot, in succession to Lieut. B. S. C. Loftus-Tottenham, resigned.

7th Foot—R. D. Garnons-Williams, from the 38th Foot, in succession to Lieut. W. J. Squire, deceased.

34th Foot—G. F. Willes, from the 29th Foot, in succession to Lieut. J. H. Drummond, retired.

68th Foot—G. T. Noel, from the 32nd Foot, in succession to Lieut. G. F. Marx, promoted.

85th Foot—F. C. N. Knox, from the 106th Foot, in succession to Lieut. V. A. Schalch, a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. from the Unattached List to be Sub-Lieuts. in the following regiments, and to be Supy. on appointment, being probationers for the Indian S.C.:—F. C. Stayner and C. E. Sherard, 5th Foot; J. W. Currie, 6th Foot; F. R. H. Chapman, 7th Foot; H. W. E. Georges, 9th Foot; J. S. Ashby, 12th Foot; J. M. Clements, 14th Foot; H. H. H. Aspinall, 15th Foot; R. D. MacDonnell, 16th Foot; F. Whittuck, 17th Foot; G. J. Shaw, 18th Foot; C. F. Stevens, 21st Foot; A. L. B. Hughes, 22nd Foot; E. C. Cox, 25th Foot; W. Whately, 33rd Foot; P. G. Huggins, 34th Foot; S. M. Schneider, 39th Foot; H. Eardley-Wilmot and G. W. Maxwell, 40th Foot; A. F. Mockler, 43rd Foot; H. Melvill, 44th Foot; S. J. M. Jopp, 48th Foot; H. M. Prior, 54th Foot; L. A. Gordon and G. C. Atkinson, 59th Foot; J.

C. Francis and G. F. Watson, 62nd Foot; K. M. Foss, 63rd Foot; R. G. Iremonger, 65th Foot; J. W. H. Fitzgerald, 66th Foot; W. E. Evans-Gordon, 67th Foot; J. B. De la P. Beresford, 68th Foot; E. W. Purvis and A. H. Clark-Kennedy, 70th Foot: R. I. Scallon and G. L. Angelo, 72nd Foot; E. Inglis, 73rd Foot; J. S. E. Western, 85th Foot; S. W. Jervis, and C. H. Sedden, 92nd Foot.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JANUARY 19, 1877.

Royal Artillery—Majors H. McLeod (late Madras) to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. D'O. Kerrich (late Madras), placed upon the Supy. List, Sept. 23, 1876; H. Anderson, from the Half-Pay List, to be Major, vice W. H. Noble, placed upon the Supy. List, Jan. 20, 1877; and C. R. Buckle (late Madras), from half pay, to be Major, vice H. McLeod (late Madras), promoted, Jan. 20, 1877. Capts. J. A. Tillard (late Bengal), to be Major, vice H. D. Jackson (late Bengal), who retires upon full pay, Oct. 21, 1876; P. A. Rolland (late Madras) to be Major, vice H. L. Armstrong (late Madras), deceased, Dec. 24, 1876; G. Firebrace, from the Supy. List, to be Capt., vice J. T. Greenfield, deceased, Dec. 12, 1876; and E. S. B. Lockyer to be Adjt., vice T. B. Tyler, who resigns the Adjutancy only, Jan. 20, 1877. Lieuts. W. R. Fox to be Capt., vice J. A. Tillard (late Bengal), promoted, Oct. 21, 1876; J. G. Stone, from the Supy. List, to be Capt. upon the Supy. List, Dec. 21, 1876; R. H. Wallace to be Capt., vice T. Mulrenan, deceased, Dec. 21, 1876; and R. W. P. Robertson to be Lieut. upon the Supy. List, Jan. 20, 1877.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 19, 1877.

Cambridge—Henry Herbert Wombwell, Esq., late Capt. Royal Horse Guards, to be Capt.

Royal Glamorgan—Capt. W. F. McIlwaine resigns commission.

Hereford—Herbert Christian Holland, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Hertford—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—B. C. D. Lane; Sept. 16, 1874. G. E. le F. Davys; Nov. 25, 1874. C. E. Walker; Feb. 10, 1875.

Huntingdon—Capt. J. E. D. Shafto resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

2nd Royal Lancashire—Edmund Harington Molyneux-Seel, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

2nd Norfolk—Alfred Cranworth Worlledge, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Oxford—Henry Frederick Dundas Thompson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal Sussex—Sub-Lieut. A. L. Christie to be Lieut.; Dec. 16, 1874.

The King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—Lieut. J. Hardwick resigns commission.

2nd Warwick—Capt. H. Osborne resigns commission.

1st West York—Lionel George Henry D'Aguilar, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

5th West York—The Hon. W. M. Eden to be Sub-Lieut.; Jan. 20, 1877. Sir Charles John Hubert Miller, Bart., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

6th West York—Harry de Courcy Hay, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Edinburgh Light Infantry—Surg. P. H. Maclaren resigns commission.

2nd Royal Lanark—William Bertram, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal Dublin City—Richard Augustus Vowell, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Dublin City Artillery—Sub-Lieut. F. Y. Wolseley resigns commission. Henry William Baldwin, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Kilkenny—William Candler Neville, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal Limerick County—Charles Vize O'Donnell, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Roscommon—The Hon. Richard Patrick French to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal Tyrone Fusiliers—Robert Gore, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Waterford Artillery—Gustavus Villiers Briscoe, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy).

Wicklow—Sub-Lieut. R. T. Welch to be Lieut.; April 18, 1874.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Derbyshire—Lieut.-Col. C. R. Colvile resigns commission. C. R. Colvile, Esq., late Lieut.-Col., to be Hon. Col. of the regiment.

West Somerset—Lieut. J. A. Winter resigns commission.

Yorkshire Hussars—The surname of the Sub-Lieut. whose appointment was notified in the *Gazette* of December 5, 1876, is Calverley, and not Caverley.

MILITARY LAW IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Although not belonging to her Majesty's Service, and being ignorant of military law, yet, as I have been taught to believe that the good old maxim *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum* was as equally applicable to the soldier as to the civilian, I would ask the aid of your columns to show how sadly this maxim has lately been ignored in the following case:—Sergt. Mitchell Hill, of the Royal Marines, was lately tried by general court-martial at Chatham for "fraudulently misapplying" certain old barrack stores, to the value of about £5, by attempting to remove them from the barracks. He was found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and loss of long and meritorious service, medal, &c. As a near relation of the prisoner, and having known him from childhood, I attended the trial, and anxiously followed the proceedings, believing that, in whatever way he might have erred in committing a breach of military discipline, he had no fraudulent intention of misapplying the stores. It was apparent that the prosecution failed to establish the charge of fraud, and also that the evidence adduced would have been totally insufficient to have convicted the prisoner upon a similar charge before a civil tribunal; but, putting this aside, together with the idea that the crime (if any) was undeserving the severity of such punishment as that awarded, yet, if the trial had been conducted with that fairness which the laws of England provide, then neither the prisoner nor his friends could have, as they have now, so much reason to complain. I am supported by the opinion of the counsel who defended Sergt. Hill in saying that the proceedings of the court-martial were irregular and illegal on two points—first as to the constitution of the court, and secondly the refusal of the prisoner's right to cross-examine a witness for the prosecution. At the trial the prisoner objected to be tried by the president of the court, who, as the colonel second commandant of the Royal Marines, the prisoner alleged had taken the most prominent part in the investigation of the charges upon which he was then to be tried. The prisoner protested that the president came under the denomination and within the meaning and spirit of Section 15 of the Marine Mutiny Act 1876, which provides that the president of a court-martial shall not be "the officer whose duty it has been to investigate the charges on which the prisoner is to be arraigned," and that inasmuch as he had elicited from the prisoner his statement by a series of questions, and had heard the statements of the different witnesses, he could not bring a mind free from bias to adjudicate upon the case. It was evident from the course pursued by the president that the prisoner's fears were not groundless. Instead of withdrawing from the court, as laid down by "Simmons on Courts-Martial," so as not to influence by his presence the members of the court, he himself took their opinion and obtained the majority of votes in his favour. And as he did not deny the truth of the allegations contained in the protest, it must be taken that they were admitted by him. The adjutant of the Royal Marines was called as a witness for the prosecution, sworn, and examined by the prosecutor; but when the prisoner's counsel endeavoured, by cross-examination of this witness, who had been present on the occasion, to record what had taken place at the investigation of the charges, the president stopped the cross-examination and refused the prisoner the right to ask any question on this most material point. The prosecution was conducted chiefly by the president, although there was an officer appointed for this duty. He called witnesses to strengthen the prosecution who were not included in the list furnished to the prisoner, and, from the searching questions put by him to the different witnesses, it was obvious that their evidence was anticipated by him. The prisoner's counsel, in an exhaustive and comprehensive defence, dwelt strongly on the illegality of the proceedings on the two before-mentioned points, and although the deputy judge-advocate took time, so as to consult the legal advisers of the Admiralty, yet he did not touch on those points in his summing up to the court, evidently feeling the difficulty in so doing.—I am, &c.,

A NEAR RELATIVE OF THE PRISONER.

[The prisoner's counsel, to whom the matter has been referred, vouches for the entire truth of the above.—ED. A. AND N. G.]

INDIA.

Col. W. D. Dickson, Bombay S.C., cantonment magistrate, Neemuch, has obtained two years' furlough to England.

Col. W. W. Taylor, Bombay Infantry, has obtained furlough to England.

Major-Gen. A. Fytche, C.B., and Col. G. C. Hatch, Bengal S.C., have succeeded to colonel's allowances, the former from the. 11th, the latter from the 12th ultimo.

Col. G. C. Hatch, Bengal S.C., is permitted to retain his appointment as Judge Advocate-General for one year on succeeding to colonel's allowances.

Col. A. B. Johnson, Bengal S.C., has arrived home from India to take up his appointment at the India Office.

The Native Army get several advantages in the shape of increased bounty and pay. The Military Order of British India for Native officers is increased from the former establishment to 175 members of all classes. Certain changes are also made affecting British officers of the Native Army. Squadron and wing officers will henceforth be designated squadron and wing commanders. The remaining regimental officers will be designated squadron and wing officers. In the event of an officer of a Native regiment getting a purely military or personal Staff appointment, he will be seconded in his regiment, and be eligible for regimental promotion. Lastly, every Native Infantry regiment is allowed to establish a band, with the usual grant from the Government.

According to the *Whitehall Review*, "it is contemplated to increase the strength of all the English Cavalry regiments serving in India, and to make them as strong as they used to be before the days of the Mutiny. If this scheme is carried out—as we have reason to believe it will be—there will be an addition to each such corps of one lieutenant-colonel, one major, two captains, and six subalterns. Each regiment will have eight effective troops in India and one troop at home; and the number of rank and file, as well as of troop horses, will be increased from 430 to 700."

Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have now ready for publication a new Indian Army and Civil Service List, which will embrace, in about 600 octavo pages, every department of the public service in India, including, of course, the British troops quartered in Indian stations. The names and rank of all civil servants, whether covenanted or uncovenanted, will be set forth in their proper places; and the departments of Education, Police, Public Works, Marine, Railways, and Telegraphs will for the first time be treated in due detail; the rules and regulations of each Service with regard to furlough, pay, pensions, &c., not being forgotten. In these and other ways the publishers of the Indian "Army List" have rendered an important service to a large section of the public, and we hope that their efforts to meet a sensible want will be duly appreciated. The price of the work will, in future, be 10s. 6d.

St. George's Garrison Church at Woolwich was entered by thieves on Sunday night or early on Monday morning. The entrance was effected by cutting the leaden frame and removing a number of panes of glass from the window facing the Army Service Corps Barracks, one of the most conspicuous in the building, and the only window in the church not composed of stained glass. The thieves first proceeded to break open the alms boxes and to abstract their contents, which, however, were very little, as the boxes had recently been emptied; they then entered the vestry, and attempted to break open one of Chubb's safes. Had they succeeded they would have been disappointed, as the chest contained nothing more than the books connected with the church. The Communion plate, very valuable, had been, as usual, removed for safe custody to the plate-room at the Royal Artillery mess, which is always under guard. Since the robbery a sentry has been posted in the vicinity of the church.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition held in Dec., 1876, for cadetships at the Royal Military College. Candidates marked thus (*) are eligible for commissions in the West India regiments only:—

Order of merit.	Name	Total marks.
1	J. C. Pyne	6932
2	H. A. S. Reid	6361
3	E. W. Mills	6170
4	*G. F. R. Henderson	6083
5	A. C. M. Gompertz	5773
6	G. T. P. Cambridge	5431
7	C. F. Cromie	5037
8	S. P. Strong	5008
9	F. W. P. Angelo	4988
10	J. H. Young	4948
11	H. W. Colvin	4878
12	H. H. Burney	4745
13	W. L. Boswell	4720
14	W. Adye	4680
15	H. F. M. Wilson	4658
16	H. T. Hall	4596
17	H. V. Wilbraham	4402
18	F. J. B. Priestly	4365
19	A. Norton	4297
20	J. R. Garrett	4285
21	H. Seaton	4284
22	F. W. Rimington	4269
23	J. F. W. Charley	4223
24	G. B. Hodgson	4187
25	A. T. Bright	4173
26	W. R. Good-Adams	4141
27	B. F. Astley	4114
28	C. A. Gardner	4113
29	A. C. Becher	4090
30	G. A. Porter	4089
31	G. B. Crawley	4081
32	L. C. Dundas	4042
33	F. H. Des Vœux	4017
34	W. E. Bunbury	4007
35	A. L. Williams	4003
36	E. H. de T. G. B. Martin	3988
37	C. R. Hunter	3972
38	A. A. N. Everard	3961
39	H. M. Owen	3956
40	F. Grosvenor-Saumarez	3906
41	W. J. Lascelles	3897
42	*E. H. V. Haldane	3890
43	E. H. Rodwell	3843
44	C. F. Mayne	3833
45	A. T. P. Hudson	3822
46	C. B. Judge	3818
47	J. Bayly	3804
48	H. R. M. Taylor	3792
49	A. V. Payne	3769
50	M. L. O'Donel	3765
51	A. H. U. Tindal	6762
52	A. H. J. Doyle	3721
53	J. G. L. Burnett	3718
54	P. R. E. Thompson	3714
55	C. C. Douglas	3708
56	E. A. Williamson	3683
57	E. T. Gastrell	3681
58	R. A. Cole	3680
59	Hon. H. F. White	3671
60	H. Martin	3649
61	W. Douglas	3643
62	G. N. A. Proby	3621
63	A. E. Whistler	3617
64	W. Scott-Moncrieff	3589
65	A. Carden	3569
66	P. W. Hunt	3557
67	J. L. Govan	3543
68	W. F. Cahusac	3537
69	W. F. Percy	3511
70	H. T. Shubrick	3504
71	*D. W. Purdon	3501
72	A. H. K. Ward	3498
73	C. A'Court	3492
74	Hon. B. N. Yelverton	3481
75	J. Willcocks	3471
76	R. S. P. Robinson	3467
77	B. G. Lewis	3463
78	P. M. Carnegy	3461
79	A. N. Gordon	3458
80	E. H. Griffith	3455
81	M. L. Shipley	3452
82	J. E. Caunter	3443
83	L. W. de M. Thuillier	3442
84	S. Humphery	3426
85	L. C. K. Bruce	3423
86	F. P. F. Wood	3416
87	H. J. Evans	3404
88	A. N. Carr	3403
89	A. D. Sim	3401
90	A. W. D. Maclean	3385
91	H. E. Wilbraham	3378
92	E. W. Newland	3357
93	W. L. Harvey	3353
94	H. G. Morris	3353
95	A. H. J. Goold W. E. Sturges	3345 3345
97	H. M'L. Young	3337
98	*C. M. Sumner	3322
99	W. H. Allen	3315
100	C. J. Vines	3293
101	J. Warrender	3274
102	P. R. S. Churchward	3273
103	Mr. G. Wilkinson	3269
104	E. J. P. Warden	3235
105	W. C. Middleton	3232

The following are the names of the University candidates successful at the same examination:—

Order of merit.	Name.	Total marks.
1	A. C. Campbell	5779
2	R. Wolfe	5523
3	H. C. L. Lee	5174
4	Hon. F. L. L. Colborne	4909
5	H. E. Hotham	4414
6	A. Brine	4156
7	H. G. Leigh	3833
8	W. D. Jones	3701
9	R. Fort	3546
10	Hon. W. Coke	3144
11	J. D. Maunsell	3134
12	R. N. King	2917

The following Queen's and Indian cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—

QUEEN'S CADETS.

No. in examination.	Name.
35.	W. T. Davis
31.	J. F. C. Hamilton
10.	J. C. W. D. Nicol
29.	H. H. Spoor.
33.	M. A. Tuite

INDIAN CADETS.

No. in examination.	Name.
9.	G. A. Carruthers
10.	F. P. Cockburn
7.	C. H. Cox
8.	H. J. Forster
19.	J. G. Hunter
12.	H. O'Donnell
5.	C. E. Orman
16.	R. H. Rattray
2.	G. H. Robertson
10.	G. Silver

The following lieutenants of Militia have passed a qualifying examination for commissions in the Army:—

No. in examination.	Name.
81.	C. H. Coke, Hampshire
96.	E. H. Goddard, 4th Royal Middlesex.
87.	J. S. R. Scott, Northumberland
89.	F. P. Smyly, Antrim
70.	C. G. Way, 2nd Somerset

The 80-ton gun was successfully landed on Wednesday at Shoeburyness from the barge Magog. On Tuesday it was hauled by means of capstans and guiding chains from the platform on which it was rested during the trials for range and accuracy on to the barge, which was sunk by means of sluice-valves to nearly the level of the tramway from which the gun has been fired. The whole operation did not occupy more than a couple of hours, and the arrangements, which were made under the personal direction of Col. Fisher, R.A., Commandant of the School of Gunnery, were so regulated that it was almost impossible for any mishap to occur. On the news of the successful landing of the gun reaching the War Office it was officially notified that the practice at the 32-inch target would take place on Wednesday next; when Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Duke of Cambridge, Major-Gen. Campbell, R.A., Director-General of Artillery, and a number of distinguished officers are expected to be present.

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Which, being made of the finest selected Skins and best Workmanship, will be found not only durable, but of Great Comfort to the Wearer.
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Also to their
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Which contains every requisite for the Sportsman.
The boots and trees are at the bottom, and a tray, fitted above, carries blacking, varnish, &c. (in metal bottles, with screw tops), blacking brushes, top brushes, boot-hooks, breeches-hook, boot-jack.
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No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.
Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.
Remittances should be made payable to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

ILEX.—The case is one of undoubted hardship. Our remarks were already in type when your communication arrived, but we have added a few of your views. Without mentioning names, little can be done in the way of obtaining recognition. Do you wish the documents returned?

R.N.—The excuse is worse than the original offence.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Ross arrived at Stranraer on his return on Sept. 25, 1851. Griffin and Co., Naval Publishers, at Portsmouth, have a large collection of Arctic literature, and will probably be able to advise you as to the best published account of this voyage.

W.H.D., Notting Hill.—Thank you for the information.

BAG.—He must serve fifteen years before claiming the increased pension.

UNION CLUB.—Your communication has not been overlooked.

C.E.W., Hounslow.—Next week.

JACKO is strongly recommended to think well before taking a jump in the dark.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Quarterly Review.
Edinburgh Review.
Russia. Two Vols.
An Essay on New South Wales.
Le Télégraphe.
The Annual Summary.
The Year Book of Facts.
The Era Almanack.
The Lay of the Last Ministry: a Nightmare in Three Fits.
The Channel Islands Militia.
Banda and Kirwee Booty. Reply of the Prize Agents to the Rev. A. Kinloch's Synopsis.
Banda and Kirwee Booty. Prize Agents' Remarks on the Report of the Select Prize Committee and Proceedings of the Meeting held on the 30th November, 1876.
A Critical History of the late American War.
British Seamen.
Across Africa.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877.

The tabular statement, given elsewhere, of the promotions made by the Admiralty during 1876, requires but little comment, as the services and position of those selected have been so arranged that a glance at the table enables one to draw his own conclusions. As regards the advancement of officers who were fortunate in having the opportunity of distinguishing themselves on active service, we have only to say that so long as rewards of this nature are not bestowed with too lavish a hand, the Service will never be found to complain. The promotions consequent upon the exceptional event of a Royal visit to India may also be accepted as an instance of extremely good fortune on the part of those chosen, while the Service as a whole may feel well satisfied at not having been overlooked in the bestowal of Royal favours on such an occasion. And though carping critics have sneered at the result of the Arctic Expedition, none have been found to say that those who received promotion did not do their utmost, albeit the number included in that gazette was rather numerous. The advancement of Commander Cameron, too, as an extra one for the year, could not fail to give satisfaction to the Service. Thus we are now reduced to remark upon the Admiralty selections, and if we include the nominations of Sir Alexander Milne on leaving office, we feel bound to say that there is reason to doubt whether justice has been done in every case. We have no desire to point particularly to those whom the Navy recognises as having won their early advancement more by favour than merit. This is a matter upon which all in the Service can form a true opinion. But to place the matter plainly on record, we have now given a detailed statement of age and service of all promoted excepting those of such junior position as not even to be included amongst the "Senior Lieutenants" in Captain Arthur's List published in 1876. In selecting Commanders for post rank, excluding all special promotions, we find that the Admiralty wandered from No. 9 to No. 89, as they stood on Jan. 1, 1876, while Sir Alexander Milne chose No. 50. But on the Lieutenants' List the Admiralty ranged from No. 12 to No. 42; while it was reserved to Sir Alexander Milne to select No. 308, who was already a Flag-Lieutenant and would shortly have obtained a haul-down promotion. The Flag-Lieutenants who were promoted stood Nos. 35, 55, and 93 respectively, and the gunnery Staff officers were Nos. 147, 161, and 114. One of our objects in putting this statement of promotions forward in this form is that the action of the Admiralty may not be lost sight of, but that they may have presented to them an account of their selections at the end of the year. Too often the perpetration of any piece of favour leads only to a vast amount of grumbling at the time, and the officers who may have been unjustly slighted to make room for a junior, subsides, knowing that he has no appeal and that he must fain accept the blight cast upon his prospects and seek retirement and perhaps endeavour to adopt some new line of life. Possibly the Lords of the Admiralty scarcely realise the consequences of allowing an officer to be passed over, even if it be but a temporary withholding of promotion, and we think it quite possible that if they had before them a detailed statement of services, so that they could at once recognise the result of advancing juniors very much out of their turn, there would be less cause for complaint. We should be the last to advocate the adherence to strict seniority as the rule which should govern promotion, for we hold it to be an absolute necessity that the Board should be free to exercise the power of selection. But what we require is the selection of the fittest, and unless it can be shown that those advanced over the heads of their seniors have been so favoured for the good of the Service, we consider that there is substantial ground for the complaints which have reached our ears. Neither age nor service has been duly considered, for there are instances in which officers of less service but greater age have been advanced over the heads of their seniors on the list. One or two have been promoted because their seniority and service merited it, and then their Lordships have gone down the list exercising their power of selection. In this way some of long and good service must be eventually left out, and professionally ruined. So long as officers were the victims of a rule, however hard, it would be endurable, but when it becomes a personal matter it is ten times worse. The system of promotion by selection is, unfortunately, open to abuse, and we recently heard it remarked that, taking any two officers of equal merit, their fate might be compared with that of the "chief butler and chief baker." One is promoted and the other professionally hanged, and no reason given. Indeed, there is none to give but the will of Pharaoh. To withhold promotion from Commanders of seniority and service is to deprive them of their just reward and of all chance of future distinction, and it *looks* rather like disgrace. No one can be expected to believe that it was necessary to range from Nos. 9 to 89 to find eight fit and proper Captains, or that the Lieutenants' List had to be so diligently sifted that to discover seven able Commanders their Lordships had to wander from Nos. 12 to 308. If this were an instance of the selection of the fittest, it would be a terrible thing for the country, for little reliance could be placed upon those who in the hour of necessity would be called upon to take command.

Although some officers of the Territorial Army in France appear to have sent in their papers already, that force is being steadily organized, and one hundred and forty-five regiments of Infantry have been provided with their Staffs. It is true that these Staffs are as yet incomplete, but new nominations are being constantly made. There are also eighteen regiments of Cavalry in way of formation, being one for each military district, and these regiments could already mobilize two or three of their squadrons; these are composed of four squadrons, two Line and two Light Cavalry. Progress has also been made in the way of Artillery, Engineers, and Military Train—eighteen regiments of Artillery, eighteen battalions of Engineers, and eighteen squadrons of Train are being recruited, and the administration is in a fair state towards completion. That the creation, or rather the organization, of so large a newly-created force as the Territorial Army is no light matter may be gathered from the simple fact that the War Office authorities have been obliged to examine into the antecedents and the capabilities of some 20,000 officers, not to speak of non-commissioned officers. The Government is determined that the Territorial Army shall not resemble the old National Guard, and has, therefore, been very careful in its selections. We learn that it is contemplated to appoint a General to the command of the Territorial Army, for with the new Commissariat duties thrown upon the commanders of Army Corps it will be impossible for those officers to attend to all the details of the new force. The National Guard used always to have its Commander-in-Chief. The last Commander-in-Chief, by the way, was a sailor, Admiral Saisset, who was ordered to leave Paris on the breaking out of the Commune, and who effected his escape by wearing a pair of green spectacles and perusing a "red" journal as he left the gates. We also hear that the Comte de Paris, who is a Colonel on the Staff of the Territorial Army, has shaved off his beard, that hirsute appendage being contrary to regulations. He has twirled up his moustachios, *à la* Victor Emmanuel, and looks terribly fierce. A circular which the War Minister has addressed to the Commandants of the various Army Corps shows that officers of the Territorial Army, in order to be up to their duty, can join regiments of the Active Army, or, if this be impossible, can follow a course of practical lectures established for their instruction. The officers of the Territorial Army can also make use of the garrison libraries. The War Minister says that the above measures have produced the best results, and that in some regions a great desire has been shown to profit by the advantages offered. The War Minister hopes that this good example will be generally followed, and that the officers of the Territorial Army will hold meetings to discuss military matters, and will not deviate therefrom and get into politics.

The vacant Brigade-Majorship at Shoeburyness is to be filled by Captain H. H. Goodeve, who has been Adjutant of the School since July, 1874, and bears an excellent reputation in his regiment.

The *Times* publishes Russian official reports of the state of the Army of the South, according to which all the stories of suffering and sickness, bad management, and peculation were absolutely false. Unfortunately, the Russian official reports—and the strict veracity of the latter is notorious—give so very favourable an account of matters, that the enemies of Russia will have just the shade of a pretext for disbelief. Though in winter quarters in an unhealthy district, we are assured that the percentage of sick is only 1. This marvellous result is accounted for, by a naturally complacent War Minister, by the admirable nature of the arrangements made. Of course, there can be no doubt as to the accuracy of the statistics, for the remotest details are given and the diseases carefully classified. It is too ridiculous for the Gallician newspapers, after this, to expect us to believe that 500 Russian officers recently waited on the Grand Duke and requested that either the campaign might begin at once, or that the Army should be moved into proper winter quarters, and, when threatened with decimation, replied that anything was better than their present insupportable position.

It is not pleasant to find that, in spite of all that Mr. Hardy has done to improve the position of the soldier, the desertions from the Regular Army in 1876 amounted to 7,759. It is so easy to escape military service when the latter becomes distasteful, that we only wonder that more men do not desert. Our own firm belief is that by far the most effectual means of arresting the evil would be to cause every officer and soldier to be tattooed with either a crown or a V. If the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge set the example, it would soon be followed, and any idea of degradation would become absurd.

Lieutenant W. C. F. Molyneux, 22nd Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B., commanding an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot. Lieutenant Molyneux entered the Army December 23, 1864; became Lieutenant, December 15, 1869; and passed from the Staff College in December, 1873.

The following appointments of Army schoolmasters have been recently made from the Training College, Chelsea, viz.:—D. Peebles, to Royal Horse Artillery, Woolwich; H. Pope, to Royal Artillery, Aldershot; W. Ferguson, to Army Service Corps, Woolwich; A. J. Bridges, to Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury; H. Elliott, to Royal Horse Artillery, Aldershot; G. Fripp, to Depôt Royal Artillery, Woolwich; W. Hargan, to Army Service Corps, Aldershot; J. Madden, to Royal Artillery, Sheerness; C. Vasey, to Royal Engineers, Chatham; R. Donn, ditto; A. Stepto, to Royal Engineers, Aldershot; and C. O'Shea, to Depôt, Warley. The following is the result of the examination, held in December last, of the students in the Senior Division, Normal School, Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, viz.:—W. Hamilton obtained 1,083 marks; R. Seymour, 1,037; J. Bingham, 1,035; W. H. Gardner, 1,012; and J. Whitby, 916.

We are in a position to confirm the report made mention of by the *Times* as to the appointment of Colonel F. Peyton, commanding the Brigade Depôts at Lichfield, to the command at Shorncliffe, vice Colonel F. A. Thesiger, C.B., transferred to a brigade at Aldershot. Colonel Peyton served in the 98th Regiment with the expedition to the north of China in 1842, and was present at the operations in the Yangtse-Kiang River, the attack and capture of Chin-Kiang-Foo, and at the landing before Nankin (medal); Punjab campaign of 1848-49 (medal). Served with the flank companies of the 98th Regiment at the forcing of the Kohat Pass in the force under Sir Charles Napier and Sir Colin Campbell in February, 1850 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). Commanded four companies of the 98th Regiment in the Peshawur Expeditionary Force on the Euzofzaie frontier, under Sir Sydney Cotton, in April and May, 1853, capture of Pungtar and Chinglee, and the affair with the Hindostanee fanatics on the heights of Sittana on May 4 (mentioned in despatches); in the Peshawur Division during the Mutiny. He joined the Army January 29, 1841; became Lieutenant-Colonel, 98th Regiment, March 22, 1864; was promoted Brevet Colonel, October 23, 1863; and was appointed to a Brigade Depôt from the 98th, April 1, 1873.

Deputy Surgeon-General T. Crawford, M.D., who has been stationed for some time past in India, is to be promoted Surgeon-General, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Surgeon-General H. C. Foss, and is ordered to take up duty as Principal Medical Officer on the Staff in Ireland.

The retirement of Colonel Chaplin from the 4th Dragoon Guards offers an opportunity for justice being done to one of those half-pay Lieutenant-Colonels who have suffered by reduction—such men as Colonel E. Seager or Colonel L. E. Knight. It is evident that it would be unfair to give the steps in the regiment, and it would be equally unfair to promote an officer who intended to remain the full period of five years. We should be pleased to see the difficulty got over in the way we suggest, by the introduction of an officer appointed for a purpose. Than Major Shaw-Hellier there is no better officer in the Cavalry Service, and so popular is he that it would be a pity to keep him out of a command for which he is in every way eminently fitted; but as he cannot well hope for promotion just at present, it would give satisfaction were measures taken for filling the command temporarily by bringing in some Lieutenant-Colonel who has lost his over-regulation, to enable him to qualify for it under the condition that he retired as soon as the Army Purchase Commissions were able to arrange with him.

"A Military Surgeon" writes from Woolwich a letter, published on Thursday in the *Standard*, on the subject of the recent refusal to grant medical attendance to a soldier's dying child. The excuse made is that the child in question was the offspring of a soldier married without leave, and consequently not entitled to attendance and medicine. This is perfectly true, and it is positively forbidden to grant medicine to the families of men married without leave; but to pretend that, by attending and prescribing for such, a medical officer would be violating orders, is simply absurd. The excuse that only two Surgeons are told off for the Auxiliary Hospital, Woolwich, and that, therefore, they have not the time to attend any but those patients who are entitled to their services, is more valid. Still, where there is a will there is also a way, and Woolwich is a very compact garrison. It is merely a matter of feeling and humanity, after all, and the spirit of the regulations has been observed at the cost of only a single child's life. Still it is unfortunate that such a scandal should have occurred at a time when recruiting is slack and desertion brisk. Every one is not gifted with sufficient intelligence to appreciate the wisdom of Army regulations and practice with regard to military couples whose unhallowed unions have not been sanctified by the commanding officer's blessing, and unjustifiable accusations of harshness may be made against the authorities.

The three battalions of Rifles longest on home service are always to be in readiness to embark, if required, with any expedition put into the field for warlike purposes. The battalions which would go to form the "Rifle Brigade," should an expedition be organized at the present time, would be the 3rd Battalion 60th and 1st and 3rd Battalions Rifle Brigade. This arrangement must be allowed to be a desirable one, saving, as it would, endless complications.

A new edition of the "Infantry Field Exercise" is now in preparation. It seems a pity some decision cannot be arrived at as to the best system of attack ere the revised "Red Book" makes its appearance.

REVIEWS.

Across Africa. By Commander V. L. Cameron, C.B., D.C.L. (Daldy, Isbister, and Co., London.)

In the two volumes now before us, Commander Cameron tells the story of his long and trying march across the vast continent of Africa. It is not "How I Walked Across Africa," but rather an account of the country as he saw it than too full a narrative of his daily life and hardships. Indeed, seeing that the journey occupied some three years, it is plain that two volumes would not have sufficed to give so detailed an account of the route he traversed and the people with whom he was brought into contact as is here presented, had he lingered by the way to narrate all his personal adventures and troubles. When we read of the constant attacks of fever to which both his companions, Dillon and Moffat, unhappily succumbed comparatively early on the journey, and to which he was subject, the difficulties he had with his followers and the oft-recurring dangers of starvation, it is a matter for surprise that he ever came out on the other side. And to judge by the severity of the attack of scurvy he suffered on approaching the West Coast, it is plain that another twenty-four hours' delay in obtaining medical assistance would have deprived the Naval Service of one of whose single-handed explorations in Central Africa it is justly proud. Pushing forward amongst tribes of whom he and his men knew nothing and having followers in whom he could place no reliance—for it seems as though they were little else than a set of thieves possessing no more pluck than a cur—it is remarkable that Cameron should have escaped the treachery of some of the blood-thirsty rulers through whose territory he passed. By his undeviating rule, never to resort to force except when driven to do so in self-defence, and by his scrupulous payment of all just demands made upon him for provisions or toll for passing through different districts, he seems to have acquired an influence over the native mind; and as some intelligence of his approach, together with his character, often went in advance of him, he was met in a peaceful manner where he might otherwise have anticipated trouble. At times, too, being the first white man that had been seen, he was feared, being thought either a ghost or devil, and thus by a combination of good luck and good management he succeeded in overcoming opposition except on a few occasions. On one of these there was nothing for it but to fight, and after two or three days' experience of firearms the natives withdrew to a safe distance, leaving Cameron barricaded in a deserted village. But he wanted to be moving onwards, and as he fortunately made a few prisoners, he held some as hostages while the others were sent to give an explanation and to make peace. On other occasions when he found his company was not agreeable he made himself scarce, and was obliged to take some other route in order to avoid hostilities. This was attended with much inconvenience, but it was a better plan than making any attempt at fighting his way through. His discoveries at Tanganyika are probably tolerably well known to most in the Services, and it would be idle, with the small space at our disposal, to attempt to follow him in his wanderings. The manners and customs of the tribes he visited are well described, and a good idea both of people and places can be formed owing to the large number of engravings—nearly two hundred—with which the work is embellished. A map, showing the entire route taken by Cameron from coast to coast, also accompanies the book, and last, but not least, there is a capital index. In the concluding chapters of the formation of the continent, river-basins, watersheds, &c., the lake system of Central Africa, its products, and its future are discussed, together with the author's conclusions as to the best method of attacking the traffic in human flesh and of opening this vast country to commerce. And in the form of an appendix is given a vocabulary of Kirua, the language largely used, together with Kisuali, in the districts through which he passed. To those desiring to push eastward from the West Coast this would probably be of the greatest value. Altogether the work is most complete and interesting, and it is not until one reads of the constant harrassing life to which Cameron was subject throughout his explorations that one can realise the energy and endurance required to make such a journey.

Shaw, the Life Guardsman. By Major Knollys, F.R.G.S. (Dean and Son, London.)

This is the first of a series of small volumes to be published month by month, and intended to form a "Deeds of Daring Library." Amongst those which will follow are the Exploits of Lord Cochrane, the Victoria Cross in the Crimea, India, &c., Gallant Sepoys and Sowars, Daring Deeds Afloat, and Female Heroism in War. To judge by the first volume, this promises to be a very attractive series, for stories of heroism and dangers bravely encountered, when as well told as in this instance, cannot fail to interest.

Rossetter's Hair Restorer.—This unrivalled preparation has now been before the public for many years, and as its success has led to several spurious imitations, the public should be on their guard. Rossetter's preparation is the only one that will with certainty restore grey hair to its original colour, remove dandruff, prevent the hair from falling off, promote its growth, and give it the lustre of youth.

The Navy.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—H. M. Rochfort, to the Royal Naval College; H. E. Stephens, to the Hibernia, vice G. O. Twiss; the appointment of Com. W. E. de C. Cookson has been cancelled.

Lieutenants—R. B. Needham, to the Victor Emanuel; W. T. Down, to the Resistance; C. J. Fellows, to the Excellent; and R. D. B. Bruce, to the Duke of Wellington; A. L. Winsloé, to the Alexandra, as flag-lieut. to Vice-Admiral Hornby.

Sub-Lieutenants—L. A. W. Barnes, to the Tourmaline, as supernumerary; C. G. May, to the Resistance; L. O. Yonge, to the Minotaur as supernumerary.

Navigating Lieutenant—J. D. Moulton, to the Pembroke, for the Osprey.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenants—B. Newton, to the Cygnet; and A. R. P. Bawden, to the Euphrates.

Naval Cadet—B. Tennyson, to the Tourmaline.

Active, 10, corvette, Com. Sir William N. W. Hewett, was at Simon's Bay up to Dec. 18.

Alacrity, 1, schooner, Lieut.-Com. W. Moore, was expected to leave Vita Levu about Nov. 25 for Sydney to refit.

Albatross, 4, composite sloop, Com. E. Rice, senior officer, was on the coast of Peru on Dec. 2.

Alexandra, 12, armour-plated, Capt. R. O'B. Fitzroy. Vice-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, on Monday morning hoisted his flag on board this vessel at Chatham. She is to go out as flagship of the Mediterranen Fleet, in the place of the Hercules, flagship of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir J. R. Drummond, K.C.B., who is succeeded by Vice-Admiral Hornby. Having reported himself at Sheerness to Vice-Admiral Chads, the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, Admiral Hornby hauled down his flag at sunset, and proceeded on leave of absence for a short time. The finishing work on board the Alexandra is being rapidly executed. Every endeavour is being made for her to be out of the hands of the dockyard people by the end of the present month, and it is expected she will leave for her destination on Feb. 15. The apparatus for supplying the electric light having been fitted to the ship, has been tested, and is pronounced to have answered admirably. The experiments were made in the presence of Admiral Superintendent C. Fellowes, C.B., Capt. FitzRoy, and other officers of the dockyard and the ship. The light is intended to be used for discovering the position of ships at sea, for signalling at night, &c.

Arab, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. F. S. Broughton, left Bombay on Dec 21 for Rangoon and the Andaman Islands.

Argus, 5, sloop, Com. E. J. Jermain, now under repair at Bermuda, will proceed to Halifax as soon as ready, and a new crew will be sent out to that place to recommission her. She was commissioned at Portsmouth in March, 1873.

Assistance, 2, troopship, Capt. F. M. Prattent, has had new tubes fitted in her boilers at Portsmouth, and is being provided with a set of Mr. Berthon's improved collapsing boats. She has also had her forecastle lengthened, in order to provide accommodation for the stokers, who had hitherto been compelled to sleep on the after-part of the troop deck. The deficient ventilation of her stokehole has, at the same time, been improved by hatches being cut through her lower deck. She is about to proceed to Gibraltar, and will take out supernumeraries for the Channel Squadron.

Barracouta, 5, sloop, Capt. C. E. Stevens, left Simon's Bay for Spithead on Dec. 12; she calls at St. Helena and Ascension for invalids or others who may be waiting passage.

Beacon, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. H. Dunlop, was at Monte Video on Dec. 16.

Beagle, 1, schooner, Lieut.-Com. C. Caffin, returned to Levuka on Oct. 24; she would take the new British Consul to Samoa.

Boxer, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. A. H. Alington. The result of the examination made of the crank shafts of this ship at Keyham has shown defects of so serious a nature that it had been considered necessary to remove the shafts for thorough examination. The Admiralty have been informed that it is probable two new shafts will have to be made, and that should such be compulsory the vessel will not proceed to sea until March.

Cockatrice, 1, gunboat, Com. A. J. Musgrave, arrived at Smyrna on Jan. 5 from Constantinople. She will go to Malta to refit.

Conflict, 1, schooner, Lieut.-Com. W. M. Carey, arrived at Auckland on Nov. 11, and would return to the New Hebrides Islands.

Contest, 4, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. W. Allen, was at Quittah on Dec. 16.

Cracker, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. C. H. Hawkins, was at Monte Video on Dec. 16.

Crocodile, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. P. R. Sharpe, arrived at Port Said at noon on the 14th inst.; she left Suez for Bombay on the 16th inst. at noon.

Curlew, 3, gunvessel, Com. E. J. Church, was at Tien-tsin on Dec. 14, and would remain there for the winter.

Cygnet, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hammick, was on her way to relieve the Contest at Quittah on Dec. 16.

Decoy, 4, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Hayes, would leave Jamaica on Dec. 28 for England, touching at Bermuda.

Danae, 12, corvette, Capt. J. C. Purvis, which recently arrived in the Medway from Plymouth to have new boilers put on board, has returned her powder, shell, &c., into store at Upnor Castle, as the alterations will occupy a considerable time.

Daring, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. J. G. Hanmer, senior officer, was at Panama on Dec. 2.

Dreadnought, 4, double turret-ship, went out of Portsmouth Harbour on Wednesday afternoon for a preliminary trial under way of her machinery, which was under the sole control of Mr. Robert Humphrys, of the contracting firm. Everything passed off with the greatest success. The engines easily realized 69 revolutions a minute, while the power developed was considerably over the contract power of 8,000 horses. The speed obtained was about 15 knots an hour. The ship was so sensitive that she readily obeyed the slighest touch of the helm. The official six hours' trial was made yesterday.

Dwarf, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. the Hon. E. S. Dawson, was paid off at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning, and will be placed in the third division of the Steam Reserve. The Dwarf left for China in April, 1868, and was recommissioned at Hong Kong on July 18, 1871, by Com. B. W. Bax. In June, 1873, she proceeded to Japan, accompanied Vice-Admiral Shadwell in a cruise to Russian Siberia during July, August, and September of the same year, and conveyed the Commander-in-Chief to Nichlooesk River, Amur. In May and June, 1874, she was employed in observing the movements in the south of Formosa, where a large force of Japanese had landed for the purpose of punishing the savages for murdering the crews of several junks which had been wrecked on the coast. She was next dispatched to the Yangtze River, to report on the damage done to salt junks by steamers passing Deer Island. She received her new crew in December, and in the following October she was employed to watch British interests during the excitement produced by the murder of Mr. Margary. After being engaged from Nov., 1875, to June, 1876, in determining various meridian distances, she left Yokohama on June 30 for England, visiting the ports of Hodeidah and Jeddah, in the Red Sea, where she found everything quiet. On Sept. 26, 1876, she fell in with a Nova-Scotian bark, the Uamvar, dismasted and perfectly helpless, which she sank after taking the crew on board, as it was an obstruction to navigation. Com. Dawson succeeded Com. Bax in Dec., 1874, and during the six years' commission only two deaths occurred, both from drowning.

Fantome, 4, composite sloop, Com. T. M. Maquay, was at Honolulu on Dec. 6.

Foam, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Hope, had arrived at Rio de Janeiro on Dec. 16.

Growler, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. W. Stewart, after a thorough repair of her boilers at Hong Kong, had completed her stores on Dec. 14, and would proceed to Amoy in the place of the Fly, ordered to remain at Hong Kong.

Himalaya, 3, troopship, Capt. E. White, arrived at Colombo on the 18th inst., all well, and would leave for Trincomalee on the evening of the 19th inst.

Hotspur, 3, armour-plated ram, Capt. T. M. Jones, was put out of dock at Malta on Jan. 9, and would be ready for sea on Jan. 13.

Inflexible, 4, turret-ship. The four 81-ton guns in course of construction at the Royal Gun Factories in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the armament of this ship, are in a forward state. Two will be ready to proceed to the proof butts very shortly.

Lapwing, 3, gunvessel, Com. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart. By last advices to Nov. 30, the Charybdis, Frolic, and Mosquito remained by the Lapwing at Chan-shan-tan Island. The weather continued fine, but the chances of getting her afloat were very much against her.

Liberty, 8, training-brig, Lieut. C. Johnstone, left Lisbon for Cape de Verde on the 7th inst.

Lord Warden, 18, armour-plated, Capt. N. B. Bedingfeld, anchored at Spithead on Friday last week for the purpose of receiving her shot and shell and swinging for the adjustment of her compasses.

Malabar, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. E. Kelly. A most extraordinary breakdown occurred to this vessel, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 12th inst. for Bombay. She left the harbour at 10 o'clock, and no sooner had she rounded the Spit Buoy than something wrong was discovered in one of her cylinders, whereby the piston was prevented from performing its full travel. A tug was at once despatched to her assistance from the dockyard, and on the cylinder covers being taken off it was found that a tool used by a workman for the purpose evidently of scraping the parts had, either through neglect or malice, been left inside. There was considerable straining, and it is a surprising circumstance that the cover was not fractured. It is only fair to the dockyard authorities to say that the machinery was not overhauled by them, and that the offender must be an artificer belonging to the ship. The ship was delayed at Spithead for about six hours, after which she proceeded, the tug accompanying her some miles out to sea as a precaution.

Mallard, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. W. Warry, left Whydah on Dec. 9 for St. Helena.

Martin, 10, training-sloop, Lieut. Hicks, left Lisbon on the 9th inst. for Cape de Verde.

Myrmidon, 4, gunvessel, Com. the Hon. R. Hare, arrived at Valpariso on Dec. 4, having left Honolulu on Oct. 9. She would go to Coquimbo for stores, &c., and for a court-martial, and leave for England as soon as practicable.

Nymphe, 9, sloop, Com. S. P. Townsend, arrived at Kandavu on Oct. 26 on her way to Levuka, Fiji, to convey the Governor on a tour of the group.

Opal, 14, corvette, Capt. F. C. Robinson, was at Valparaiso on Dec. 6.

Orontes, 2, troopship, Capt. E. H. Seymour, arrived at Singapore on the 17th inst. with the Straits detachment, all well, and will sail for Mauritius on the 25th inst.

Pearl, 17, corvette, Com. Hoskins, was at Sydney up to Nov. 27, awaiting the arrival from England of the Wolverene.

Pert, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. H. C. Aitchison, was at Nassau on Nov. 25.

Pioneer, 6, composite-vessel, Lieut.-Com. E. Hotham, was at Jackin on Dec. 16.

Plover, 3, gunvessel, Com. H. B. Stewart, left Jamaica on Dec. 14 for Turks Island.

Ready, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. S. Grove, is ordered to proceed to Gibraltar for the South-East Coast of America.

Renard, 1, schooner, Lieut.-Com. H. J. Pugh, would complete her refit at Sydney about the end of November, and she would then proceed to New Zealand (with supernumeraries for the Sapphire) and await orders.

Repulse, 12, armour-plated, Capt. F. W. Wilson, flagship of Rear-Admiral de Horsey, was at Valparaiso up to Dec. 2. She left Callao on Nov. 1, called at Juan Fernandez, and reached Valparaiso on Nov. 27. She would leave shortly for Coquimbo to refit, &c.

Ringdove, 3, double-screw gunvessel, Com. U. C. Singleton, was at Hong Kong on Dec. 14. At a court-martial held on Dec. 12, Assist.-Paymr. G. Spain, of this ship, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and to be dismissed the Service for defalcations in his accounts. The orders for this vessel to leave Hong Kong on Dec. 16 for England were countermanded. She will now probably be paid off there, thoroughly repaired by the naval yard authorities and recommissioned with the crew of the Lapwing, her present officers and crew returning to England in the troopship Himalaya.

Rover, 18, corvette, Capt. T. Barnardiston, left Jamaica on Dec. 19 to join the flag at Bermuda.

Ruby, 12, composite corvette, built by contract at Hull, is now ready for handing over to the Admiralty.

Sapphire, 14, corvette, Capt. E. H. Murray, arrived at Wellington on Nov. 7 from Auckland: she required partial recaulking.

Sappho, 4, sloop, Com. Noel S. F. Digby, left Sydney on Oct. 23, and arrived at Hobart Town, Tasmania, on Nov. 4; she would return to Sydney about Dec. 14.

Sandfly, 1, schooner, Lieut.-Com. J. Bell, left Brisbane on Oct. 26 on her way to Port Moresby and to visit the fisheries in Torres Straits and on the north-west coast of Australia.

Seaflower, 8, training-brig, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Eyre, left Lisbon for Cape de Verde on the 9th inst.

Shah, 26, frigate, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, the intended flagship in the Pacific, is, the *Standard* learns by telegraph from Gibraltar, detained there by the piston rods of the main engine having become bent. She will be delayed for several days, and will then proceed to her destination.

Sirius, 12, corvette, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, was at Whydah on Dec. 16.

Thetis, 14, corvette, Capt. T. Le H. Ward, was at Bombay on Dec. 25.

Thistle, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. E. B. Pusey. We are glad to hear that the health of the crew has improved by their stay at Japan, where they had been sent for a change, one officer having been invalided and three men having died from dysentery or remittent fever, probably due to hard work in a malarious climate whilst employed in the Perak expedition.

Tourmaline, 12, corvette, Capt. F. W. Sullivan, C.B., left St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on Dec. 19, and arrived at Sierra Leone on Dec. 24. She would leave on Dec. 25 for Ascension, after embarking Kroomen.

Undaunted, 31, frigate, Capt. H. W. Brent, flagship of Rear-Admiral Macdonald, was at Bombay up to Dec. 25. Weather cool and crew healthy.

Vesuvius, torpedo-vessel, Capt. Morgan Singer, having concluded her experiments with the Whitehead torpedo, has been refitted at Portsmouth, and will be attached to the Vernon, torpedo school ship, Capt. Arthur. Capt. Singer will shortly commission the Glatton. While the Vesuvius was in dock, a somewhat remarkable explosion occurred on board. In the fore part of the ship below deck there was a water tank, made of galvanized iron, in a very bad state of repair, which it was deemed for several reasons expedient to remove. On a workman going to remove the attachments, the gas which had accumulated within, from the chemical action that had been established by the iron and zinc, suddenly exploded on coming in contact with his candle. The side of the tank was rent, but no further injury was done.

Volage, 18, corvette, Capt. H. Fairfax, was at Monte Video on Dec. 16, having left Rio on Nov. 25, arrived at Santa Catherina on the 28th ult., remained there a week, and arrived at Monte Video on Dec. 12. She will probably leave the River Plate on Feb. 10 for the Falkland Islands and Patagonia and return to Monte Video towards the end of April.

Vigilant, 2, despatch-vessel, Lieut.-Com. H. C. Ryder. A court-martial was held on Dec. 13 on board the Victor Emmanuel, at Hong Kong, upon Nav.-Lieut. Ballistom, of the Vigilant, and Lieut. Pike, in connection with the defalcations of the late assist.-paymr. of this ship, and both officers were honourably acquitted.

Wild Swan, 6, composite sloop, is to be completed for sea at Devonport, at a cost of £8,000, and will be commissioned for foreign service as soon as ready.

Wolverene, 17, corvette, Capt. L. Brine, left the Cape on Nov. 18 for Fremantle, Western Australia, and Sydney.

Wye, store-ship, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, arrived at Vourla Bay on Jan. 5, with mails for the fleet.

COLONIAL NAVAL CADETSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I enclose an advertisement which has appeared in the *Gazette* of Victoria and the daily newspapers inviting candidates for the above. Hitherto, the Governor's recommendation for the Secretary of State's nomination has been given to the sons of deserving officers or others to whom the savings of the passage home for their boys was a consideration, but Sir George Brown evidently looks upon such a bestowal of the patronage with which Lord Carnarvon has entrusted him as inconsistent with the democratic principles of the colony over which he rules.—I am, &c.,

One who has Served her Majesty for
Twenty-five Years.

The advertisement contains the following:—"With reference to previous notices in the *Victoria Government Gazette* respecting the nomination to the naval cadetships annually placed by the Imperial Government at the disposal of the Governors of the principal colonies for the sons of colonists, his Excellency the Governor of Victoria directs it to be notified that he will nominate the candidate who, being otherwise eligible according to the Admiralty Regulations, shall pass the best competitive examination. It is requested that the parents or guardians of candidates will send their applications to the Private Secretary, Government Offices, Melbourne, on or before the 8th December, 1876. The certificates of birth, good conduct, and good health required by the Regulations must accompany each application."

Rear-Admiral W. H. Stewart, C.B., the Controller of the Navy, accompanied by Mr. F. K. Barnes, Surveyor of Dockyards and Chief Constructor at the Admiralty, have paid a visit to Chatham Dockyard and conferred with Rear-Admiral Fellowes, C.B., the Admiral Superintendent, respecting the programme of work to be carried out at that yard during the ensuing financial year.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made Simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

TONNAGE AND PROPULSION OF SHIPS.

The second lecture of this course was delivered at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on Wednesday last, by Mr. W. H. White, Assistant Constructor of the Navy. Register tonnage and yacht measurements were the subjects treated. Since the Suez Canal was opened it has been arranged that all H.M.'s ships shall be measured for register tonnage by surveyors of the Board of Trade, who are also employed in measuring merchant ships, and the same rules are applied in all cases. The certificates of tonnage issued by the Board of Trade are accepted by the Canal Company, and upon them the dues are paid for passage. Unless a vessel possesses such a certificate she is measured by the officers of the company, the mode of measurement being necessarily rough, and possibly giving to a ship a greater nominal tonnage than she really possesses. At first the company attempted to charge dues upon the gross register tonnage of steamships—that is to say, their total internal capacity; but the International Commission disposed of this attempt to reverse the custom of almost all Mercantile Marines, and now steamers are allowed deductions from their total tonnage on account of spaces occupied by the machinery and coal. Here it is that the admirable tonnage law of 1854 appears to require amendment; in all other respects it commands almost universal adhesion, and has been adopted by the chief Mercantile Marine. But its equitable character disappears in the allowances to steamers, and very singular examples were given by the lecturer. For example, a Holyhead mail packet with a gross tonnage of more than 1,400 tons is for dock dues, &c., placed on an equality with a small sailing-vessel of 450 tons; and the famous Clyde steamer Iona is rated with a vessel of only 110 tons. Attempts have been repeatedly made to amend the law, but they have usually been associated with other changes that did not find so much favour, and opposition to the latter has overturned the former. It is to be hoped that before long the proposals made by the Board of Trade in 1871 may reappear and become law. Yacht measurement is a fruitful source of discussion, and seems likely to continue so. The Thames' Rule has custom and long usage in its favour, but is open to serious objection. Mr. White mentioned that under its regulations a circular yacht on Admiral Popoff's plan would absolutely have no tonnage. Of the other rules proposed and used—such as the Corinthian Club Rule—none have commanded general support. The lecturer strongly advocated the use of displacement tonnage, the same to be verified for all yachts by officers of the clubs, who could be trusted not to make improper use of the information they acquired of the forms of the yachts measured. Secrecy as to form and proportions has been long maintained, and might still continue under proper conditions.

THE ARCTIC INQUIRY.

The Admiralty Committee on the causes of the outbreak of scurvy have continued the examination of witnesses very industriously and yet expeditiously during the week. Sir George Nares has given very full details and explained his views at length, but will, it is probable, be recalled before the close of the inquiry. The leaders of the sledge parties, including Lieuts. Beaumont, Egerton, and Rawson, have also been heard, and the medical evidence, which extends to some considerable length, and makes reference to detailed documents, is in course. The Committee will have the evidence of Admirals M'Clintock and Ommaney, and probably of other Arctic officers, including that of Admiral Collinson, who is himself a member of the Committee, but tenders evidence. In respect to the medical aspect of the case, the Presidents of the London College of Physicians and Surgeons, having been asked to furnish the names of experts, have nominated Mr. Busk, F.R.S., Dr. Pavey, F.R.S., and Dr. Guy, F.R.S. Dr. M'Donald, F.R.S., of Netley, who has been conducting experiments on the result of subjecting lime-juice to very low temperatures, will also be heard, and Professor De Chaumont, the able Professor of Hygiene at Netley in succession to Dr. Parkes. It is, we believe, also contemplated to call Dr. Buzzard, who had experience of scurvy in the Crimea, and has written the latest monograph on the subject, and Dr. Harry Leach, the medical inspector of the port of London, who, as medical officer of the Dreadnought, has devoted considerable attention to the prevention of scurvy by the use of lime-juice in the mercantile marine. It is hoped that the inquiry may be terminated by the end of this month, but it can hardly be concluded before that date.—*Sanitary Record.*

A thorough inspection of the whole of the vessels under construction at Chatham Dockyard has been completed by Rear-Admiral W. H. Stewart, Controller of the Navy, and Mr. F. K. Barnes, Surveyor of Dockyards, and Chief Constructor at the Admiralty, in order to enable the authorities to arrive at a conclusion as to the amount of work which can be completed at Chatham-yard during the approaching financial year. It is believed that, in addition to the ships now in hand, three new war vessels will be commenced, including a very large armour-plated ship to be armed with the 80-ton gun, and the building of which will necessitate the enlargement of one of the building-slips at the dockyard, but the precise style of the ship, it is stated, has not yet been decided upon. In addition to this new work, the armour-plated ship Téméraire, 8, 8,412 tons, 7,000-horse power, will be completed, commissioned, and sent to sea; the Euryalus, 16, iron corvette, cased with wood, 3,932 tons, 5,250-horse power; the Garnet, 14, corvette, 1,864 tons, 2,100-horse power; and the Cormorant, 6, composite sloop, 1,124 tons, 900-horse power, will also be completed. The armour-plated turret ship Agamemnon, 8,492 tons, 6,000-horse power, will be very considerably advanced, and the extensive repairs and alterations to the Penelope, armour-plated, 4,394 tons, 4,703 horse-power, will be completed, and she will proceed to take up her appointment at Harwich as flagship of the Naval Reserve.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has just honoured Mr. W. E. Atkins, of Southsea, by purchasing a painting of H.M.S. Serapis entering Portsmouth Harbour on her return from India. This is a companion to one painted by the same artist, and also purchased by his Royal Highness last autumn.

Furnish on the New Hire System.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea."—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

In private life, and in what, for want of a better word, I may call "society," no man is more popular than the Royal Duke. Those who have been his guests, or who have met him at the houses of others, or during his annual tour at Hombourg, alike speak well of him as an affable, kindly-mannered, genial gentleman. He has but one enemy in the world—the gout—and that enemy seldom fails to pay him a visit once or twice in the year. Hence the regular visit he pays every autumn to Hombourg. The Duke was born in 1819, and is now, therefore, fifty-eight. He can hardly be called an old man, although he is certainly not a young one. But no one who sees him taking his afternoon ride in the Row during the season would believe that he was within fifteen years of his real age. He sits his horse as well, and, although not a little stouter, looks as firm on horseback as he did some forty years ago when he was a supernumerary lieutenant-colonel of the 17th Lancers, used to dine every night of his life at the regimental mess in the Royal Barracks at Dublin, and was the life and soul of that gay garrison town. If this country has ever to go to war it would be unlikely that the Duke would take the field. His age and his health would alike preclude him from active service. But no man is better—nay, none so well—qualified to direct details from home to the leaders of troops abroad. The manner in which he has guided the affairs of the Army for the last twenty-one years is sufficient guarantee that he would do so properly in the event of real work. He is earnest, zealous, an excellent judge of what his subordinates ought to do, and never spares himself when work has to be done. As I said, he takes every year a month or six weeks' holiday; but during the rest of the year he is hardly ever less than five or six—often eight or ten—hours at his desk each day. In personal pluck he is not wanting, as those who were at Inkerman—where he had a horse shot under him—can vouch for. But perhaps where the Duke shows better than most men is in his utter absence of vanity. This or that Secretary of War, this or that general officer or colonel, gets praised for what he has done in the Service. But on the man who has really made the English Army what it is, who has done his duty for more than twenty years, and never taken credit to himself even for what he has done, little or no commendation is ever bestowed. No one ever thinks of saying a word in praise of the Duke of Cambridge when Army matters are spoken of. The reason is plain enough. It is because this Royal Duke never thinks or dreams of praising himself.—"Centaur" in *Whitehall Review.*

INTER-REGIMENTAL RIFLE MATCH, 1877.

We have been requested to publish the following:—

OFFICERS' MATCH.

With the approval of the Inspector-General of Musketry, the fourth annual Inter-Regimental Rifle Match for officers of Brigade Depots and battalions of Infantry on the home establishment or stationed in Nova Scotia or the Mediterranean will take place between April 16 and Sept. 15, 1877, both days inclusive.

Committee:—Col. G. F. C. Bray, 96th Regt., Aldershot; Capt. G. Barton, 7th Fusiliers, Aldershot; Capt. A. Dening, 20th Regt., Aldershot; and Capt. R. T. Thompson, D.A.A.G., Aldershot (Secretary).

Conditions.

1. The match shall be shot off in teams consisting of four officers of each battalion or each formed brigade depot desirous of competing; the choice of the day within the period named (which cannot be extended on any plea whatever) and the range being left optional. Two or more teams may be entered from the same corps or depot on payment of the entrance fees, but no individual may shoot in more than one team for this competition. All officers on the Staff whose names are retained on the regimental list may shoot for their battalion if it be serving at home; if not, then for their brigade depot. Officers at home on leave whose battalions may be serving abroad may shoot for their brigade depot, and officers of brigade depots, if not engaged in a depot team, may shoot for the battalion to which they belong.

2. Prize.—A cup, or other piece of plate, the value of the sum total of the entrance monies (*i.e.*, £5 from each competing corps) shall become the absolute property of the officers' mess of the battalion or brigade depot to which the winning team belongs; the piece of plate and silversmith to be selected by the successful corps. Should the entrance monies exceed £150, a sum of £50 shall be set apart as a prize for the corps whose team makes the second best aggregate score.

3. Rifles.—The *bonâ fide* Government Martini-Henry. Sights may be blacked, but with no other addition or alteration whatever.

4. Ammunition.—Government, as issued.

5. Distances.—200 yards, 500 yards, and 800 yards, commencing at 200 and finishing at 800.

6. Position.—Any, at all three distances, but no artificial rests to be used.

7. Number of Shots.—Ten at each distance, but the three first of each competitor at all three ranges, though to be recorded in the regular manner in the registers, will be considered as sighting shots only, and not included in computing the scores to determine the winners.

8. Targets and Scoring.—New Wimbledon for 1877, as below:—

Name of Division.	Target at 200 yards.	Target at 500 yards.	Target at 800 yards.	Disc.	Value of hits in marks.
Bull's-eye.	½ft. diameter...	2ft. diameter...	3ft. diameter.	White	5
Inner	1ft. „ ...	3ft. „ ...	4½ft. „ ...	Red	4
Magpie ...	2ft. „ ...	4ft. „ ...	6ft. square	Blk. & White	3
Outer ...	Remainder of a target 4ft. square	Remainder of a target 6ft. square	Remainder of a target 12ft. by 6ft.	Black	2

If desired, the position of each hit as soon as made may be shown by a marker running out and covering the shot mark upon the target with a small disc; and misses may be indicated from the marker's butt by some predetermined flag other than the danger flag, but a marker may not leave the butt to signal a miss.

9. The members of a team must all assemble and shoot upon the same range, at the same time, in consecutive order, or alternatively by pairs, as may be preferred (but which it is to be must be declared and recorded upon the register before commencing, and cannot subsequently be altered), provided that at the conclusion of every four shots fired the practice

shall be suspended to enable the officer marking to leave the butt and transfer to his register the result of such four shots, and wash out the hits.

10. No member of a competing team is allowed to fire at all upon any range, or at any distance, prior to the competition on the day of the contest; and no other shot whatever is to be fired that day on the range to be used, until the competitive practice has been concluded.

11. The firing of a team must be completed on the day on which it is begun.

12. Firing out of the same rifle by two or more competitors is not allowed.

13. The registers at firing point and marker's butt must be kept by commissioned officers who do not belong to the battalion or depôt competing, who will be responsible for the correct signalling of the hits and for their being washed out at the completion of every four shots at each range; and they will be required to sign, on the registers, certificates to the effect that the firing, signalling, &c., have been honourably carried out.

14. As soon as each team concludes its competitive practice both registers are to be sent, prepaid, under cover, and sealed, to the honorary secretary, who is bound not to open them until all have been received, or Sept. 30, when he will publish the scores of the several teams, and advise the officers commanding the successful corps of the funds available for the purchase of the trophies.

15. Entries, which must be accompanied by £5 entrance subscription, should be made to the Honorary Secretary (Capt. R.T. Thompson, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, Aldershot), by April 15, 1877, after which date they cannot be accepted. Printed conditions, with registers, certificates, and diagrams of the targets to be used on the occasion, will be furnished by him on receipt of the entry. The entrance money cannot be returned under any circumstances.

16. Ties will be decided by the aggregate score made with the last seven rounds of each competitor at 800 yards; if still a tie, by the same at 500 yards. Any question that may arise which cannot be met by the foregoing conditions is to be referred to the Honorary Secretary for the decision of the committee. It is particularly requested in the interests of the match that every practicable means may be taken to keep the scores made for this competition a secret until it is closed on Sept. 15, and that neither register-keeper nor competitor will mention them before that date.

ROBERT T. THOMPSON, Capt., 56th Regt.,
Depty.-Assist. Adjt.-Gen., Hon. Secretary.
Aldershot, Jan. 15, 1877.

SERGEANTS' MATCH.

With the sanction of the Inspector-General of Musketry, the third annual Inter-Regimental Rifle Match for sergeants of Brigade Depôts and battalions of Infantry on the home establishment, or stationed in Nova Scotia or the Mediterranean, will take place between April 16 and Sept. 15, 1877, both days inclusive.

Committee.—Col. G. F. C. Bray, 96th Regt., Aldershot; Capts. G. Barton, 7th Fusiliers, Aldershot; A. Dening, 20th Regt., Aldershot; and R. T. Thompson, D.A.A.G. (Secretary), Aldershot.

CONDITIONS.

1. The match shall be shot off by teams consisting of six sergeants, Staff and paid lance-sergeants included, of each battalion, or each formed Brigade Depôt, desirous of competing; the choice of the day within the period named (which cannot be extended on any plea whatever) and the range being left optional. Two or more teams may be entered from the same corps or depot on payment of the entrance fees, but no individual may shoot in more than one team for this competition.

2. Prizes—Three cups, or other pieces of plate, to the teams making, respectively, the three highest aggregate scores. First Prize—One half of the sum total of the entrance monies, *i.e.*, £3 from each corps competing. Second Prize—One-third of the sum total of the entrance monies, *i.e.*, £3 from each corps competing. Third Prize.—One-sixth of the sum total of the entrance monies, *i.e.*, £3 from each corps competing. The prizes shall become the absolute property of the sergeants' messes of the battalions or Brigade Depôts to which the winning teams belong. The piece of plate and the silversmith to be selected by the several successful corps.

3. Rifles—The *bonâ fide* Government Martini-Henry. Sights may be blacked, but with no other addition or alteration whatever.

4. Ammunition—Government, as issued.

5. Distances—200 yards, 500 yards, and 800 yards: commencing at 200, and finishing at 800.

6. Position—Any, at all three distances, but no artificial rests to be used.

7. Number of shots—Ten at each distance, but the three first of each competitor at all three ranges, though to be recorded in the regular manner in the registers, will be considered as sighting shots only, and not included in computing the scores to determine the winners.

8. Targets and scoring.—New Wimbledon for 1877, as below:—

Name of Division.	Target at 200 yards.	Target at 500 yards.	Target at 800 yards.	Disc.	Value of hits in marks.
Bull's-eye	½ft. diameter..	2ft. diameter...	3ft. diameter.	White	5
Inner	1ft. „ ..	3ft. „ ...	4½ft. „ ...	Red	4
Magpie ...	2ft. „ ...	4ft. „ ...	6ft. square	Blk. & White	3
Outer ...	Remainder of a target 4ft. square	Remainder of a target 6ft. square	Remainder of a target 12ft. by 6ft.	Black	2

If desired, the position of each hit as soon as made may be shown by a marker running out and covering the shot mark upon the target with a small disc; and misses may be indicated from the marker's butt by some predetermined flag other than the danger flag, but a marker may not leave the butt to signal a miss.

9. The members of a team must all assemble and shoot upon the same range, at the same time, in consecutive order, or alternatively by pairs, as may be preferred (but which it is to be must be declared and recorded upon the register before commencing, and cannot subsequently be altered), provided that at the conclusion of every six shots fired the practice shall be suspended to enable the officer marking to leave the butt and transfer to his register the result of such six shots, and wash out the hits.

10. No member of a competing team is allowed to fire at all upon any range, or, at any distance prior to the competition on the day of the contest; and no other shot whatever is to be fired that day on the range to be used, until the competitive practice has been concluded.

11. The firing of a team must be completed on the day on which it is begun.

12. Firing out of the same rifle by two or more competitors is not allowed.

13. The registers at firing point and marker's butt must be kept by commissioned officers who do not belong to the battalion or depôt competing, who will be responsible for the correct signalling of the hits and for their being washed out at the completion of every six shots at each range; and they will be required to sign, on the registers, certificates to the effect that the firing, signalling, &c., have been honourably carried out.

14. As soon as each team concludes its competitive practice both registers are to be sent, prepaid, under cover, and sealed, to the Honorary Secretary, who is bound not to open them until all have been received, or Sept. 30, when he will publish the scores of the several teams, and advise the officers commanding the successful corps of the funds available for the purchase of the trophies.

15. Entries, which must be accompanied by £3 entrance subscription, should be made to the Honorary Secretary (Capt. R. T. Thompson, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, Aldershot), by April 15, 1877, after which date they cannot be accepted. Printed conditions, with registers, certificates, and diagrams of the targets to be used on the occasion, will be furnished by him on receipt of the entry. The entrance money cannot be returned under any circumstances.

16. Ties will be decided by the aggregate score made with the last seven rounds of each competitor at 800; if still a tie, by the same at 500 yards. Any question that may arise which cannot be met by the foregoing conditions is to be referred to the Honorary Secretary for the decision of the Committee. It is particularly requested in the interests of the match that every practicable means may be taken to keep the scores made for this competition a secret until it is closed on Sept. 15, and that neither register keeper nor competitor will mention them before that date.

ROBERT T. THOMPSON, Capt. 56th Regt.,
Depty. Assist. Adjt.-Gen. Hon. Secretary.
Aldershot, Jan. 15, 1877.

THE MILITARY GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPEAN TURKEY.

Mr. Howard Vincent, Lieut.-Col. Central London Rifle Rangers, late Royal Welsh Fusiliers, delivered a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday afternoon on the above subject, one of great interest at the present moment. Major-Gen. F. A. Stephenson presided. Mr. Vincent said:—

Military geography, or, as it is more concisely termed, topography, is, I venture to think, a relative expression. The topographical considerations of an invader are not absolutely identical with those of the defender of a district. We will, therefore, put ourselves first in the position of the aggressor, and then apply ourselves to the defeat of our own strategy. Let us suppose that we have an army consisting of 274,600 Infantry, 12,330 Cavalry, and 245 guns. This is the actual strength of the Army of Kisheneff. Although in a prolonged campaign, the deficiency of officers in the Russian Army, amounting to upwards of 7,000, would be a serious matter, it may be taken for granted, despite all that has been said to the contrary, that of late years no finer army has been collected together, and what might in some cases be an important element for consideration—the object of the mobilization—is here one of the principal elements of cohesion and strength. We must assume that Constantinople is the objective point. The approach thereto is mainly guarded, first by the Danube, and second, by sixty miles to the south, by the Balkan range. Between the Russian head-quarters and the first barrier lies Roumania, a dependency of the Porte, but a State whose good-will towards the Tsar cannot for an instant be doubted. In times gone by the passage of the Russian armies through Moldavia and Wallachia has been a matter of considerable difficulty. Now the railway uniting Kisheneff with Odessa passes on to Jassy, crossing the Pruth at Skuljane, and thence runs *viâ* Galatz and Bucharest to Giurgevo on the Danube. The possession of this line of communication, which, the friendly attitude of Roumania secured, cannot well be interfered with, even if other Powers besides the Turkish are brought into defensive action, materially alters the condition of things which formerly hampered, delayed, impeded the plans of Imperial commanders. It has been insufficiently considered by foreign critics. Along this line will be rapidly moved the invading army; by it our supplies will be drawn, losses repaired, and wounded sent back. Jassy, Galatz, Bucharest, are all fine towns, possessing great resources and much accommodation. Galatz is especially well situated on the Danube, and all will be no less serviceable for the establishment of depôts than for the reception of those who are unable to proceed with the advancing armies. Added to this, few troops will have to be left for the guarding of the line. The Roumanian Army of 60,000 men will perform that service, and it may well be said that operations will begin only at the Danube. The outside world has wasted much time in discussing both the place and the means of crossing that river. Nearly every place has been passed in review from Kalafat on the west to Tultscha on the east. Some have thought that the same places will be selected as in 1828, and they have been among the chief of those who have insufficiently considered the new order of things established by the possession of the railway. The points most favourable for crossing are Giurgevo, Olenitza, and Kalarash. On these three points will probably be directed the whole force, with the exception of two divisions which must prevent or check any Turkish movement on the flank, based on Tchernavoda, and facilitated by the railway connecting that place with Kustendji. Giurgevo is of these three places naturally the most important, and there must the gross of the army pass. It is the terminus of the railway, and lies opposite Rustchuk, where the Turks are mainly concentrated. The Russian troops can be taken to Giurgevo, and the Artillery formed up without any great fear of molestation. Nor need there be any apprehension of the line being seized by the Turks before the Imperial troops arrive. They possess no pontoon train nor any means of passage whatever. A division of Roumanian soldiers is already at Giurgevo, and it is possible that before the definitive commencement of hostilities they may be supplemented by a train of heavy guns, a position for which Art may establish war, though Nature aid not. The bombardment ol Rustchuk, distant, let us say, 2,000 paces, must be a preliminary to any attempt at passage. The town, built mainly of wood, lies in front of the fortress, of bastion type, in dilapidated state, unprovided with guns of any calibre, unsupplied with ammunition, and aided only by a recently constructed earthwork close behind it. If the passage of the Danube, at these three points of Giurgevo, Olenitza, and Kalarash be well preceded by Artillery fire, and be simultaneously made, it can hardly fail to prove successful. The Turks have no means of establishing or maintaining communication between Rustchuk, Turtokai, Silistria, no Cavalry, no horses, not even a field telegraph. Nor can they cut in between, for means of passage they have none. I may here combat the idea that the freezing of the Danube would be favourable to the Russians. To begin with, the ice very rarely attains sufficient thickness for the passage of an army with its horses, guns, and material. But did such an event occur, it would enable the Turks, who have no bridging apparatus, to cross into the principality, to intercept the Russian communications, and, it may be, destroy the railway so dearly prized. Are the flanks sufficiently provided? That is for an offensive movement from either Tchernavoda or Widin? The former has received attention, and the latter may well be left to the interested care of the Roumanians. I trust, therefore, I have shown that the passage of the Danube presents no serious obstacles. We may, therefore, consider it accomplished. One thing alone must be always present to the Russian officers—the maintenance of friendly relations with the Roumanian peasantry. As I have already said, Shumla is the first point to be gained. On the eastern slope of a chain of mountains forming, as it were, an advanced post to the Balkan range, and separated therefrom by the valley of the Kamstchik, does it stand at the junction of several roads some 700 feet above the Bulgarian plains. The position is superb, and, skilfully treated, might be made almost impregnable. This it certainly is not, and for reasons which I will hereafter consider. The town of Shumla has about 40,000 inhabitants, and is placed at the base of the heights, instead of having an elevated side within the strongest portion of its defences. It is environed to the north-west and south by a vast crescent of bold hills, and towards the east by a formidable marshy ravine. The town is approached from the north by the Silistria road, from the north-west by a road from Rustchuk, from the west by another road from Rustchuk by Osman Bazar, and from the east by the road from Pravadi to Karnabat. Besides these approaches, by one or more of which it may be turned, there is the Rustchuk Varna Railway. The metals will, of course, be destroyed, but the roadway must remain, and it is not, I believe, defensible in any part. It runs to within fourteen or fifteen miles of the town and forts of Shumla. A station bears its name, but the road therefrom is the Silistrian highway. I propose that of the 120,000 Infantry, 6,000 Cavalry, and 150 guns which have crossed at Giurgevo and Rustchuk, three fourths shall march in parallel columns along the ordinary road, and the railway track upon Shumla, keeping up their communications of course, and deriving their supplies from Roumania, while the remainder take the circuitous road of Osman Bazar. The line ought to be repaired as they proceed, and if no regular carriages are obtainable, a sufficient number of trollies may be brought over from Wallachia. A pair of horses are, I believe, well able to draw a dozen loaded trollies, each holding nearly as much as a military waggon. At Turtokai, say 20,000 Infantry, 2,000 Cavalry, and forty guns will cross. They must make their way by cross country roads to Shumla, and this will be the most difficult operation, requiring great care and circumspection. At Silistria 60,000 Infantry, 4,000 Cavalry, and fifty guns should cross, and by the highway effect the junction with the Rustchuk columns. The force of Cavalry ought to be of strength to preserve sufficient lateral communication for all practical purposes. Shumla is not, strictly speaking, the key to the Balkan Passes, for it is twenty miles from them; but, at the same time, its investment is absolutely necessary before the passage of them can be attempted. Here we must pause, and look first of all to Varna, seeing what diversion may there be made, and then to Servia, and what assistance may thence be expected. Varna, as Col. Evelyn Wood said, has great but unused capabilities of defence, and the taking thereof, if the Russians held the command of the Black Sea, no very difficult operation. It must in any case be attempted. Successful, it opens first of all, the through railway communication to Rustchuk; then it enables another attack to be directed *viâ* Pravadi on Shumla; and thirdly, renders available the coast road to Burgas and the south, through the easternmost slopes of the Balkan range. To Servia, then. From the south-eastern frontier of that miserable principality, the cause of so much trouble, runs *viâ* Nish, Sophia, Tatar Bazardjik, Philippopolis, and Adrianople, a fair road to Constantinople. The distance is between 600 and 700 miles. At Tatar Bazardjik the railway begins, and though, as in the case of the Rustchuk, Varna line rolling stock may be removed, it opens another passable track. The Servian Army has now been reorganized in four divisions, numbering altogether 72,000 Infantry, 4,800 Cavalry, and 218 guns. They are ready at hand on the frontier, and cannot by any possibility have more than a few thousand Turks opposed to them. It is, therefore, clear that they will endeavour to effect a diversion in favour of the Russians south of the Balkans. There is the fortress and garrison of Widin to consider. How many men the latter consists of I cannot say, but it is to my mind clear that no considerable force could be spared therefrom, either for the invasion of Servia or the prevention of a Servian advance along the Sophia-road—in view of the great importance of the place, and the possibility of a Roumanian or Russian attack from the opposite bank of the river. We will now return to Shumla. Fallen into the invader's hands, or completely invested, the passage of the Balkans, the great barrier of Turkey, has to be effected. This formidable mountain range, separating Bulgaria from Roumelia, runs from west to east, gradually diminishing in height from 5,000 to 3,000 feet, until they abruptly terminate at Cape Emineh, between the valleys of the Kamtschik and Uadir. There are seven passes over the Balkan. 1. Schumla to Karnabat, by Tjalikavak and Dobroll, called the

Bogaz Pass, very difficult and narrow, easily defended, and combining fluvial with mountain impediments. 2. Pravadi, Koprickoi, and Jenikoi to Aidos, called the Chenga Pass; difficult but successfully used in 1829 by General Rudiger, with the 7th Russian Corps in nine days. 3. The coast road from Varna to Burgas, taken in 1829 by General Roth with the 6th Corps. 4. Tirnova to Kasanlik—commonly called the Schibka Pass—perhaps now the most practicable of all, a road having been made in 1836, and in any case not very difficult or steep, and easy to be forced. 5. Tirnova to Slivno or Islamji—called the Iron Gate (Demir Kapu) Pass—very steep, difficult, and almost unexplored. 6. Tirnova, or Osman Bazar, to Kasan, and thence to Karnabat; very difficult. 7. The Lovatz Pass to Tatar Bazardjik, which is almost impossible. We see, therefore, that three of these passes may be utilized by an invading force. It is impossible to suppose that the passes will be neglected by their defenders in the same way as in 1829. We are dealing to-day but with suppositions. It could not be otherwise. Again, I must ask you to suppose the invading commander to be crowned with a wreath of laurel. He has passed the Balkans. He has been joined by a reserve of 100,000 men, disembarked from the fleet. With the fleet he must continue in communication, and push on towards the Queen of the South. Three roads are open to him, viz.:—1. From Karnabat by Bujuk Derbend, or the Grand Passage, to Adrianople, and thence to Tchatal Burgas. 2. Aidos to Kirk Kilissia, and thence also to Tchatal Burgas. 3. The coast road. Between these there is ample means of communication. The coast is undefended, and such supplies as the country does not afford should be obtained from the fleet. The only serious obstacle is the defile of Bujuk Derbend, the passage of which is dangerous and difficult to a degree, unless, as in 1829, it be wholly neglected. In this road must the main advance be made, and if successful, Adrianople is not likely to offer any resistance. Thence there is the railway to Tchatal Burgas, where the junction should be effected with the Aidos corps, and that, I assume, will be the same as is disembarked at Varna, and moves on Pravadi. The Burgas corps should by this time have reached Midiah and established itself firmly across the wooded hills of the Lesser Balkan. I now come to the topographical considerations of defenders, which I will not affect to conceal is the most agreeable to me, the defence of the *status quo* in European Turkey. Altogether, deducting the extraordinary demands upon the military resources of the Sultan, nothing leads to the belief that there are more than 100,000 Turkish troops on the whole Danubian line, including Shumla and Varna, or, at the most liberal estimate, about half the number that the Russians will be able to bring to bear. Of these some 60,000 are probably at Rustchuk, 20,000 at Shumla, and the remainder at Varna, Silistria, Hirsova, and Tchernavoda. From the Danube to Constantinople, from Nish to Burgas, nothing is ready. Now, the Turkish inferiority and mal-preparation on the Danube being admitted, what course should be adopted by Abdul Kerim Pasha and Suleiman Pasha? The former will probably be true to his reputation and be very slow to adopt any course at all. But great things may be expected of the latter, who has superseded Mehmet Eyoub. Yet the best man for the situation is certainly the junior brigadier in the Turkish Service, whose ability is universally recognised, and who has the good wishes of every British soldier. He, with Mehmet Ali and Bluhm Pasha—Germans in the service of the Porte—might speedily inaugurate a better state of things. It being, as I have said, probable that Rustchuk-Giurgevo will be the main point of attack, there a most vigorous resistance ought to be made by, say, 20,000 out of the 100,000 available men. The line of retreat on Shumla by the railway will be open to the very last minute. At Silistria the passage must likewise be disputed—the retreat being secure—but at Turtokaï a large defending force would run great risk. Varna should be garrisoned by not less than 10,000 men. Until the Danube is crossed there can be little use in keeping more than two or three brigades at Shumla, for the garrison will be brought up to twenty-five or thirty thousand men when the Rustchuk and Silistrian Corps are driven back. A larger force would probably be an incumbrance rather than otherwise. If we adopt these figures as a rough basis of calculation, we have fully 50,000 unemployed. To risk these on the Danube with no means of retreat would be madness. No time should be lost in shipping them from Varna to Burgas. There, all round the bay, earthworks should be thrown up. The Bay, or rather Gulf, of Burgas is about twenty miles in extent, looking north-east. It has a general depth of about twelve fathoms. Good anchorage abounds; and there is an excellent harbour at Sizeboli, a little to the south, enclosed by a headland, completely sheltering it. The gulf itself is very capable of defence, and throws out two peninsulas, which might be made very strong. At Aidos—the most central position for repulsing the hostile columns as they debouch from the passes of the Balkans—an intrenched camp should be formed. Albeit Aidos lends itself little for defence, but there is no other place equally advantageous in point of situation. Karnabat should, nevertheless, not be neglected, but of its capabilities I know nothing. If the Russians succeed in forcing their way through the Balkan, whether with or without the co-operation of the sea-forces, a stand ought to be made at Bujuk Derbend. That forced, nothing very serious intervenes until within twenty miles of Constantinople. Yet the coast road is woody, mountainous, and difficult, affording many defensive positions. I am aware that an opinion prevails in many quarters that the Turks will do best to concentrate their whole army south of the Balkans, and leave the passage of the Danube to take care of itself. With great deference, I cannot hold this view. Brilliant opportunity would be let slip of inflicting loss on the enemy. If unopposed, his enthusiasm would increase as the Turkish confidence declined. Bulgaria, moreover, thus got possession of, would not be easily recoverable by the most skilful diplomatists. Again the southern and south-eastern slopes of the Balkans are far steeper and more difficult than the northern, thus rendering their defence, if acquired by the Russians, an easy matter. Besides, if Bulgaria was abandoned the passage of the passes would be greatly facilitated. The Turks defeated south of the Balkans, the uncommenced lines of Constantinople would be their only hope. I submit, therefore, that while securing the safety of half their forces in Roumelia, the Turks must oppose the Russians inch by inch, partly to gain time for the artificial defence of the passes and defiles of the capital, partly to enable allies to appear on the scene, partly to exhaust the Russian treasury, and partly to expose the hostile army to the dangers of the variable climate. One word as to the defence of Constantinople. Three plans have been prepared: one by a Royal Engineer of unequalled ability, another by the Englishman, and the third by a German in the service of the Sultan. These three plans all amount to much the same thing—the defence of the line, twenty-five miles in length, extending from Derkos and Buyuk Cheknicdji. As Sir John Burgoyne said, months of labour might render this position impregnable by land. As yet, though, not a shovelful of earth has been turned. If made, it will be vigorously supported by sea.

PLAIN CLOTHES v. UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In reference to the appearance of the late Admiralty Order on the above subject in your paper of Jan. 6, you say "that it has been promulgated in consequence of a growing habit amongst our seamen of adopting a sort of long-shore rig when on leave of absence." Granting for a moment this to be the case, do you think it wise of the Admiralty to interfere with the time-honoured custom of thousands of respectable men wearing civilian clothes when on leave, for the sake of stopping a few disreputable men from appearing in "half-civilian, half-sailor" costume? But, sir, I do not grant your supposition that it is "a growing habit;" on the contrary, ever since the days of Nelson's victories, when his men landed by shoals and took charge of the streets jury-rigged, down to the present time, year after year have been seen less men "slummily dressed." I will grant you this, sir, there is, and has been for the last twenty years, a growth in the practice of men when on leave at home dressing respectably, and even gentlemanly, till now, from the educated head schoolmaster down to the ordinary seaman, there is scarcely a man worth his salt who does not appear so dressed an hour after landing from his ship. I assert, sir, and challenge contradiction from any authority, that not only is this statement true, but also that these men are proud to be looked upon as respectable citizens as well as worthy man-o'-war's men. And if a few blackguards, whom the Admiralty take so much trouble to legislate for instead of kicking out, roam about the shore in clothing which disgraces the Service, why not punish them instead of stinging into rebellion the thousands of respectable men? As to the origination of this unwise measure "I could a tale unfold," were it not that it has appeared in print so frequently as to be "stale, flat, and unprofitable." I do not say that it would be impossible for some such case as you suggest to be brought under the notice of their Lordships in the streets of London, but, considering that in the mighty metropolis a thousand men so attired would not be known or distinguished from so many navvies, I think it highly improbable. Again, if this were so, why were not these men picked up and made a public example of? No, sir, as of old, wisdom comes from the East, so the retrograde movement, I suppose, sets in from the West, and that is undoubtedly whence this arose. One more word. You say, sir, that this Order "may be unpopular amongst a certain class." I have shown that class to be a pretty large one, for it consists of no more nor less than every respectable man in the Navy, all of whom, you may rest assured, are ready to "admit" all you assume "that nothing can look worse or bring into greater disrepute the Royal Naval seamen than any one of their number adopting so scandalous a rig."—I am, &c.,

"ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM."

THE PROMOTIONS OF 1876.

NAME.	Seniority.	Year of Entry.	Lieutenant.	Commander.	Position on List Jan. 1, 1876.	Age on Promotion.		Total Service.		Cause of Promotion.
CAPTAINS.						Y.	M.	Y.	M.	
F. Stirling	March 9	1852	1859	1869	No. 78	36	10	23	11	Services during Malay war.
C. E. Domvile	March 27	1856	1862	1868	No. 48	33	5	20	10	Admiralty selection.
F. Durrant	May 15	1851	1859	1869	No. 70	38	10	24	11	Royal visit to India.
F. G. Bedford	May 15	1852	1859	1871	No. 123	37	5	23	8	" "
E. Garforth	Aug. 18	1849	1857	1867	No. 28	40	2	27	6	Services during Malay war.
G. R. Hope	Sept. 7	1854	1861	1868	No. 50	35	7	22	6	Nomination of Sir A. Milne on leaving office.
A. J. Kennedy	Oct. 13	1846	1855	1866	No. 9	42	8	29	9	Admiralty selection.
J. F. L. Maclear	Oct. 13	1851	1859	1868	No. 46	38	3	25	0	Services with Challenger Expedition.
C. J. Vidal	Oct. 13	1852	1859	1869	No. 62	38	2	24	0	Admiralty selection.
A. H. Markham	Nov. 3	1856	1862	1872	No. 154	34	10	20	9	Services with Arctic Expedition.
J. B. Barnett	Nov. 22	1848	1855	1866	No. 10	42	2	28	0	Admiralty selection.
S. Long	Dec. 12	1852	1860	1868	No. 39	36	10	24	0	" "
G. O. Twiss	Dec. 31	1848	1856	1866	No. 12	42	1	28	5	" "
T. H. Royse	Dec. 31	1849	1857	1868	No. 44	40	11	27	0	" "
A. T. Dale	Dec. 31	1854	1860	1870	No. 89	36	2	21	8	" "
COMMANDERS.										
H. R. Berners	Jan. 25	1855	1862	—	No. 12	34	8	20	1	Admiralty selection.
J. E. Pringle	Jan. 25	1855	1862	—	No. 18	33	9	21	1	" "
W. B. Bridges	Jan. 25	1856	1863	—	No. 33	32	10	19	10	" "
L. Ching	Feb. 14	1856	1863	—	No. 35	33	9	19	4	Haul-down promotion of Admiral Hastings.
H. T. Wright	March 9	—	1868	—	No. 198	—		—		Services during Malay war.
J. W. Brackenbury	March 18	1858	1865	—	No. 55	33	4	18	3	Haul-down promotion of Admiral Wellesley.
J. Brown	March 23	—	1867	—	No. 147	—		—		Gunnery staff officer.
E. G. Hulton	May 15	—	1867	—	No. 151	—		—		Royal visit to India.
W. F. S. Mann	May 15	—	1867	—	No. 163	—		—		" "
H. T. Grenfell	June 22	1859	1866	—	No. 93	32	1	17	9	Haul-down promotion of Admiral Cochrane.
V. L. Cameron	July 21	1858	1865	—	No. 76	31	11	18	0	Special Order in Council—African Exploration.
J. H. Bainbridge	Aug. 18	1859	1866	—	No. 122	—		—		Royal yacht.
A. F. St. Clair	Sept. 7	—	1870	—	No. 308	—		—		Nomination of Sir A. Milne on leaving office.
T. P. W. Nesham	Oct. 3	1856	1864	—	No. 53	33	0	20	8	Services with Kongo Expedition.
P. H. W. Mayow	Oct. 13	1855	1863	—	No. 21	34	11	21	3	Admiralty selection.
F. Rougemont	Oct. 13	1856	1863	—	No. 34	34	2	20	9	" "
A. G. McKechnie	Oct. 13	1857	1864	—	No. 42	33	2	19	6	" "
R. H. Thornton	Nov. 1	—	1866	—	No. 161	—		—		Gunnery staff officer.
P. Aldrich	Nov. 3	—	1866	—	No. 135	—		—		Services with Arctic Expedition.
L. A. Beaumont	Nov. 3	—	1867	—	No. 166	—		—		" "
A. A. C. Parr	Nov. 3	—	1870	—	No. 300	—		—		" "
H. H. Grenfell	Dec. 31	—	1866	—	No. 114	—		—		Gunnery staff officer.

THE PAY SUB-DEPARTMENT.

"A Poor Assistant" writes:—"As there is a rumour in circulation that the Pay Sub-Department is to be amalgamated with the Commissariat, it is hoped that, should that prove true, the pay officers may retain their present pay on promotion. The War Office ought to bear in mind that these officers gave up chances of promotion on entering the Pay branch of the Control, and several have been passed over in promotion by their brother officers of the old departments. It will be a cruel thing now if, on promotion, they are deprived of the pay of the Warrant of 1869. The present will be a favourable time to give promotion by making some supernumeraries in the ranks of paymaster and deputy."

BIRTH.

Halahan.—Jan. 4, at Cleveland Villa, West Hill, Sydenham, the wife of Captain S. H. Halahan, 4th Royal South Middlesex Militia, late 44th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Green.—Jan. 10, at Pillhead, near Bideford, North Devon, Emma, the dearly-loved wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Green, K.C.B., deeply lamented by many sorrowing relatives and friends.

Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Every evening, THE FORTY THIEVES. The Vokes Family. Premiere danseuse, Mdlle. Bossi. Double Harlequinade: Clowns, C. Lauri and F. Evans. Preceded by BOX AND COX. Prices from 6d. to £4 4s. Doors open at 6.30. Commence at 7. Box Office open from 10 till 5 daily. MORNING PERFORMANCES every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY. and SATURDAY. Doors open at 1.30. Commence at 2. Children and schools admitted at half price to all parts of the house, upper gallery excepted.

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DIRECTORS.—Two VACANCIES in the Board of an established financial institution may be filled by gentlemen of position and influence. Qualification £200. Attendance fees liberal. Address "Manager," care of R. Watson, Contractor for Advertisements, 74, Fleet Street, E.C.

FRENCH LESSONS. — SPECIAL PREPARATION for WOOLWICH and SANDHURST.—A Parisian Gentleman (30), professor in a high Military College, most successful in passing his pupils, having some time disengaged, wishes to meet with one or two gentlemen preparing for the above, or for any Competitive Examinations. Address "French Tutor," Rhind and Tutts, Stationers, 7, Little Sussex Place, Hyde Park.

AN ARMY LIST of the Years 1853, 1854, 1855, or 1866, WANTED. Answers to Hy. R. Tulloch, Esq., Hardwicke House, Sandgate.

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TO OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.—LEWIS MOSES, of 464, New Oxford Street, the largest and most liberal buyer of officers' uniforms, ladies' and gentlemen's left-off clothes, &c., has on hand a large stock of the above-Parties waited on. Established 1798. Cash remittances for country parcels by return.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—No Exception.—Cold winds, heated rooms, and disordered stomachs display their deleterious effects upon the human skin. Roughness, irritation about the mouth and nose, cracked lips, and chapped hands, are readily cured by the application of Holloway's Ointment, which renders the skin soft and healthy. This Ointment is the best corrective of the red spots, dry patches, and irritable pimples incident to tender skins. It saves all the torments of such affections and spares their unsightly blemishes, which are not slight or questionable advantages. At the change of seasons in all countries, no means of securing the human frame against disease can surpass in safety and potency the good effects derivable from Holloway's remedies.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
18th January, 1877.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of her Majesty's ARMY will be held in London on the 12th February, 1877, and following days:—

1. Candidates having two qualifications—one to practice medicine, and the other surgery—under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 32 years of age at the date of the London examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Those gentlemen who may be selected for appointment will receive £250 per annum and allowances in addition, after passing the examination at the Army Medical School at Netley.

3. The tenure of appointment will be limited to ten years, and on the completion of that period of commissioned service, surgeons, unless they be specially selected for further employment in the Department, will be entitled to receive, in lieu of all pension on retirement (pension for wounds excepted) the sum of £1000.

4. Application for admission to the examination should be made in writing, without delay, to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

5. There will be 50 appointments offered for competition.

6. The list will be finally closed on Saturday, the 3rd February next.

(Signed) W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

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	£	s.
Annual Subscription	3	3
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JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

At an extraordinary general meeting of this Club, held at the Club House, Grafton Street, on the 28th inst., Sir Norman Pringle, Bart., presiding, it was moved by the chairman, seconded by Major-General Hunter, and resolved—That the Club should cease to be conducted on the proprietary system, and should become a members' Club, with effect from the 1st January, 1877.

The entrance fee is ten guineas; the annual subscription is seven guineas.

The entrance fee will remain as at present until a limited number of new members have been elected, when it will be raised.

Members joining during the remainder of the year will not be called upon for their subscription till the 1st January next, when the annual subscription for 1877 will become due.

Membership of this Club is restricted to commissioned officers of the Regular Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines, and Royal Indian Forces, and those who may have retired from the same.

By order of the Committee,
R. J. FYERS, Secretary.
28th October, 1876.

THE COVENTRY CLUB.—This Club is established in response to a request from a number of influential gentlemen who desire a social and sporting club for the use of gentlemen of all classes situated in a central part of the West-end of London.

An agreement has been entered into for spacious premises, which will be fitted up with every convenience, including dormitories, and which will be open for the reception of members on Feb. 1 next.

The number of members is limited to 800, the first 300 of which will be admitted without entrance fee.

Annual Subscription	£3 3s.
Country Members	£2 2s.
Entrance Fee	£10 10s.

All particulars may be had from Mr. H. Bradbury, Hon. Sec., *pro tem.*, at the Offices of the Club, 10, Cranbourn Street, W.C.

WANDERERS' CLUB,
PALL MALL.

COMMITTEE.

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Canon Tristram, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.
Lord Graves, R.N.
Colonel the Hon. A. W. N. Hood, M.P.
Major-General J. A. Raines, C.B.
Colonel Sir Francis Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Captain R. Wallen Jones.
Major E. C. Shepard.
Surgeon-Major C. McD. Cuffe.
T. W. Lewis, Esq.
Sir John G. S. Sebright, Bart.
Captain W. J. Oughton Giles.
Purvis Russell, Esq.
Captain A. H. Markham, R.N.

Members joining this Club on and after the 15th December will be admitted on payment of ONE-HALF the Annual Subscription, which extends to the 1st May, 1877.

At a Meeting of the Committee, held on the 20th November, Lord Brougham and Vaux in the Chair, the Report stated that since the issue of the Annual Report in May last, 160 New Members had joined the Club, and that the total strength is now 1,302, as follows:—

Town Members	426
Country Members	663
Officers on Foreign Service	104
Members Resident Abroad	109
	1,302

There now remain about 200 vacancies to fill up, when the strength of the Club will be completed, and the Entrance Fee, which is now Ten Guineas, will then be raised.

The Annual Subscription is—

Town Members	Eight Guineas.
Country Members	Four Guineas.
Officers on Foreign Service	One Guinea.
All members resident abroad	Two Guineas.

For all further information, address to
Major T. H. P. KENNAN, Secretary.
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THE STAFFORD-HOUSE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of SUFFERING AMONG the TURKISH SOLDIERS.

In consequence of the great sickness and suffering among the Turkish soldiers, caused by the severity of the winter, the want of shelter, and the consequent exposure to which they are subjected, the following noblemen and gentlemen have formed a Committee for the purpose of receiving and applying subscriptions and gifts of clothing and other useful articles to alleviate their distress.

COMMITTEE.

The Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
The Duke of Portland.
The Marquis of Abergavenny.
The Marquis of Tweeddale.
The Marquis of Ormonde.
The Marquis of Headfort.
The Marquis of Stafford, M.P.
The Earl of Harrowby, K.G.
The Earl of Wharncliffe,
The Earl of Denbigh.
General the Earl of Lucan, G.C.B.
The Lord Forester.
The Lord Blantyre.
The Lord Stanley of Alderley.
The Lord D. L'Isle.
The Lord Eslington.
The Lord Abinger.
Major-Gen. Lord Alfred Paget.
The Lord Henry Lennox, M.P.
The Lord Claud J. Hamilton, M.P.
Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B.
The Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P.
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Captain the Hon. Carr Glyn, R.N., A.D.C.
Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart.
Sir William Fraser, Bart., M.P.
Sir Frederick Arthur, Bart.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.
Sir Philip Rose, Bart.
Admiral Sir Charles Eden, K.C.B.
Admiral Sir Alfred Slade, Bart., K.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir John Lintorn Simmons, K.C.B.
Vice-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, K.C.B.
Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell, V.C., K.C.B.
Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.
Sir Albert Sassoon.
Baron Henry de Worms.
Major-General Foster.
Col. James Farquharson of Invercauld.
Henry Chaplin, Esq., M.P.
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Colonel Nassau Lees.
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W. H. Russell, Esq., LL.D.
W. L. Birkbeck, Esq.
A. Borthwick, Esq.
M. Laing Meason, Esq.
T. Gibson Bowles, Esq.
W. J. Staniforth, Esq.
H. W. Freeland, Esq.
Stewart Erskine Roland, Esq.
Major Poore.
George Crawshay, Esq.
John Ross of Bladensburg, Esq.

Communications to be addressed to T. Gibson Bowles, Esq., Hon. Sec., 2, Harriet-street, Lowndes-square, S.W.

Subscriptions will be received by Major-General Sir Henry Green, Hon. Treasurer, Stafford-house, S.W.; by Messrs. Drummond and Co., Charing-cross: Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard-street; Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., 62, Lombard-street; the National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate-street; and by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall-mall; and will be acknowledged in the published list.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has undertaken to receive subscriptions for the Fund, which may be paid to him at the Mansion House.

Contributions are especially invited of blankets, warm jerseys, warm underclothing, and hospital linen, which will be received at Taylor's Depository, Pimlico, and should be labelled, "For the Relief of Suffering Turkish Soldiers."

THIRD LIST.

Amount of subscriptions previously acknowledged, £5,370 0s. 3d.

Mrs. V. Baker ...	£5	0	0
Mrs. Frank Wormald ...	5	0	0
Patience	5	0	0
An English Lady	5	0	0
Colonel Gawler	1	1	0
Lord Eustace Cecil, M.P. ...	5	0	0
Lady Eustace Cecil	2	0	0
J. Beecroft, Esq., second donation	0	10	0
J. Beecroft, Jun., Esq., ...	0	5	0
H. Dundas Gardiner, Esq.	1	1	0
F. F. W., ...	5	0	0
A Hungarian ...	5	0	0
Geare Pope, Esq.	5	0	0
George Ridley, Esq.	5	0	0
From a Few of the 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's) Regt., per Col. Dunne	3	10	0
Colonel de Horsey, Grenadier Guards	5	0	0
Sir Albert Sassoon	50	0	0
Major W. Thackwell, H.M. 38th Regiment ...	1	1	0
Captain C. Healy, do. ...	0	5	0
Major W. Bradshaw, H.M. 80th Regiment	0	10	0
Captain J. Alexander, H.M. 38th Regiment	0	5	0
Captain Webber Smith, do. ...	0	5	0
T. P. Walsh, Esq., do. ...	0	2	6
J. Emeries, Esq., do. ...	0	2	6
M. Thackeray, Esq., do. ...	0	5	0
O. Mayne, Esq., do.	0	2	6
M. S. Crofton, Esq., do. ...	0	2	6
Alexander Whitelaw, Esq., M.P. ...	20	0	0
Lt.-Col. Hon. G. Vernon, Fusilier Guards ...	1	0	0
Anonymous, per Sir P. Rose ...	1	0	0
Mrs. M. Blair ...	2	0	0
Lieut.-Col. J. Farquharson	20	0	0
Messrs. Erlanger and Co.	20	0	0
Arthur Anderson, Esq. ...	5	5	0
Arthur Floersheim ...	£10	0	0
John Stockley, Esq....	0	10	0
Marquis of Headfort	5	0	0
L. C.	3	3	0
T. H. R.	0	5	0
D....	50	0	0
Miss Evill	0	10	0
James. A. Campbell, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Some Ward room Officers, H.M.S. Pembroke ...	1	0	0
E. P.	0	7	0
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart. ...	50	0	0
Ditto, in memory of Judith, Lady Montefiore ...	50	0	0
Captain Wratislaw	1	0	0
Officers 2d Battalion, 2d Queen's	5	5	0
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Miller ...	5	0	0
W. J. Harter, Esq....	10	0	0
Officers of the Scots Greys ...	25	0	0
James Mason, Esq....	1	0	0
Miss Tower ...	0	10	0
Ralph M. Leeke, Esq....	10	0	0
I. H. Hiley ...	1	1	0
Mrs. I. H. Hiley	1	1	0
Rev. E. P. Armstrong	2	0	0
Marquis of Abergavenny... ...	25	0	0
Colonel George Gordon... ...	1	1	1
E. H. Palmer, Esq.	10	0	0
Spencer Perceval Esq.	3	0	0
J. B. Stanhope, Esq, ...	10	0	0
John Wienholt, Esq.	5	0	0
Miles Smith, Esq.	1	0	0
A Friend	1	0	0
Second do... ...	1	0	0
E. Shotton, Esq.	2	2	0
Dr. Liartwood...	1	1	0
Lord Courtenay	5	0	0
R. Wildman, Esq.	5	0	0
R. D. S.	5	0	0
E. B. Hartopp, Esq....	5	0	0
Murray Patten, Esq....	5	0	0
Major Laye ...	1	1	0
Earl of Wilton	25	0	0
R. L. Turner, Esq...	1	0	0
Captain W. H. Fellowes ...	2	0	0
Colonel E. Clive	1	0	0
H. V. Higgins, Esq....	£2	0	0
A. W. Hill Trevor, Esq....	2	0	0
Viscount Reidhaven	5	0	0
E. Venning, Esq.	2	0	0
Capt. Blake ...	1	0	0
Col. Burnaby ...	1	0	0
Non-commissioned Officers and Men 3d Battalion Grenadier Guards	1	5	0
Lt.-Col. Garrett	1	0	0
Capt. Rowley...	0	10	0
Lt. Farrer... ...	1	0	0
Lt. Streathfield	0	10	0
Lt. T. Wilson ...	1	0	0
Lt. C. Fane ...	1	0	0
Miss Conway Griffiths... ...	2	0	0
S. W....	1	0	0
D. W....	1	0	0
Major Bolton ...	1	1	0
W. H. Russell, Esq	5	0	0
Sir S. M. Lockhart, Bart. ...	10	0	0
Major-Gen. T. C. C. Moore ...	1	10	0
Dr. Heath ...	1	0	0
A. Colvin, Esq.,	2	0	0
W. Byron	1	1	0
George King, Esq., ...	3	3	0
Dr. H. S. Moore	10	0	0
Mrs. Ballord ...	3	0	0
Major-Gen. E.H, S. Bowdich ...	2	2	0
H. B.	50	0	0
Major-Gen. W. Gray	£1	1	0
Colonel J. Wilson	5	0	0
Edmund Yates, Esq., Conscience Money	1	0	0
Admirers of Turkish Pluck ...	0	10	0
E. K. Jones, Esq.,	3	0	0
E. L. Barker, Esq., ...	2	0	0
Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
George Dering, Esq.	5	0	0
Sir J. Walker ...	5	0	0
A few small subscriptions, London & Westminster Bank, per J. W. M.	1	3	6
Sir Astley Cooper Bart.	1	1	0
Miss Sparke ...	0	5	0
Officers 1st Battalion, 16th Regiment ...	4	0	0
Mrs. General-Sutherland ...	2	0	0
C. F. Walker, Esq.	5	0	0
H. H. Vaughan, Esq.	5	5	0
G. M. Danbury, Esq.	3	0	0
George Drummond, Esq. ...	10	10	0
Total subscriptions to Friday 12th Jan,	£6,085	10	6

FOURTH LIST.

	£	s.	d.
C. F. Wood, Esq.	£5	0	0
Samuel Seal, Esq.	5	0	0
Henry Lock, Esq.	3	0	0
S. H. d'Avigdor, Esq.	2	2	0
Walter Campion, Esq.	5	0	0
Lieut. Colonel Howard Vincent...	1	1	0
R. F. B.	2	2	0
John Beddoe, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.	1	0	0
B. C. Herbert, Esq.	2	2	0
Capitaine Anderson, late K. D. Guards	1	0	0
Marquis of Ormonde	20	0	0
S. W. B.	1	0	0
A Friend	0	2	6
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.	15	15	0
J. Y. William Lloyd, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Marquis of Tweeddale ...	100	0	0
H. S. Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar	5	0	0
Sir Philip Rose, Bart.	20	0	0
G. Williams, Esq.	1	0	0
J. F. Bateman, Esq.	2	2	0
Blank	2	2	0
E. T. Gourley, Esq., M.P. ...	5	0	0
Hon. Mrs. Tryon	1	0	0
G. V. Ellison, Esq.	3	3	0
Revd. Canon Heavyside, Norwich... ...	2	2	0
Henry Chaplin, Esq....	50	0	0
C. B. Denison, Esq, M.P. ...	50	0	0
W. J. Gwynn, Esq.	5	0	0
Total Subscriptions to Tuesday, 16th January	£6,401	3	6

The New River Company.—One Hundred and Six £100 Shares (£85 per share paid), and One-tenth of a King's Share in this most flourishing and successful trading Corporation, the revenue of which has the security and regularity of Consols, with the additional advantage of a yearly increasing income.

MESSRS. EDWIN FOX and BOUSFIELD will SELL, at the Mart, on WEDNESDAY, January 24, at Two precisely, ONE HUNDRED AND SIX £100 SHARES (£85 per share paid) in the NEW RIVER COMPANY. The dividends on these shares have for many years past steadily increased, those recently paid being over 10 per cent. per annum, and as there is a constant increase in the Company's revenue, not only from its water-rates and water sold, but from the rent of its private estates, in which these shares participate, the return from this property will continually rise and the capital increase in even greater proportion, thus rendering it first-rate for investment or family endowment. Also, in Six Lots, One-tenth of an Original or King's Share, which is perfectly unique, as being a freehold estate, conferring votes for the counties of Middlesex and Hertford. The income in respect of this proportion of a share for the year ending Midsummer, 1876, was £213 1s. 4d., and a considerable increase in each succeeding half-yearly dividend may be relied upon.—Particulars at the Mart; of Messrs. Field, Roscoe, and Co., Solicitors, 36, Lincoln's-inn-Fields, W.C.; and of Messrs. Edwin Fox and Bousfield, 24, Gresham Street, Bank, E.C.

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME,
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Chairman—
Major-General J. T. Boileau, R.E., F.R.S.

Inmates, 178; vacant beds, 22; candidates, 110.

Owing to the loss, by death, of several of the largest annual subscribers, and to the great falling off in donations, the funds are at present unequal to support the increased number of girls (26) who have been added to the Foundation during the last two years.

Further aid is earnestly solicited to meet the increased call upon the funds. Remittances to be made to C. R. Low, Esq., Secretary, No. 7, Whitehall, London, S.W. A guinea yearly gives 1 vote; five guineas, 2 votes for life.

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Of Militia candidates, thirteen have been sent up for examination, and only one has failed.

36 and 37, Woolwich Common, S.E.,
December 18th, 1876.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, should* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications should be addressed and remittances made payable.*

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THE unification system has now been fully applied to the Army Medical Department. The new regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Royal Warrant and the intentions of the Secretary of War have not, it is true, been yet officially promulgated, but they are already being to a certain extent practically enforced, and ere many weeks are over will be in complete operation. The ideas of the framers of the scheme may be summarised as follows :—A distinct assignment of responsibility to each individual; diminution of clerical work; a reduction of records, and individual responsibility for the preparation and care of such records and returns as it may be found necessary to retain; concentration of duties and unification of the department; localization of medical officers at home, and a general roster for foreign service. With portions of the scheme it is impossible to find fault. Indeed, that part of it which relates to distinct individual responsibility and the diminution of clerical work—since the latter often prevented medical officers from attending to their more pressing functions—is worthy of all praise, and a reform in this direction was imperatively called for. Sir Garnet Wolseley, in his "Soldier's Pocket Book," observed that the Artillery, more than any other branch of the Service, seemed to revel in returns. He might with even more justice have made the same remark with regard to the Medical Department, the members of which could scarcely obtain the commonest drugs, the simplest appliances, or, indeed, take any step without making out returns in triplicate, quadruplicate, or even quintriplicate. We are happy to learn that this absurd and wasteful system is to disappear. The concentration of duties sounds well so long as it does not offend against the doctrine of division of labour, and on that point we cannot give an opinion till the experiment shall have been tried. The institution of a general roster for foreign service is a simple act of justice. Hitherto some medical officers have spent most of their time abroad, whilst others have by interest and judicious exchanges managed to remain in comfortable berths at home for years. The localization of medical officers and the unification of the department are the points most open to objection. Still, we admit that there is something to be said in their favour. Formerly, when the department was divided into two branches—one consisting of regimental, the other of Staff officers—the former of these was only to a limited extent under the real control of the Director-General. Directly he wished to dispose of the services of a regimental Surgeon, as might be in his opinion most to the general advantage, the commanding officer intervened. There was also, under the old system, a great want of economy in labour. Frequently in the field one regiment had an almost empty hospital while another close by was crowded. Similar cases also occasionally occurred in quarters. It is true that, theoretically, the Principal Medical Officer could employ the lightly-worked doctors of one regiment to assist the over-tasked Surgeons of the other; but at best this was an exceptional expedient, and practically did not answer. As to the localization of medical officers, the best that can be said of it is that it is an essential element in the new scheme. Let us now see how the new system is being actually carried out. Necessarily the general idea has to be modified in details to suit local conditions, but as far as possible the following scheme will be adopted :—The administrative officer of the district to be also the sanitary officer. In a large garrison a medical officer in charge, with two or three assistants, to be assigned to the station hospital for the reception of all sick soldiers. For the station female hospital a medical officer in charge, with assistants according to requirements, to be detailed. These medical officers will also treat all the officers, their wives and children. In each barracks there will be a resident medical officer and a dispensary, the medical officer being sometimes one of those employed in the female hospital. He will inspect prisoners and cells and the soldiers periodically. He will treat such patients as may require either prompt attention or but a dose of simple medicine, &c. He will attend all parades at which a medical officer's presence is required, and also rifle practice. When a regiment changes quarters a Surgeon will accompany it on the journey, returning at the close of it to his former station. As a rule, medical officers during home service will not be shifted about much, but the Principal Medical Officer will be empowered, without reference, to transfer duties within the same garrison. At stations where only a detachment is quartered a civil practitioner will be employed, receiving so much per week, according to the strength of his charge, instead of 2d. a head—we mean that he will be paid so much for under, say, fifty, so much for under 100, and so on, without reference to slight fluctuations. It is intended eventually to employ in these small charges men who have retired on half pay, pension or bonus, giving them a slight addition to their income. It is hoped by this means to secure a reserve of medical officers available in case of a war. When a regiment takes the field it will equally, as in quarters, have a Surgeon attached to it. All these attached Surgeons will be honorary members of the regimental mess, but will pay no subscription. The mess will suffer seriously from this arrangement, but there will be nothing to prevent all honorary members being charged for what they consume more than ordinary members. In the scheme drawn out it is expressly stated what medical officers are to draw forage allowance. The system which we have described is not yet applicable to India, but in time that part of our dominions will, it is anticipated, come under the same rules. Let us now proceed to consider some of the objections to this sudden and violent severance of medical officers from regiments. That it is viewed with extreme dislike by many of those concerned is undoubted. It is something very like a breach of faith towards medical officers who entered the Service some four or five years ago. Many were to a great extent induced to enter the department by the hope of enjoying the comforts and good fellowship of a regimental life. Some, indeed, paid large sums in the way of exchange-money and the purchase of uniform to obtain appointments to regiments. Nearly all have become much attached to the particular corps in which they have in not a few cases served many years. It is obvious that, socially, Surgeons will suffer greatly by the change. Hitherto they have shared all the hospitality and attention of the neighbourhood with the regiment of which they were members. Henceforth they will be, as it were, no man's child, for a department is to civilians as abstract a body almost as is the intelligent public. Consequently, though Dr. A may be asked out, it will be simply as A, and not as a member of the Army Medical Department. It seems to us that though the medical officer will have the advantage of being no longer required to pay mess subscriptions, or to defray the expenses of changes of quarters at uncertain but always short intervals, he will suffer much in comfort from ceasing to be a member of a regiment, and from the fact that he will have scarcely any comrades, and that every few years he will have to recommence the task of making fresh civilian acquaintances. We now come to the disadvantage to regiments of being deprived of their Surgeons. The mess will suffer by the withdrawal from it of two officers, and the consequent increase of expense to those who remain. Discipline will suffer, for it will be much more difficult than formerly to detect malingerers. Those who are really ill will suffer from the fact that their medical attendant will be necessarily ignorant of their constitution and general history. Officers' wives will naturally be less confidential to a strange doctor than to one with whom they have been on terms of intimacy for years. The same, though to a less extent, will be the case with soldiers' wives. We have already seen from the painful incident at Woolwich that the families of soldiers married without leave will be terrible losers. The officers will regret the change as much as anyone. Hitherto, owing to the facility with which they could informally consult an old friend, many a case of nascent illness has been checked. They will hesitate to apply to a comparative stranger, unless they are suffering from serious disease. The Colonel will be deprived of a very useful adviser, whose place cannot be filled by a man who knows nothing and cares less about the regiment. On a review of all the circumstances, therefore, we are inclined to think that, though the old system required amendment, unification is an exaggeration of reform which will not answer. At the same time, it is only fair to say that the Army medical officers have been wonderfully silent on the subject; but that may be as well the result of a conviction that protests would be useless as a proof of satisfaction.

The question of the efficiency of the engines, boilers, and machinery generally of her Majesty's ships is one which daily becomes of more importance. With no less than twenty-eight different engines in the Devastation and Thunderer, and probably more in the Inflexible, it is evident that the most splendid seamanship is simply useless unless the motive power is in good order. Here we have used the word "seamanship" in the sense in which it is used by Admiral Rous and other old school authorities; but now that most of our ships are simply a mass of complicated machinery, some higher, or at least more scientific, qualities than those of the mere seaman are requisite in their Commanders. It is impossible to feel quite satisfied as to these two important points: First, as to the fitting and working of machinery generally in our men-of-war; and secondly, as to the qualifications of those in charge of them, whether Captains or Engineers, to make the best use of the means at their command. On the first point there has undoubtedly been much exaggeration, and what has been termed by the *Times* "a dismal tale of naval disasters" has been inordinately swelled by the publication in large type of every so-called accident in trial trips, till, with the discovery of the slighest flaw in a crank shaft or other important part of machinery, we are all kept in terrible suspense for the safety of the ship in which the injury is reported. Still, we must, after all, admit that there have been some conspicuous failures of machinery lately for which no sufficient reason has been given. It is certainly not creditable to the Admiralty that, after her commission, it should be found that the Danae's boilers primed so determinedly that they must be taken out of her, and it would be niteresting to know on what experiments the resolution was formed of fitting ships with Cochrane boilers. So far as we are informed, it appears that they were tried unsuccessfully in the Audacious, and that they had to be taken out of her before she went to China, while we believe that boilers of this character are still on board the Penelope. As the latter vessel is scarcely seaworthy in other respects, it is perhaps of less consequence, but we should be glad to hear what reports the officers of the ship have made on her boilers. We are told that important discoveries with reference to the preservation of boilers have been made by the "Boiler Committee," which has now been sitting some two and a-half years, and we should naturally be glad to see some result from their labours. If we turn to the engines, the case of the Shah was certainly a bad one, while we now hear of the double-screw gun-vessel Boxer requiring two new shafts on putting into Plymouth after having just been commissioned at Chatham. Certainly such break-downs as these show a screw loose somewhere, and it is not easy to say where the fault lies generally. In some quarters it is attributed to the contract price for machinery being too low; and, in proof of this, it is pointed out that her Majesty's yachts never break down. We are inclined to think, however, that though we may occasionally have cut down the price of engines to too low a figure, it will be found that much can be accounted for by many of the engines being too experimental in the endeavour to take advantage of compound engines and other fuel-saving inventions. It must be observed that almost all our ships are becoming a class of their own, scarcely any vessel being an exact copy or sister of another, and special arrangements of an exceptional character are required in each ship. A recent writer in *Fraser* was urging on the Admiralty to build fast cruisers, and he pointed to the splendid steamers of the great American ocean lines as models for us to follow. It is satisfactory to find that in the Iris and Mercury, and in six more steel ships subsequently ordered, the utmost will be attempted in the way of speed. The two former vessels will, we are told, be fitted with engines by Messrs. Maudslay, similar to those built by them for the White Star American line, but the necessity for having the machinery below the water-line causes them to "differ in many important details." We must, therefore, make much allowance for the difficulties which our Naval Constructors and Engineers have to overcome, and it is eminently satisfactory to find that they do not fear to attempt great things; but it is surely not necessary to try half-a-dozen experiments of a similar nature at the same time, as with the Cochrane boilers. It is consoling to find that other nations make at least as many failures as ourselves; and, as in the case of the confederate rams, the Scorpion and Wivern, it is usually found that when much-praised foreign vessels are taken into our own Navy they have suddenly lost all their good qualities. It is only recently that we have heard curious reports of the Russian Popoffkas, while the Peter the Great, which was to eclipse our Devastation, is now, according to the *Times*' correspondent, "so weak that if driven through the water at a speed greater than 8 knots, she shakes to such a degree as to leak in an alarming manner." The qualifications of our officers generally to make the best use of the machinery in their charge is an important question, which demands more space than we can at present afford, but the first step towards rendering them thoroughly worthy of their responsibilities is undoubtedly to remove some of the economical restrictions on fast steaming, for no one who has been in an engine-room of one of her Majesty's ships with the engines working at full power can fail to have been impressed with the fact that the Engineers and stokers are being called upon for some extraordinary exertions, and that it is rather a *tour de force* in the engine-room than an ordinary piece of service, and Captains would be equally excited if ordered to perform steam manœuvres at even a 10-knot speed.

The British public cannot complain of want of information concerning the military geography of Turkey and Roumania. A short time ago Colonel Evelyn Wood gave one interesting lecture on that subject at Aldershot, and last Friday Mr. Howard Vincent delivered another, not less admirable, at the Royal United Service Institution. In addition, the Special Correspondent of the *Standard* has been sending to that paper a series of clear and excellent letters, evidently based, to a great extent, on personal observation. Mr. Vincent—the text of whose lecture we gave in our last number—adds to a description of the seat of the probable war conjectures as to the operations of the combatants. He considers that a careful review of the circumstances tends to create a belief that the Russians will meet with no insuperable difficulties in their march to the neighbourhood of Constantinople, but that there they will be brought to a standstill by the lines planned for the defence of the capital—that is to say, if these lines are constructed in time. He asserts, however, that as yet not a spadeful of earth has been removed. In our opinion, his views of the probable success of the invaders are somewhat too sanguine. But let us examine his facts and speculations. He asserts that the Russian Army at Kischeneff numbers 274,600 Infantry, 12,330 Cavalry, and 245 guns. This may be the authorized establishment of the corps assembled, but from the information which we have gathered from various sources we are disposed to believe that, though such a force may exist on paper, its efficient strength did not up to a week ago greatly exceed 200,000 of all ranks, including non-combatants. We do not, however, deny that, though large bodies of troops must be left in the Caucasus, in Poland, and as garrisons of the Black Sea fortresses, it would be quite possible to mass on the Pruth an army as strong as that which Colonel Vincent asserts is there assembled. Enormous deductions must be made. In the first place, in the march to the Danube a large number will be removed by sickness, for the waste of a Russian army is notoriously great. In the second place, the left flank, at all events, must be guarded, for the Roumanian Army would have quite enough to do to protect the right flank. The Dobrudschen forms a salient from which a small body of men could inflict considerable damage on the Russian communications, and especially that portion of the railway which runs from Galatz for several miles parallel and close to the Danube. Mr. Vincent says that the Turks have no pontoons or other means of crossing the river; but it is inconceivable that there should not be fishing boats and materials for making rafts or flying bridges. It is very possible that the Turks would be unable to pass over a large army. But a large army would not be needed to cut the communications. Even half-a-dozen men could, during a few hours of the night, temporarily interrupt the railway traffic, and a hundred horsemen would hamper the passage of provision trains moving by road. Besides, there are seven Turkish gunboats in the Danube, and there is no reason to doubt that an enterprising naval officer could, in spite of torpedoes and batteries, run up with a flotilla of other gunboats and small steamers. Colonel Vincent says that the gunboats now in the river would be soon destroyed by the Russian artillery, since there are absolutely no creeks in which vessels could be sheltered from guns placed on the northern banks. It is not, however, to be imagined that the gunboats would remain stationary to be fired at, and the northern bank is in many places so marshy that guns could not be placed in position, even if we were to grant that the Russians could spare a sufficient number of batteries to line the entire length of the river. If the Turkish gunboats be properly handled, we believe that they will play an important part both in obstructing the passage of the Danube by the Russians and in facilitating the crossing of small bodies of Turks destined to operate against the invader's communications. Everything, indeed, will be against the Russians when they seek to pass into Bulgaria, for the southern is higher than the northern bank, and there is an utter lack of lateral communications on the latter. Nevertheless, we should ignore all the teachings of history if we believed that the Russians would not eventually cross the river. Before, however, that operation can be attempted, it will be necessary, first, to move a large army through Roumania, and this process, we imagine, will be more difficult than Mr. Vincent anticipates. He says that the railway which runs from Odessa *viâ* Kischeneff, Jassy, and Bucharest to Giurgevo, will be able to move the invading army, keep it supplied with food, stores, and reinforcements, and carry back the sick and wounded. He considers that the narrowing of the gauge at Jassy is a fact of no importance, for the Roumanian rolling-stock is abundant, good, and specially constructed for the transport of troops; moreover, the space between the wheels of the Russian carriages could be soon and easily narrowed. This operation would, however, diminish greatly the means of moving men and stores as far as Jassy. We have read that the Roumanian rolling-stock, too, is by no means abundant and good. Making, however, every concession to Colonel Vincent, we feel convinced, from the experience of the Prussians in 1870-71, that a single railway would be taxed beyond its capabilities were it required to transport fighting men as well as stores and sick. We agree with Mr. Vincent in thinking that the direction of the railway indicates the points of passage, and that, probably, the latter will be attempted at points opposite to Rustchuk, Turkestan, and Silistria. These fortresses are, we are told by Mr. Vincent, in a very inefficient state and weakly garrisoned, but it is probable that during the last few weeks these defects have been partially remedied. It must be also borne in mind that in Turkish fortresses not only is there a numerous Artillery Militia, but that every adult male may be viewed as a fighting man. The towns in question would, no doubt, be ultimately taken, but the sieges of Turkish fortresses are generally costly and slow, and their resistance would not only delay an advance, but help to diminish the strength of the invaders. As to the subsequent operations, it is obvious that the passage of the Balkan could not be attempted till both Varna and Schumla had been either taken or blockaded. We shall, therefore, be astonished if the Russians find themselves in a position to cross the Balkan before the commencement of the second campaign. As to the passes, they are, some of them, traversed by indifferent roads, are easy to defend, and would undoubtedly be strongly fortified. But here, again, we believe that the Russians, if victorious in the open field, would eventually succeed in accomplishing a passage. We, however, ground our belief on the prolonged, if not eventually successful, resistance of the Turks, on the difficulties of supplying and finding transport for even 100,000 men in the Balkan peninsula, and on the fact that the Turks possess, and are likely to retain, the mastery of the Black Sea. As long as they are superior in naval power, any chance of a *coup de main* against, or even a rapid advance to, Constantinople is, in our opinion, out of the question. After all, however, the chief reliance of the Sultan must be on his Army, and, if that is badly handled, it is tolerably certain that Adrianople will once again be occupied by the legions of the Czar.

The cares of office cannot sit lightly upon the First Lord of the Admiralty. There has been enough going wrong with ships and machinery afloat to worry even a particularly philosophical First Lord. But now there seems such a combination on the part of nautical-minded M.P.'s as threatens to make the coming Session a warm one for the Admiralty. There can be no objection to the free criticism of naval affairs, for the Service must recognise the fact that it is much to its advantage that greater interest should be taken by Parliament than has usually been the case. The evident intention of Mr. Reed to give the House the benefit of his opinion on naval administration may therefore be looked forward to with interest, and, as an old Admiralty official, the experience he has had of the ins and outs of the civil departments of the Service renders his criticism of value, and, to judge by former instances, we may look for fairness. But with another member, affairs wear a very different aspect, if it be true, as stated, that he has given notice of his intention to impeach Mr. Ward Hunt for malpractices in the administration of the Navy. We can hardly suppose that he means this in all seriousness, and that he really holds the First Lord guilty of malpractices. Probably it is merely some roundabout way of bringing on a discussion as to the propriety of having a civilian at the head of the Fleet. But the gallant officer who is bent upon this eccentricity has already said some most extraordinary things about the Navy both in and out of the House, and there seems to be some prospect of his winning a reputation as a kind of naval Kenealy. The impeachment will be looked for with interest, and it is likely to cause less uneasiness than amusement.

The audacity of the inventors of "the latest yarns," and the usual incorrectness of their statements, was alluded to at some length in these columns last week; but we were scarcely prepared to find a paper the following morning giving an account of a "lamentable accident" which had happened to a boat of the Ringdove, whereby two officers lost their lives, seeing that this occurred more than seven years ago. Yet so it happened. This is the latest development in the supply of naval news, and it is just possible that, having been placed in so ridiculous a position by taking any sensational item as fact, the papers may be inclined to be a trifle more guarded in future.

We understand that the appointment of Captain E. H. Howard as Naval *Attaché* to the Maritime Courts of Europe has expired. The ability displayed by Captain Howard while holding this important post has been very marked, and it is a matter for regret that it should be necessary to supersede him. And as it is impossible to make certain of selecting another officer of equal aptitude, we would suggest that this might be a favourable opportunity for making arrangements to divide the labour. That a maritime Power such as England, whose interest it is to be kept well acquainted with the progress made in other navies, should be represented on the Continent by a single naval officer, seems an absurdity. Yet such has been the system, and we have had but one "Naval *Attaché* for Europe." However competent such an officer may be, much of his time must be wasted in moving about from country to country, and his visits must also be of so flying a nature that little can be ascertained as to the intentions of foreign Admiralties.

Captain F. H. Stirling, the last of the year 1860, becomes Rear-Admiral owing to the death-vacancy which has occurred in the list of the Admirals of the Fleet. As regards age and service Captain Stirling stands well, and has a fair prospect of seeing the present century expire while he remains on the Active List.

The promotion of Admiral Sir James Drummond gives him a new lease on the Active List. As far as calculation could be made, it seemed probable that he would have been compulsorily retired for age during the present year, but his having reached the higher list now gives him an additional five years and a prospect of becoming an Admiral of the Fleet.

An appointment as Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen becomes vacant by the advancement of Captain Stirling to the Flag List.

It has been decided to alter the title of the appointment held by Mr. Rowsell at the Admiralty to "Director of Naval Contracts," to prevent confusion with similar offices existing in other Government departments.

Captain Nowell Salmon, V.C., C.B., will be advanced to the paid list of Naval Aides-de-Camp to the Queen on the promotion of Captain Stirling.

By the death of Sir Fairfax Moresby the number of Admirals of the Fleet not liable to retirement by age has been reduced to two. Both Sir George Sartorius and Sir Provo Wallis were in command of ships before 1815, and though nearer ninety than eighty years of age, may continue on the Active List. With Sir Henry Codrington, who is now advanced to the highest rank in the Service, it will be far different, for being already passed sixty-eight, he will be placed on the Retired List in less than two years. The full benefit of retirement by age being extended to the senior officers of the Fleet will then be felt for the first time, and we believe that the two seniors now on the list have stated their willingness to forego the privilege they enjoy of remaining on the Active List, in order that they may assist in promoting the flow of promotion by retiring.

It seems to be fated that there should be some hitch about the delivery of warlike stores at the Cape. The first important supply was wrecked in the St. Lawrence, and a later consignment has returned to Plymouth in a hired vessel which had been about a month on her voyage, but had to put back in a leaky condition. A quantity of these stores are damaged by the sea, and will be replaced. The loss is, however, trifling compared with the delay, and it is devoutly to be wished that there may be no need of the stores before they arrive. It may not be generally known that the St. Lawrence was not chartered only to convey troops and stores to the Cape, but arrangements had been made, in the face of possible complications, for her to be detained as long as the naval and military authorities thought her services for moving troops might be needed.

We have good reason for believing that even yet there is some prospect of efforts being made to raise the Vanguard, or, at least, to save those stores which have not perished, and bring her up in pieces. The attempt will not, so far as we learn, be undertaken by any firm, but will be made by an association or company.

The War Office Torpedo Committee, which has carried out a long series of experiments with the iron ship Oberon at Portsmouth, will shortly be dissolved, it being thought that further trials with that vessel are not calculated to add much to the information and experience already gained.

Under the title "Our Life in the Arctic Regions" Captain Markham is about to contribute a short series of papers to *Good Words*.

The Naval Artillery Volunteers are anxious to show their willingness to go on guard when occasion may arise. To-day, in compliance with their request, a few of the London Brigade will form a guard of honour to Sir George Nares on his reception by the Fishmongers' Company; and on the 2nd proximo the Brighton Brigade will do a like service on the occasion of the opening of the Brighton School of Art by her Royal Highness Princess Louise.

On the arrival of the Barracouta at Portsmouth a court of inquiry will assemble for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of certain grave charges which have been brought against the Paymaster of the ship by the Captain. The Barracouta has not had a remarkably successful or happy commission, and only four of the officers who left England in her are now on board.

Commander W. M. Lang has followed the example of his fellow-student, Commander Ching, and is about to leave the Royal Naval College to take temporary command of a Chinese gunboat, one of the two recently purchased in this country. He will take the vessel to China, and hand her over to the naval authorities at Foo-chow. Leave of absence to proceed on this foreign service is limited to six months.

Captain George Douglas, R.N., Commander Sanctuary, and Staff-Commander Mourilyan have been appointed Commissioners of Salvage for the port of Deal.

The death of a boy on board the St. Vincent, training-ship at Portsmouth, has elicited the information that this ship, having a complement of more than seven hundred boys, was left for the night without any medical officer. In the present instance the poor lad was found dead in his cot in the sick berth, and it would appear that the illness for which he was placed on the sick list was not such as to cause any immediate anxiety. But it is scarcely satisfactory that the whole of the medical staff should be absent at the same time. The "whole" in this ship consists only of two, both Staff Surgeons, who doubtless do not appreciate having to remain on board every alternate night. There are several other vessels in Portsmouth Harbour bearing senior officers in lieu of Surgeons, and it is evident that the number of that rank now borne is not equal to the requirements of the Service.

The Royal United Service Institution is taking some decided steps towards making a move into a building more suited to the importance of so valuable an institution. Its benefit to the Services is already so far recognised by the Government that for many years past it has received an annual grant both on behalf of the War Office and Admiralty, and yet it remains stowed away in the same quarters as when it was first started under the patronage of our last naval King, William IV. The library, consisting of some 18,000 volumes, has now to be scattered amongst many rooms of that straggling building in Whitehall Yard which is the result of knocking two houses into one and roofing over a narrow alley which ran between them. Such other accommodation as is afforded in the way of reading and map rooms is also much too limited, for not only has the number of names enrolled on the list of members greatly increased of late, but the number of those who actually make good use of the facilities for studying matters connected with the Navy and Army has grown immensely. These are thinking days, for the science of war has been developed year by year, and the examinations now passed by our officers would slightly astonish those who knew the Services in the old days; and since the Institution decided to offer a gold medal each year for the best essay on a given subject, it has induced many, who otherwise might not have turned their attention to much study, to read more deeply. Surrounded as the present and somewhat dilapidated building is by acres of vacant land, it has been thought a favourable opportunity for urging the claims of the Institution upon the Government, and in so doing the Council has had the support of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, whose willingness to assist in anything having for its object the good of the Service is so well known. It was at one time proposed to organise a deputation to wait upon the Prime Minister, but on placing the matter before Lord Beaconsfield it was arranged that a memorial should be presented instead. Possibly the matter, involving as it does the purchase of land for building purposes and a vote for defraying the cost of the new house, will come before Parliament during the ensuing Session, and, seeing how much such an institution tends to the efficiency of the Services, it is not to be anticipated that any opposition could well be offered. Anyone who took the opportunity of visiting the present quarters would feel compelled to confess that the effort now being made to procure better accommodation is not unnecessary.

The readiness displayed by some to condemn without trial and to decline to be satisfied with anything done by the Admiralty, is truly astonishing. No sooner was the Scurvy Committee appointed than it was asserted that it was "packed." The reason for this statement was that Dr. Donnet had acted on another committee, namely, that for selecting a site for a college for naval cadets, and as he had fallen in with the views of the First Lord of the Admiralty on that occasion, he had been again selected to do equally good service to those in office. A suggestion more mean and more insulting to those in question can hardly be conceived, and yet it was published by a section of the Press. The reasons Mr. Hunt had for wishing the cadets' college to be erected at any particular spot upon the coast do not appear. It was enough for the originator of the story that he should throw out the insinuation. Not content with that attack upon the honesty of purpose of the committee, it is now asserted that it is not the desire of the committee to seek the causes of the outbreak, but rather to discover the conditions under which the disease is developed, with the view of preventing its appearance in future. It is added that it is composed of naval men, who, in addition to their natural *esprit de corps*, have to combat any dislike they might feel to censuring the authorities, to whom they look for employment and promotion. Had the author of the above statement been acquainted with the subject of which he wrote, he would have known that of the whole committee there is but one officer who has anything further to expect at the hands of the Admiralty. The others are either retired or are at the very height of their professional prospects. The Admiralty has nothing to fear from the decision of this committee, for they issued all orders for the guidance of the Expedition in strict compliance with the advice of the Arctic Committee. The only man who need have any fear of disapproval is Sir George Nares, and he was not consulted when it was decided to appoint the Scurvy Committee.

An Admiral and two Rear-Admirals are now in command in the Mediterranean, and this is as strong a representation of the Flag element as would be the case if we were engaged in war. Sir James Drummond has gained his step before hauling down his flag, which was scarcely anticipated; and as he has more than completed his term of service, the Admiralty is desirous that he should be relieved without any delay. Hence the orders hastening the departure of the Alexandra.

It is the misfortune of Rear-Admiral Stewart to see yet another junior go over his head, temporarily at least. The want of sea time has already been the means of detaining him on the junior Flag List, while Vice-Admirals Cochrane and Seymour have been advanced, and now Sir Reginald Macdonald also passes over the Controller. Up to this moment there has actually been no positive loss of seniority according to date of commission, but only of position on the list, for it so happens that all the officers here mentioned obtained Flag rank on the same date, April 1, 1870. The next on the list is, however, eighteen months junior to Rear-Admiral Stewart.

The death is reported of Rear-Admiral Stoll, who entered the Navy in January, 1824, as first-class Volunteer. After serving in various vessels, he attained the rank of Lieutenant October 6, 1832. In April, 1837, he was appointed to the command of the Buzzard, of three guns, on the coast of Africa. He succeeded in capturing nine slavers, three of which, of superior force, were taken up the Kongo, and one cut out, after a sharp resistance from the River Pongos, by two boats under his direction. He received the appointment in November, 1841, of senior Lieutenant to the Fly, fitting for a surveying expedition to the East Indies. He was advanced to the rank of Commander soon after, and was employed for some time as an Inspecting Commander of Coastguard. In February, 1858, he was promoted to post rank, was placed on the Retired List in October, 1870, and attained the rank of retired Rear-Admiral in December, 1875. Admiral Stoll acted for several years as Government Emigration Officer at Plymouth, which post he vacated last year in consequence of a misunderstanding with the Board of Trade respecting the relative positions of himself and the local officers of the department.

Vice-Admiral Sir A. C. Key intended to leave Bermuda on the 4th instant in the Bellerophon, with the Eclipse and Dryad in company, for the West Indies.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Fairfax Moresby, G.C.B., D.C.L., the oldest officer on the Active List, has just passed away at the good old age of ninety years. Being one of those who had commanded a ship previous to 1815, he was exempted from the operation of the age clauses introduced in the retirement scheme of 1870. It was felt that the Service could afford to allow those so situated to remain undisturbed by any new regulations. Sir Fairfax Moresby entered the Service as an A.B. in 1799, and as Midshipman took part in the Ferrol Expedition under Captain Child Purvis, and went in 1805 with Lord Nelson to the West Indies in pursuit of the combined fleets of France and Spain, but was taken prisoner and detained at Malaga. In 1806 he was in the Hibernia off Ushant, under Lord St. Vincent, and in 1808 distinguished himself on the Mediterranean Station. In 1811 he was appointed to the Wizard, and sent to the East to repress the pirates in the Grecian Archipelago, and for his services in this capacity was presented with a sword by the mercantile community of Malta. In the Mediterranean under Sir Edward Pellew (Lord Exmouth), and especially at the siege of Trieste, he served with merit, and in 1815 was nominated a C.B. In 1820 he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope, where he helped to form a settlement, and in 1821 was appointed to the command of Mauritius, with a view to the suppression of the Slave Trade. After arranging a treaty with Madagascar for the suppression of the Slave Trade he returned to England. He was for some years the Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean and Pacific Stations. He was nominated a K.C.B. in 1855, and G.C.B. in

1865. He attained Flag rank in 1849, became Vice-Admiral in 1856, and Admiral in 1862. In 1870 he became Admiral of the Fleet.

It has been stated that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was to have had command at Shorncliffe, and it is further announced that when Colonel Peyton vacates his command about twelve months hence, his Royal Highness will be appointed his successor. The first of these reports there is no foundation for, and, as to the second, it is too early yet for any person to know what arrangements will be made when Colonel Peyton is promoted. The fact is lost sight of that his Royal Highness is but a junior Lieutenant-Colonel, and his appointment even as a Colonel to Shorncliffe would be attended with difficulty.

The Half-Pay List has been so far thinned that it is with difficulty the Horse Guards can now lay its hands on a Captain to fill a vacancy when required. There is now, therefore, a reasonable hope of our finding some of the senior Lieutenants promoted by selection. There are many officers who, from one or another cause, are still doing subaltern's duty, with little or no prospect of promotion unless they are given their companies out of their regiments. The case of this class is not likely to be overlooked by those in authority.

Lord Napier of Magdala, since his arrival at Gibraltar, has inaugurated such changes in the distribution of the troops in garrison as will allow of the married soldiers being very much more comfortably housed. Steps taken with this object always meet with approval.

We are in a position to state that, in the event—which is very unlikely—of an expeditionary force being required to take the field, the appointment of Commissary-General will be filled up from the effective list of General officers.

Although there can be little doubt about the discipline in the French Army having improved of late years, still serious acts of insubordination occasionally occur. A short while ago some twenty soldiers belonging to a Light Cavalry regiment rode off through the country on a spree, and quartered themselves on the inhabitants, who probably thought they were manœuvring, and received them well. After being out a couple of days most of the men returned to barracks, and the remainder were soon captured. A court-martial inflicted a severe punishment on these deserters. From Algeria we learn that Corporal Rœthel and five soldiers of the Foreign Legion were condemned to death a few days ago for a serious act of insubordination committed at Sidi-bel-Abbes. Only one man, however, was shot; the sentence on the Corporal was commuted to hard labour for life, and twenty years for the other men. Faglin, the man executed, met his death with great courage. We learn that several officers have been guilty of an act of insubordination in publicly attending Masses said for the repose of the soul of Napoleon III. These Masses are repeated on January 15 each year, the anniversary of the late Emperor's death, and generally give rise to manifestations and counter-manifestations.

The privilege lately restored to the 21st Fusiliers has raised a question as to the former title of that regiment. As some inaccuracies have appeared, it is desirable that they should be corrected. The 21st Foot was originally a regiment of Fusiliers, as distinguished from regiments of Musketeers and Pikemen. When the regiment came upon the British establishment, after the revolution of 1688, there already existed another regiment of Fusiliers, the present 7th Foot. The latter was styled the "Royal Fusiliers" and the former the "Scots Fusiliers," and not the "Royal" Scots Fusiliers—there was, in fact, precisely the same distinction as used to be made between the "Royal Army" and the "Indian Army." In the same way, the 1st Foot Guards were styled the "King's Foot Guards," and the 3rd Foot Guards the "Scots Foot Guards;" these latter were never Fusiliers, as distinguished from Musketeers. However it may affect the designation of the "Scots Fusilier Guards," there can be no doubt that the 21st Regiment is entitled to the designation of "Scots Fusiliers" as fully and on the same plea as the 1st Foot was entitled to that of "Royal Scots"—*i.e.*, on the ground of ancient usage.

How much longer will the authorities be content with the War Office as it exists? Several times have successive Ministers brought into Parliament a Bill to acquire the land between Parliament-street and St. James's Park for the purpose of building thereon the naval and military offices. The Bill, however, has always been dropped on the score of expense, though each year adds to the value of property in the neighbourhood. Commissions and committees have for years past sat and reported on the advisability of the above site, but nothing is done; so that the probability is Government will in the end have to pay an enormous price for what they might have obtained at moderate cost. It is said that Winchester House, in St. James's-square, is to be acquired for £40,000 as an addition to the great conglomeration of buildings in Pall Mall. These Mr. Gathorne Hardy denounced in no measured terms when he entered on his duties in 1874; but office works great changes in men, and Mr. Hardy is now apparently quite satisfied. Few people are, however, aware what the annual rent paid by Government for the hire of offices amounts to. Adair House alone eats up £2,300 a-year, those in New-street, Spring-gardens, in Whitehall-place and Gardens, and in Victoria-street, costing over £9,000 per annum. Such a policy is the reverse of economical.

A story was recently told of the well-known Belgian military author, General Brialmont. Having applied to the French Government for plans of the new fortifications round Paris, these the French Government immediately hastened to refuse. General Brialmont consequently applied to Berlin, and was at once furnished not only with plans of the forts being constructed, but with the plans of others under consideration. The Germans also communicated the plans of their own forts, knowing that such things are not to be kept secret. It is related that General Brialmont, who has something to do with the fortifications of Diest, must be aware of this. It was desired to keep the works dark, but an officer of French Engineers disguised himself as a mason, worked on the fortifications, and forwarded an excellent plan to the French War Office, which possessed detailed drawings of the astonishing mixture of systems employed at Diest before any such drawings existed in Belgium. This affair has caused some little discussion in France in consequence of an influential paper recently declaring that no French officer could ever play the part of a spy, as German officers do. Of course there are exceptions, but the spy system is not carried to such an extent in France as in Germany. Frederick the Great once said that his brother, Louis XV., had twenty cooks and one spy, whilst he had twenty spies and one cook.

In the *Gazette* of Friday, the 19th inst., Major C. R. Buckle, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, was restored to a battery command from the Half-Pay List. The circumstances under which Major Buckle was deprived of employment two years ago were not made public as far as we know, but the officer was the subject of universal sympathy, as he had been made a victim by the Government of India for having done what almost every other officer of his rank in the Royal Artillery has done—*i.e.*, protested against a most unjust decision with regard to the pay of Majors of the Ordnance corps serving in India. The treatment the officer received was a grave public scandal, and the announcement of Friday last has occasioned no small satisfaction throughout the distinguished regiment with which he has been connected for the last fourteen years.

We commend to the notice of the War Office the inconsistency of styling the many battalions of Volunteers now clothed in scarlet uniforms "Rifle Volunteers"—surely Volunteer Infantry is their proper appellation?

We see that the correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* gives a favourable account of the Russian Army of the South, and considers that, in the event of war being declared, it is quite in position to cross the Pruth and take the field. This opinion is all the more valuable as it comes through a paper usually well informed, and not at all friendly to the Russians. It appears that large quantities of stores have been collected and clothing, &c., prepared for a summer campaign in Bulgaria, and that every effort will be made to avoid treading upon fever territory.

The period of Staff service of Major J. H. Fawcett, half pay, late Royal Scots, Garrison Instructor at Manchester, has been extended, as has also that of Captain R. H. MacGregor, 29th Regiment, on the Staff of the Home District.

We are promised a new edition of the "Précis of Modern Tactics," by Lieutenant-Colonel R. Home, C.B., Royal Engineers, on the Topographical Staff. The first edition, prepared in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, has been for some time out of print, and the work is being revised by the hands of its talented author.

The present Surveyor-General of Ordnance, Lord Eustace Cecil, expressed his desire to receive letters from individual officers of the late Commissariat Department explanatory of their respective grievances. It is now twelve months since the last of these letters was forwarded to the War Office, yet no reply has been returned to any of them. The Secretary of State for War, in reply to Sir Henry Havelock, stated last Session that the case of the Commissariat officers would be referred to a committee then sitting at the War Office. What has been done in consequence?

It appears that during the present year the following five French Vice-Admirals will attain the limit of age: Vice-Admirals Penhoat, Maritime Prefect or Port Admiral of Toulon; Méquet, Maritime Prefect of Brest; Jurien de la Gravière, Rose, and Didelot. On May 29 Rear-Admiral du Guilio will also pass into the Reserve. We see by the "Navy List" for 1877 that there are seven Lieutenants who are on the point of attaining the age of forty-six after having served as Lieutenants seventeen years. The probability is that this year they will be made Captains; but this is rather late to take possession of a post which requires force and energy. There is certainly a great deal of stagnation in the French Navy, but no remedy of a practical nature has yet been recommended. In 1869—that is to say, in the last year of the Empire—there were 130 Post-Captains and 270 Captains; but after the war a reduction was made, and there are now only 100 Post-Captains and 200 Captains, 700 Lieutenants, &c. And, with all this, no naval war on the horizon. Even during the German war French tars had to fight ashore to man detached forts round Paris, and distinguished themselves in Faidherbe's Army of the North.

The Austrian Government, knowing the interest taken by the Admiralty in procuring a correct survey of the Eastern Seas and the efforts now being made to complete this valuable work, has courteously forwarded particulars of a survey of the Sulu Sea recently made by the officers of the Austrian vessel Archduke Friedrich.

The Affridis have attacked a party of our Irregular Cavalry, killing some and carrying off the rest as captives. They have also fired at a fort; yet they are, after all, to be left alone, it being thought that the blockade will eventually bring them to their senses. A blockade may be a very good medicine, but it must be admitted that it is rather slow in action, seeing that more than nine months have elapsed since the drug was first administered, and that hitherto there has been no result. The latest reports state that the Akhoond of Sivat has proclaimed a Jehad, and, if that is the case, we may expect a general movement among the border tribes. Under these circumstances, we cannot but regret that a campaign was not undertaken against the Affridis last September. It is almost sure to be necessary sooner or later, and affords better practice than any camp of exercise.

Captain A. L'E. H. Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps, who was noted for a Brevet Majority, on the recommendation of General Lord Strathnairn, for his meritorious conduct on the North-Western Frontier of India in 1863, is to be deprived of the step now that he has become qualified for it. We regret to say that, what with the refusal of Brevets for the Mutiny and subsequent services, and the withholding of the spoil of India, there is a spirit of discontent evincing itself among those who have fought in the defence of British interests in India which is gradually attaining large proportions, and the growth of which steps should be taken promptly to check. The treatment of officers noted for Brevets is most reprehensible. Whatever may have been the errors of the Generals in command, in putting forward too many names, promises should have been fulfilled. In the case of Captain Holmes, a young officer was actually called out in front of the column with which he was doing duty and thanked for his gallantry, and yet he is denied the Brevet for which the General officer under whom he was employed deemed it right to put forward his name. Such treatment cannot be too strongly condemned, and it is especially unworthy of a nation owing so much to her Army as Great Britain does.

Has it never struck anyone in authority as unfair that the sons of officers who have served their country honourably, and passed years in unhealthy climates exposed to disease and the dangers of field service, should be obliged to compete with the sons of civilians for entrance to the Royal Military College? There is manifest injustice in this. Why should not the sons of officers with from fifteen to twenty years on full pay be permitted to undergo a qualifying examination the same as Queen's Cadets, Pages of Honour, and subalterns from the Militia? As a rule, officers, especially those with families, who adopt the Army as a profession, are men of most limited means, and can ill afford the expense of that cramming which is, unfortunately, the secret of success in all competitive examinations of the present day. This, to the majority of civilians, is a mere trifle, though to the officer it constitutes a severe tax, especially when, as is so frequently the case, the parents are in India, whilst the sons are being prepared in England. The people who benefit most by Militia nominations are the country gentry, who are personal friends of the officers commanding their local regiments, so that the soldier-father is placed at a disadvantage in every way. Cannot the efficacy of the remedy we suggest be put to a test? And would it not be possible to give to Army officers the same chances of passing their sons through the Militia as the country gentry have lately been enjoying, and have been making such good use of? Major-General Pocklington, we trust, may see his way clear to a reform for the benefit of the Army, as it is too evident that reform might here be carried out with undoubted advantage.

Brevet Major R. W. Napier, Bengal Staff Corps, who has been acting for some time past, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Governor of Gibraltar. Major Napier joined the Army January 20, 1862; became Lieutenant, March 24, 1863; Captain, July 18, 1871; and Brevet Major, August 19, 1876.

The Army.

2ND LIFE GUARDS. We learn from the *Illustrated London News* "that the Scotch confirmation granted by the Commissary of Haddington, on the 15th ult., of the will, with six codicils, dated respectively April 9, June 10, and Nov. 11, 1870, Feb. 24 and April 28, 1871, and July 21 and Oct. 5, 1876, of Field-Marshal the Most Hon. George, eighth Marquis of Tweeddale, G.C.B., who died at Yester House, Haddington, on Oct. 10 last, to Major-Gen. R. Taylor, C.B., J. C. Brodie, J. G. B. Hay, and J. Dalziel, the executors, was sealed at the Principal Registry, London, on the 4th inst., the personal effect sin Scotland and England amounting to nearly £210,000."

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS. The retirement of Col. Godman, for which we lately prepared our readers, will shortly be announced.

3RD HUSSARS. Lieut. Peyton left England yesterday for India to join on appointment from the 2nd Stafford Militia.

4TH HUSSARS. Lieut. Wood, a probationer, officiating second squadron subaltern 12th Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from Oct. 20, 1875. Lieut. Grant acted as extra aide-de-camp to Gen. Sir Frederick Haines, K.C.B., at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. The name of Lieut. Ramsay has been added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depôt. Lieut. Delacherois sailed for India yesterday in H.M.S. Jumna, to join on appointment.

9TH LANCERS. Writing from Delhi on the 26th ult., the correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says:—"This morning everybody in camp was surprised and shocked by intelligence of a sad accident which happened yesterday evening. A number of young officers were engaged in playing polo on the open plain beyond the Viceregal camp, when Capt. Clayton, an extra aide-de-camp to his Excellency, fell from his pony and struck his head so violently against the hard ground that concussion of the brain ensued, with the result that he died before daylight this morning. Several versions are given in camp of the cause and manner of the accident, the true one being, I believe, that Lord William Beresford and Capt. Clayton collided violently, and the latter and his pony were both overthrown. Another story is that Lord Lytton drove past the players, and that the deceased gentleman tried to rein in his pony, which reared and fell with and upon him. Capt. Clayton, who belonged to the 9th Lancers, and but recently came from England with his regiment, was a man of pleasant and affable demeanour, and was extremely popular with every one who knew him. In consequence of the unhappy occurrence, the dinner to the Viceregal Council and the levée which were to have taken place this evening have been postponed, and the levée will be held on Thursday instead." On Dec. 27 the same correspondent writes:—"To-day opened solemnly enough in Camp with the funeral of the unfortunate officer who was killed in the accident at polo on Christmas Day. Capt. Clayton was buried with military honours in a small cemetery on the Alipur road, just behind the Viceroy's Camp, and about three miles from the Cashmere Gate of the City of Delhi. A large number of personal friends of the deceased gentleman, including Sir H. W. Norman, Sir A. Clarke, and several other members of the Viceregal Council, and many of his brother officers were present; and all appeared greatly affected. Lord Beresford, who was a very intimate friend of Capt. Clayton, is reported to be much distressed by this most unhappy accident." We (*Whitehall Review*) are informed that the numerous friends and brother officers of the late Capt. Clayton have already taken steps to ensure a suitable monument to his memory both at Delhi and at Sealkote. The Marquis of Waterford, with whose family he was on the most intimate and affectionate terms, also contemplates erecting a tablet to the memory of his deceased friend at Curraghmore, and it is more than probable that further recognition of his manhood, affability, and soldier-like qualities will be shown in the shape of a memorial either in Harrow Chapel or in York Cathedral. Capt. Hon. H. Legge arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Serapis, on leave on medical certificate. Capt. Mackenzie will assume command of the depôt troop instead of Capt. Hon. H. Legge, as previously arranged.

10TH HUSSARS. Lieut. Montrésor is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating second squadron subaltern of the 16th Bengal Cavalry on probation. Sub-Lieut. Inman has qualified for promotion.

12TH LANCERS. The *Whitehall Review* says:—"The friends of Major Russell will be glad to learn that the Prince of Wales is not to be robbed of that officer's services on the departure of the 12th Lancers for India. Major Russell has joined the Cavalry depôt at Canterbury to command the depôt troops of his regiment for two years. By Jan. 1879, when his term of depôt duty will have expired, Major Russell will have over eighteen years' service, and it may be reasonably supposed that he will be then promoted to the substantive rank of major. He is at present only a brevet major, having been accorded the step for his services in Ashantee. So able an officer has Major Russell always proved himself, that it would be an immense pity were he to be lost to the Army in consequence of his employment at Court." Lieut. Benson having preceded his regiment to India on leave of absence, his services have been placed at the disposal of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for employment on his Honour's personal Staff.

15TH HUSSARS. Major Gregory has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

16TH LANCERS. Brevet Major Goldie arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Serapis, to join headquarters at Shorncliffe.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following proceedings of the court-martial on Major T. C. Fletcher, 4th Brig. (late Bombay), have been published from the Adjt.-Gen.'s office, Simla:—"At a general court-martial assembled at Nusseerabad on the ninth (9th) day of Oct., 1876, Major Thomas Carr Fletcher, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges: 1st Charge—With having at Nusseerabad, between the month of Dec., 1874, and the month of May, 1876, inclusive, fraudulently misapplied the sum of rupees (2,808-9-6) two thousand eight hundred and eight, annas nine, and pise six or thereabouts, being public money for the use of H.M.'s Army, received by him as the officer commanding G Bat. 4th Brig. R.A., as follows—Balance due to battery treasure-chests on May 31, 1876, 1,628-0-6; balance of advance on a contingent bill for line gear, April, 1875, 882-0-0; on account of carbine money, March, 1875, to May, 1876, 15-0-0; ordnance store bills credited to Government in March, 1876, pay list, 113-4-0; ordnance store bills credited to Government in April, 1875, pay list, 13-7-0; ordnance store bills credited to Government in June, 1875, pay list, 9-4-0; ordnance store bills credited to Government in March, 1876, pay list, 3-12-0; subscription paid to Royal Artillery band fund secretary, pay list, Feb., 1876, 39-6-0; ordnance store bills credited to Government in Jan., 1875, pay list, 104-8-0; total rupees, 2-808-9-6. 2nd Charge—With behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Nusseerabad, when in command of the G Bat. 4th Brig. R.A., between the month of Oct., 1875, and the month of April, 1876, fraudulently misapplied the sum of rupees (936-7-4) nine hundred and thirty-six, annas seven, and pise four, or thereabouts, being money received by him from the men of the G Bat. 4th Brig. R.A. on account of blue serge supplied to him (Major Fletcher) by the Agent, Government Agency, Cawnpore. 3rd Charge.—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at Nusseerabad, between Dec. 1, 1874, and May 31, 1876, been culpably negligent in keeping the accounts of the G Bat. 4th Brig. R.A., under his command, and in the care of the public money entrusted to his charge, in consequence of which neglect on the date last stated there was a deficiency of rupees (547-9-1) five hundred and forty-seven, annas nine, and pise one, or thereabouts, of such public money, for which he, Major Fletcher, could not account. 4th Charge.—For neglect of duty, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Nusseerabad, from the month of March, 1875, to the month of May, 1876, inclusive, failed to prepare a monthly balance-sheet showing the liabilities and assets of the G Bat. 4th Brig. R.A. on the 1st of each month in conformity with Para. 7 of Confidential Circular Memorandum (R.A. in India), dated Head-Quarters, Simla, June 18, 1868. 5th Charge.—With behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—1st Instance—In having at Unsaree, in the month of March, 1876, when in command of the G Bat. 4th Brig. R.A., knowingly signed a false declaration at the end of the general state of accounts of G Bat. 4th Brig. R.A. for the month of Feb., 1876, to the effect that the whole of the sums credited in the general state aforesaid had been actually and *bonâ fide* disbursed by him in conformity with the established regulations, he well knowing at the time that the pay of the native hospital establishment and the pay of the native artificers and followers for that month had not been actually and *bonâ fide* disbursed, as declared by him, the pay of the said native hospital establishment and the pay of the said native artificers and followers for the month of Feb., 1876, having in reality been disbursed from the receipts for the month of March, 1876. 2nd Instance—In having at Nasseerabad, in the months of April and May, 1876, when in command of the G Bat. 4th Brig. R.A., in the presence of the Brigadier-General commanding the station, knowingly signed false declarations at the end of the general states of the accounts of the G Bat. 4th Brig. R.A. for the month of March and April, 1876, to the effect that the whole of the sums credited in the general states aforesaid had been actually and *bonâ fide* disbursed by him in conformity with the established regulations, he well knowing at the time that the pay of the native officers and followers for the months of March and April, 1876, having in reality been disbursed from the receipts for the months of April and May, 1876, respectively. The court find the prisoner is guilty of the first charge, with the exception that the first item is rs. 1,527-0-6, instead of rs. 1,628-0-6, as therein mentioned, and also, with the exception of the second item of rs. 882, is guilty of the second charge, guilty of the third charge, not guilty of the fourth charge, guilty of the fifth charge in both instances. Sentence—The court sentence the prisoner to be cashiered; and further to make good, at his own expense, the amount deficient, viz., (rs. 3,309-9-11,) rupees three thousand three hunderd and nine, annas nine, and pise eleven. W. L. CAHUSAC, Col., 16th Regt. N.I. President.—Nuseerabad, Oct. 24, 1876. The finding on the first, fourth, and fifth charges is approved and confirmed; on the second and third charges not confirmed. The sentence is approved and confirmed; the amount to be made good being limited to rupees (1,825-9-6) one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, nine annas, and six pice.—FRED. P. HAINES, Gen., Commanding-in-Chief in India. Peshawur, Nov. 27, 1876.—By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, P. S. LUMSDEN, Major-Gen., Adjt.-Gen. in India."

Capt. M. C. Newall (late Bombay), adjutant of the East York Artillery Volunteers, has been granted a further period of one year in his present appointment under special circumstances; he would otherwise have returned to regimental duty on Jan. 29, the date of the expiration of his five years' term of service. Capt. Newall has lately been presented with a magnificent tankard (value 100 guineas) by his numerous friends at Scarborough for his kindness in originating and managing the now well-known Scarborough winter dramatic entertainments and balls. Among the list of subscribers we notice the Right Hon. Earl Cathcart, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Bart., M.P., Sir Charles Legard, Bart., M.P., the Hon. F. Stuart Wortley, Lord Greenock, Lady Sitwell, H. Arkwright, Esq., Col. Gratten, R.E., Col. Kendall, Major Thompson, 67th Regt., E. H. Newton, Esq., J. Woodall, Esq., and many others.

"Subaltern" writes:—"None of those officers eligible, appearing willing to accept the retirements of £600 per annum for officers of R.A., several of which have been many months available, may I ask whether this money might not be utilized in giving a smaller pension, but a greater number, to junior officers? This, if practicable, might relieve somewhat the utter stagnation in promotion which at present exists amongst captains of R.A. on the Imperial List only."

According to the *Times*, "D Bat. 20th Brig., stationed at Bangalore, Madras, is the best shooting battery in that Presidency, and Sergt. W. Steel, of the same battery, has proved himself the best shot in the same Presidency for the year 1875-76. The Commander-in-Chief has notified with pleasure that the above-named battery has maintained its former supremacy, this being the second year in succession in which the battery, under command of Major A. Wynch, has occupied that position. His Excellency has also been pleased to congratulate the battery that it is the only one in which the ten marksmen have obtained over half the number of possible points."

Lieut. W. L. Davidson, 11th Brig., aide-de-camp to Gen. Sir F. Haines, K.C.B., has applied for leave from India to England on medical certificate.

Major M. M. FitzGerald, C Brig. R.H.A. (late Bengal), has been assigned local rank as lieut.-col. in India, with effect from Dec. 9, 1876.

Lieut.-Col. H. V. Timbrell, D Brig., R.H.A. (late Bengal), has qualified for promotion as brevet col. from the 21st inst. Col. Timbrell joined the Service June 7, 1844, and served at the defence of the Alumbagh and siege of Lucknow (medal with clasp).

Major J. F. Betty, 2nd Brig., who has been for some time past employed as a capt.-instr. at the School of Gunnery, is ordered to be in readiness to assume command of a battery.

Major H. L. Mitchell, R.A., has been called upon to vacate his appointment as brigade-major of the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, on promotion, and to assume command of a battery.

Lieut.-Col. C. C. Teesdale, V.C., C.B., though posted on his recent promotion to a brigade of Royal Artillery at Halifax, Nova Scotia, is, the *Whitehall Review* hears, to be allowed to remain in England, in order that he may be able to continue the performance of his duties in the suite of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The 24th Brig., formed two years ago, is, the *Irish Times* says, the one selected to proceed to India with the 1877-78 reliefs.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieuts. J. S. Nicholson and H. S. F. Haynes have been granted furlough from India to England—the former for two years on private affairs, the latter for one year on medical certificate.

Brevet Col. R. S. Sellon (late Bombay) died on the 22nd inst., *en route* to England from India, aged forty-four years. He joined the Army June 14, 1850; become first lieut., Aug. 1, 1854; capt., Aug. 27, 1858; lieut.-col., May 15, 1870; and brevet-col., May 15, 1875. Col. Sellon's death promotes Major C. T. Haig and Capt. A. R. Seton.

GRENADIER GUARDS. "Field Officer" writes to the *Times*: —"I served for eighteen years as an officer in one of the strictest regiments in the Service, commanded by the late Lord Clyde, and as I am certain that in that corps such a murder as that committed by the convict Michael M'Connon could not have occurred, I plead for this man's pardon through your columns, which are always open to the relief of the distressed, on account of his having been herded with other prisoners in the furiously drunken state in whiah he was, contrary to the Queen's Regulations, section 6, paragraph 30. That the murder in question was a most brutal one is undeniable, but I trust that you will agree with me in thinking that M'Connon's case is one for the merciful consideration of the Home Secretary."

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. The officers have caused a handsome window to be erected in Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, to the memory of the late Lieut.-Col. Harvey Tower, Surg.-Major Wyatt, C.B., and Lieut. the Hon. Alfred Charteris. The work has been executed by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, and represent the figures of Joshua, David, Gideon, and St. Matthew.

2ND QUEEN'S. Major Phillipps, 2nd Batn., has been appointed to the Brigade Depôt at Guildford for duty. Sergt.-Major Blackwood, 2nd Batn., has been appointed garrison sergt.-major at Aldershot.

3RD BUFFS. Capt. Halahan and Sub-Lieut. Chippindall, 1st Batn., sailed yesterday for India in H.M.S. Jumna, to rejoin head-quarters—Capt. Halahan from depôt duty, Sub-Lieut. Chippindall from leave.

5TH FUSILIERS. Lieut. Frend sailed in the Jumna yesterday for India to join the 1st Batn. on appointment from the North Tipperary Militia.

6TH REGIMENT. Capt. Jones and Lieut. Maunsell left England yesterday for India in H.M.S. Jumna, to join the 1st Batn.—Capt. Jones on appointment from the Half-Pay List, and Lieut. Maunsell on exchange from the 2nd Batn.

7TH FUSILIERS. Capt. Smith left England yesterday for India in the Jumna to join the 2nd Batn., on appointment from half pay. Lieut. Mallock, 2nd Batn., has been assigned local rank as captain in India, with effect from July 17, 1875.

9TH REGIMENT. Brevet Major Burland, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Serapis. Sub-Lieut. Williams, 2nd Batn., on becoming a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to duty with the 27th Bengal N.I.

11TH REGIMENT. The command of the 1st Batn. will shortly be vacant by the retirement of Col. Roe, and Col. Crompton-Stansfield will vacate command of the 2nd Batn. before its embarkation for India. Sub-Lieut. D'Oyly, 1st Batn., has qualified for promotion.

12TH REGIMENT. Brevet Major Baker, Capt. Phillips, and Lieuts. French and Fraser, 1st Batn., sailed yesterday for India in H.M.S. Jumna to join head-quarters. Lieut. Baker, 2nd Batn., has been assigned local rank as captain in India, with effect from April 12, 1876.

14TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Mills sailed for India yesterday in the Jumna to join head-quarters on appointment from the Royal London Militia.

15TH REGIMENT. Major Dashwood sailed yesterday for India in H.M.S. Jumna to join the 2nd Batn., on promotion from the 1st Batn.

16TH REGIMENT. Major Wetherall left England yesterday in H.M.S. Jumna for India, to join the 2nd Batn. from the regimental depôt on promotion.

17TH REGIMENT. Local rank has been assigned to the following officers on the arrival of the 2nd Batn. in India, viz.:—Major Boyd, to be lieut.-col., from Nov. 22, 1876; Capt. Davern, to be major, from March 13, 1875; Capt. Hunt, to be major, from Dec. 21, 1875; Capt. Dunning, to rank as capt., from March 5, 1873; Lieut. Mansergh, to be capt., from Sept. 2, 1874; Lieut. Parkinson, to be capt., from Jan. 22, 1875. Sub-Lieut. Brownlow, 1st Batn., on becoming a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to duty with the 31st Bengal N.I.

19TH REGIMENT. The head-quarters and service companies of the 2nd Batn. arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Serapis, and landed on Monday and took over quarters in Gosport Forts. The officers who returned in the Serapis were Col. Chippindall, C.B., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Barrett, Major Anderson, Brevet Major Williams; Capts. Iles, Trotter, and Thornhill; Lieuts. Oakes, Cameron, Roche, Langford, Barnard, C.M.G., Burnett, Sharpe, Hallifax, Simpson, Briggs, Franklyn, and Bruce (adjt.); Paymr. (Major) Hughes, Qrmr. Hunt, and Surg.-Major Hiffernan. A correspondent writes:— "I see it stated by one of your correspondents on the 20th inst., under the head of 14th Regt., that Capt. Borton is the only officer (not risen from the ranks) who served in the Crimea in 1854 without brevet rank. I beg to state that Capt. Evans, 19th Regt., adjutant of the North York Militia, also served in the Crimea in 1854, did not rise from the ranks, was severely wounded at the taking of the Quarries in 1855, and served as brigade-major in the Hazara campaign of 1868, and was honourably mentioned in dispatches, and still sees no chance for years of a brevet majority. I presume the mistake has arisen by Capt. Evans being shown in Hart's 'Army List' as having served in the Crimea from Jan. 5, 1855, which is an error, as he landed on Dec. 24, 1854."

21st Fusiliers. Lieut. Lowry sailed yesterday for India in the Jumna to join the 1st Batn. on appointment from the Royal Tyrone Fusiliers.

22nd Regiment. Lieut. Mein, 2nd Batn., sailed yesterday in the Jumna for India, to rejoin head-quarters from leave.

25th Regiment. "Linesman" writes:—"Allow me to call attention, through the medium of your columns, to the following circumstance. Very recently a captain in a Line regiment went on half pay, taking a company in the Militia. These steps, as a rule, are filled up from the Half-Pay List, and in the case to which I allude a man of considerable service was brought in; but, instead of his being posted to the regiment in which the vacancy occurred, he is sent to a certain West India regiment, while a young captain of only a little over ten years' service is sent from the West India regiment to the Line regiment, over the heads of the four senior subalterns, the senior of whom has over twelve years' service, and of the other three one is now, and another was for some time, adjutant of his regiment. I have long ceased to be a subaltern myself. I am, therefore, in no way interested; but I like to see fair play, and I am inclined to believe that this act of very great injustice is not wilful, but purely a mistake on the part of the War Office. The injustice, I am sure, will be all the more keenly felt when the subalterns above alluded to see, on reference to the 'Army List,' that many of the subalterns recently promoted in other regiments have only a little over nine years' service, while the junior of the above four has over ten."

31st Regiment. Sergt.-Major Fisher and the sergeants gave their annual quadrille party on the 19th inst. in the Gymnasium, Portland. The room was tastefully decorated. Great credit is due to Sergt. Dudley, who officiated as M.C. The guests arrived about 8.30 p.m., and dancing was kept up until an early hour. Capts. Gardiner, Chadwick, and Lieuts. Frodsham-Martin and Duntze were present during the evening. The regiment is already ten men per company below its strength. Sub-Lieut. Pigott, 1st Tower Hamlets Militia, is attached to the regiment for drill and instruction for two months.

32nd Light Infantry. The death is announced of Sir E. A. T. Cunynghame, Bart., late capt. The deceased entered the Army Oct. 5, 1855; became lieut., Feb. 26, 1856; capt., March 11, 1859; and retired from the regiment in 1864 by sale of his commission.

39th Regiment. Col. Currie, Capt. Stephens, and Lieut. Le Marchant arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Serapis. Capt. Clarkson left for India yesterday in the Jumna to rejoin from the depôt.

40th Regiment. Lieut. Browne has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

42nd Highlanders. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, C.B., who has been for some time on leave, sailed for Malta on Thursday to rejoin head-quarters. Lieut. Elliot has also left for Malta.

43rd Light Infantry. Capt. Pearson has relieved Capt. Longley as commandant of the Ramandroog Convalescent Depôt, with effect from the 1st inst. Lieut. Rivett-Carnac arrived home from India on Saturday in H.M.S. Serapis.

44th Regiment. Lieuts. Edgcumbe and Ellis sailed for India yesterday in the Jumna—Lieut. Edgcumbe to rejoin from leave, and Lieut. Ellis to join on appointment from the 2nd Tower Hamlets Militia.

48th Regiment. Lieuts. Dodd and Whieldon have sailed for India in the Jumna—Lieut. Dodd to rejoin head-quarters from the depôt, and Lieut. Whieldon to join on appointment from the Royal Sussex Militia.

Royal Marines.

Leave of absence has been granted to the following officers viz.:—Lieut. A. H. Des Barres, two months; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. W. A. Kennedy, one month in extension; Capt. G. Johnson, one month, from 24th inst.; Lieuts. H. M. Clements, one month; F. A. Newington, two months; R. P. Coffin, until required for embarkation; and Capt. G. M. S. Douglas, three months in extension, for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. Coffin and four privates are under orders to embark in the packet of the 9th proximo at Southampton for passage to the Falkland Island, *viâ* Monte Video.

Lieut. James Lecky has been promoted to captain at the Plymouth Division, dated Jan. 17, 1877, vice Morris, retired.

Capt. B. G. Hall has been permitted to retain his appointment of military instructor to the R.M.A. for a further period of two years from the 10th inst.

50th Queen's Own. Capt. Baker has been directed to attend before a medical board at Kinsale preparatory to his appointment to the adjutancy of the West Kent Militia.

51st Light Infantry. Lieut. Lloyd sailed for India yesterday in the Jumna, to join on appointment from the 1st Royal Middlesex Militia.

54th Regiment. Capt. Phibbs has been noted for appointment to the Auxiliary Forces as adjt. Lieuts. Yeilding and Nugent sailed for India yesterday in the Jumna to join on appointment—the former from the Royal Limerick County, the latter from the Royal South Down Militia.

55th Regiment. On arrival home from Aden, the regiment will take over the quarters at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, which had been made ready for the 2nd Batn. 19th.

59th Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Bloomfield has qualified for promotion.

60th Rifles. Major Hatchell sailed in the Jumna yesterday for India to join the 4th Batn., on promotion from the 3rd Batn. Lieut. Sandford, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

63rd Regiment. Lieut. Smith sailed for India yesterday in the Jumna to join on appointment from the North Cork Militia.

65th Regiment. Lieut. Rutherford and Sub-Lieut. Plumer left England yesterday for India—the former to rejoin from depôt duty, the latter to join on appointment.

66th Regiment. Lieuts. Mackinnon, Fosbery, and Hon. C. P. Jervis sailed for India yesterday in the Jumna—Lieuts. Mackinnon and Fosbery to rejoin from leave, and Lieut. Jervis to join on appointment from the 2nd Derby Militia.

67th Regiment. Lieut. Wardlaw-Ramsay has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Serapis, on leave on medical certificate.

68th Light Infantry. Sub-Lieuts. Way and Burn have qualified for promotion.

72nd Highlanders. Lieut. Campbell left yesterday for India to join on appointment from the Royal Flint Militia.

73rd Regiment. Lieuts. Field and O'Grady left yesterday for India in the Jumna to join on appointment, respectively from the 2nd Warwick and South Cork Militia. Sub-Lieut. Bull, having passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee, has been appointed interpreter.

81st Regiment. Capt. Jackson has been assigned local rank as major in India, with effect from Dec. 5, 1876. Capt. Faircloth sailed for India yesterday in the Jumna to join on being relieved at the depôt by Capt. Armstrong. The appointment of Lieut. Young to the 1st Bengal N.I. as a probationer for the Indian S.C. has been cancelled on the officer's departure for England on sick leave.

82nd Regiment. We regret to learn of the death, which occurred some days since, of Surg.-Major J. H. G. Meares, who has been in medical charge since Feb., 1870.

83rd Regiment. Qrmr. M'Quade sailed yesterday in the Jumna for India to rejoin from leave in England.

85th Light Infantry. Lieut. Ives sailed for India yesterday in the Jumna to join from the regimental depôt.

86th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Jerome has proceeded on leave of absence till March 14, but it is not expected that he will return to duty, as his five years' tenure of command will expire on the 6th of that month. It is almost certain that Major Adams, an officer of thirty-one years' service, will succeed to the command.

88th Connaught Rangers. Surg.-Major R. E. Heath, who had been ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark for Bengal, has been declared medically unfit for foreign service.

92nd Highlanders. Lieut.-Col. Parker and Lieut. Wright left for India yesterday in H.M.S. Jumna—Col. Parker to assume command from leave, and Lieut. Wright to join on appointment from the Highland Rifle Militia.

98th Regiment. Lieut. Chapman sailed on Thursday for Malta to rejoin from leave.

101st Fusiliers. Lieut.-Col. Delafosse has left England for Malta to resume command from leave.

102nd Fusiliers. The *Irish Times* hears that Brevet Major Bruce has applied for permission to retire from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

108th Regiment. Major Gordon arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Serapis to join head-quarters at Portsmouth.

Rifle Brigade. Col. Manningham-Buller will not resume command of the 1st Batn. It is understood that he will obtain command of a Brigade Depôt, and it is considered probable that he may be offered one of the vacancies about to be created. Brevet Major Wilson sailed yesterday for India to join the 4th Batn. on appointment from the Half-Pay List.

Commissariat Department. The *Irish Times* says:— "The Russian Commissariat and Transport Corps has been found wanting, and it may not be out of place to call the attention of Parliament to the condition of our own. Of its efficiency, as far as it goes, we need anticipate no failure, if put to the test, but the utter stagnation of promotion, with no prospect whatever of increased pay, and the inadequacy of the pay itself, render the position of its officers, without going into individual grievances, one of despair, and not calculated to lead to the display of that zeal the wholesome inducements to which are so desirable to make any large body of officers morally and healthfully efficient and earnest in the discharge of their duties. At the present time, to give but one illustration of the many that might be adduced, we may state there are about ninety officers of the Commissariat receiving, after fifteen, twenty, and thirty years' service, salaries only 5s. per diem more than the young men who entered it only two years ago, with no possible increase of pay, under the present Warrant. Most of these old officers are married, and have families to educate and provide for, with all the necessaries of life increased 40 per cent. in price. In civil life salaries have increased in ratio with the cost of living. These Government officials are not permitted to combine or memorialize, and individual cases receive no attention beyond the empty assurance of 'consideration,' which never comes, or only, at most—

> Keeping the word of promise to the ear,
> But breaking to the hope.

It requires the aid of some independent member of Parliament to take up their case, to have their grievances respectfully submitted, and, if these are found really to exist, to apply the remedy, which will easily suggest itself, and to do simple justice to a large and useful body of men, without whose earnest and experienced service an army in the field could not exist for a day, for it is an obvious but a generally forgotten truth of the elder Napoleon 'that an army moves on its belly.' What Plimsoll has been to the merchant service is the man the Commissariat requires to secure the investigation of their grievances and the improvement of their position. The combatants have had their case considered, the Medical Department have had their grievances redressed and a new Warrant isssued; the chaplains have been similarly benefitted, and the Commissariat alone is left unimproved. There are two very simple ways in which some amelioration in this department can be effected, both, it is true, involving expense; but the public is not unreasonable, nor a hard task-master, nor unwilling to give the labourer the worth of his service. The two modes of remedying the 'forlorn hope' of these officers are—First, to increase their pay to the ratio of that given in civil life and proportionate to the present high price of living with periodical increment—failing promotion—say every three or five years. Second—To offer a fair retirement to those who have completed, say, twenty years' efficient service, and thus give a chance of promotion to the juniors the senior of whom, according to a military paper, may, under the present system, expect promotion about seventy-five years hence. Very many would gladly accept this retirement now, who, before being thoroughly worn out in body and mind, could secure some employment in civil life, which with their pension (not an unreasonable thing to expect after twenty years' service in all climates) would enable them to provide for their families before old age overtakes them, and they become the miserable spectacle the wise man speaks of— 'One of the two things which grieve my heart—a man of war that suffereth poverty.'" Depty.-Comy. R. Squarey died at West-hill, Wandsworth, on the 23rd inst., aged thirty-five years. The deceased was appointed to acting rank April, 1861, and confirmed Aug., 1862. He had served in the West Indies, whence, in 1863, he proceeded to the Gambia and Sierra Leone. He returned home in 1865, and again proceeded to West Africa in 1866, and remained until 1869. From 1869 to 1870 he was employed in London, from 1870 to 1872 at Aldershot, and had since done duty in Scotland.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major A. N. Fox, M.B., has succeeded to the appointment of Principal Medical Officer of the African Branch, vice Surg.-Major A. F. Elliot, M.D., retired upon half pay.

Veterinary Department. The following rule was established by the Secretary of State for India in 1873, and approved by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—"That a qualification of a minimum service in India, of three years, be in future required in the case of all Staff veterinary surgeons nominated for employment in that country." In consequence of the rule in question not having been promulgated to the veterinary surgeons of the Army at the time, the *Irish Times* is informed that the Secretary of State for India, on the recommendation of his Royal Highness, has approved of a slight relaxation of its conditions at present, until the officers have had time to qualify, with the distinct understanding that the three years' rule will be strictly enforced hereafter.

Chaplains' Department. At the monthly meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Bishop Claughton in the chair, a hearty God-speed was given to Archdeacon Wright, late senior chaplain, who is going out to work under Bishop Hills in British Columbia. The Chaplain-General, officers, and clergymen vied with one another in bearing testimony to his zeal. It was stated that some £1,500 had been raised for a missionary college in the diocese, Bishop Hills having contributed his Yarmouth testimonial money, which during the many years of his episcopate had never been touched, and had accumulated, while Archdeacon Wright's friends had raised the remainder. The society will give a grant.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

2nd Royal Surrey. At the meeting of the Anthropological Institute on the 23rd inst., Col. Lane Fox, F.R.S., President (in the chair), read his report to the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association on the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia. The measurements—which comprised the profession, race, origin, age, height, weight, chest measurement, colour of hair and eyes, and strength of arm, &c.—of 457 individuals afforded some interesting facts concerning what might be called a fairly representative number of men from within a radius of twenty miles round Guildford. It appeared that the colour of the hair was in 391 cases brown or dark brown, and in only two cases black and in two cases red, one of the latter being Irish. As to eyes, 311 were grey, light blue or blue, 133 brown or dark brown. Col. Fox proposed some modifications of the existing tests of strength of arm and sight; suggesting that in the first the test should be the same as in drawing a bow, neither hand being in any way supported, and the pull being from an object not fixed. From a table of twenty comparative cases, the average of strength showed in the case of pulling from a fixed point 165·55lbs., while the same men pulling with the one hand against the other only 81·95lbs. From the general results, Col. Fox considered that the muscular strength, vital capacity, &c., of our Reserve and Regular Forces would show very favourably in comparison with those of the ordinary population, and so dispose of some of the frequent alarms given by the "man in the street" as to the deterioration of our forces in physique.

Royal Cork City Artillery. A battery has become vacant by the death of Capt. D. Goold. Capt. Goold entered the regiment Feb. 5, 1873, and became capt. March 10, 1875.

South Cork. Lieut. Beamish has obtained a first-class extra certificate from the School of Musketry, Hythe, and has been recommended for the musketry instructorship.

South Mayo Rifles. It is in contemplation to remove the head-quarters from Westport to Castlebar.

Waterford Artillery. Hon. Major Mulcahy has been recommended for the majority vacant by the promotion of Major Keane.

3rd Royal Jersey. On the occasion of the annual dinner of the officers a few evenings ago, a handsome eight-day marble clock with bronze mounts was presented to Sergt.-Major Le Sauteur, in recognition of his services.

According to the *Morning Post*, "the officers commanding thirty-six Militia regiments will be permitted to recommend two lieutenants of their corps during the year 1877 for commissions in the Army as second lieutenants. There are also seventy other Militia regiments the commanding officers of which may recommend one lieutenant each. These lieutenants must be within the ages of nineteen and twenty-two on May 1, 1877, except in the case of an officer who entered between Feb. 16 and Nov. 1, 1871, in which case he would be eligible to the age of twenty-three. Before a lieutenant of Militia can obtain a commission in the Army he will have to serve two trainings and pass an examination in field exercises, rifle drill, and other subjects."

The vacancy among the Queen's aides-de-camp, caused by the death of Col. Clement Hemery, will be filled from the list of the Royal Jersey Militia, and not from the general list of the Channel Islands, as we see it suggested.

YEOMANRY.

The Woolwich correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that "a Circular issued from the War Office directs that the Auxiliary Cavalry and mounted Rifle Volunteers are to adopt the system of drill ordered for the Cavalry in the regulations of last year. The following drills and manœuvres laid down in the Cavalry regulations will not be practised by the Auxiliary Cavalry or Mounted Rifles:—Marches from centre to front and rear in double columns of sections, formations to the rear, counter march, the formation of close columns, ranking past by sections, cantering past by squadrons, and a few other movements from line."

VOLUNTEERS.

3rd Middlesex Artillery. Capt. Stevens has been presented by the members of his battery with a handsome loving-cup, in silver, elegantly chased, "as a slight mark of the respect and esteem in which he is held by all connected with him." A dinner, to celebrate the occasion, was given to Capt. Stevens, who was surrounded by the officers and members of his battery.

1st Adm. Batn. East York Artillery.—Capt. M. C. Newall, R A., has been granted an extension of his term of service as adjt. for twelve months from the 29th inst.

London Rifle Brigade. Lieut.-Col. G. Warde, late lieut.-col. commandant, died at Squerryes-court, Westerham, on the 23rd inst., aged fifty years. Col. Warde was appointed to the command April 16, 1862, and retired two years ago in consequence of ill-health. He served for several years in the 51st Foot.

The following reports have been published:—"The Commandant, School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery. Horse Guards, Aug. 14, 1876.—Sir,—In forwarding to you, for the information of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the enclosed report from Col. Godby, R.A., Camp Commandant during the meeting of the National Artillery Association this year, I beg to endorse, to the fullest extent, all that that officer has reported in respect to the excellent discipline, order, and regularity that have prevailed throughout the meeting, and in doing so would most respectfully express to his Royal Highness the satisfaction it gives me to place Col. Godby's name once again before him, as conducting the delicate and important duties assigned to him by his Royal Highness in a most satisfactory manner. I now trust his Royal Highness will permit me to place before him the following observations on the present condition of this portion of the Auxiliary Force, based upon a practical acquaintance with its constitution and working for a period of nine years. Its condition, then, as represented by that portion of it assembled here this year, amounting to upwards of 1,400 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and composed of detachments selected from England, Scotland, and Wales, points to an abiding and steadily increasing interest in the duties allotted to them, and an earnest desire to perform satisfactorily the service expected of them, but which has not this year been attended with the results to be expected, for their service and shooting was unquestionably inferior to what it has been on previous occasions.—I have, &c. (signed) E. H. Fisher, Col. and Commandant. Col. Godby, R.A., to Commandant of School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, Aug. 12, 1876.—Sir,—I have the honour to forward my report, as commandant of the camp of Volunteer Artillery assembled at Shoeburyness during the past fortnight. This being the second occasion on which the meeting was extended over two weeks, I have only to say that the extension of time has proved as advantageous to the Volunteers, and to all others connected with the meeting, as on the previous year. The ordinary duties of the camp have been performed by both officers and men to my entire satisfaction, and the conduct and discipline of all ranks have been all that I could wish. As usual, during the meeting, the Volunteers have been drilled at most of the guns and machines in use in the Service, and they have shown a desire to learn as much as possible of the duties of an Artilleryman during the short time allowed for these exercises. My best thanks are due to Major Ray, 3rd Middlesex V.A., the brigade-major, to Capt. Engelbach, 1st Surrey V.A., the camp-adjutant, also to Qrmr. Cox, R.A., and the different members of the brigade Staff, for the great assistance they have rendered me by the assiduous manner in which they have performed their several duties. The messing and commissariat arrangements of the camp were, as on former occasions, under the charge of Capt. Hunter, late adjt. Cinque Ports V.A., who performed his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. The health of the camp has been good.—I have, &c., (signed) J. Godby, Lieut.-Col., R.A., and Col."

THE INDIAN ARMY.

12th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. Wood, 4th Hussars, second squadron subaltern, is about to be admitted to the Staff Corps, for which he has been some time a probationer.

16th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. W. F. Montresor, 10th Hussars, being a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the regiment as officiating second squadron subaltern.

17th Bengal Cavalry. Surg. D. P. Macdonald, M.D., in medical charge of the 26th N.I., has been appointed to the medical charge.

1st Bengal N.I. Capt. G. Atkins, wing officer, has qualified for promotion to a substantive majority.

11th Bengal N.I. Major P. H. F. Harris, second in command, has qualified for promotion as lieut.-col.

16th Bengal N.I. Capt. A. F. Taylor, wing subaltern, is about to return to India, to resume duty from leave.

18th Bengal N.I. Surg.-Major H. Potter has been appointed medical officer, from the 17th Bengal Cavalry.

26th Bengal N.I. Surg.-Major A. K. Reed has been appointed medical officer, vice Surg. Macdonald, transferred to the 17th Bengal Cavalry.

27th Bengal N.I. Sub-Lieut. G. A. Williams, 9th Foot, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has been appointed officiating second wing subaltern.

31st Bengal N.I. Sub-Lieut. C. B. Brownlow, 17th Foot, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed officiating second wing subaltern on probation.

34th Bengal N.I. Major G. J. Pasley, second in command, has qualified for promotion as lieut.-col.

39th Bengal N.I. Major F. Gellie, second in command, officiates as commandant in the absence of Col. G. W. Fraser on leave.

45th Bengal N.I. Capt. W. E. Chambers, Bengal S.C., has been appointed officiating wing officer, vice Capt. C. N. Hodgson, appointed station Staff officer, Ferozepore, and during such time as Capt. A. D. C. Inglis may officiate as second in command during the absence on furlough of Major F. M. Armstrong. Capt. T. F. Stillwell, officiating wing subaltern, has arrived home from India on leave.

1st Punjab Infantry. Capt. L. R. Campbell, adjt., has been granted leave from India to England for two years.

6th Punjab Infantry. Major B. R. Chambers, commandant, has qualified for promotion as a substantive lieut.-col. Major Chambers has arrived home from India on leave.

2nd Madras Light Cavalry. Surg.-Major B. T. Suffrein, from 35th N.I., has been appointed to the medical charge.

4th Madras N.I. Capt. G. Thomas, wing subaltern, is about to return to India to resume duty from leave.

7th Madras N.I. Lieut. A. B. Hibgame, 109th Regt., having become a probationer for the Indian S.C., has been appointed first wing subaltern,

23rd Madras N.I. Capt. J. H. Gordon, wing subaltern, has been appointed qrmr.

39th Madras N.I. Capt. R. H. T. Hill, qrmr., is about to return to India to resume duty from leave.

3rd Bombay N.I. Capt. L. F. Heath, adjt., has been granted leave to England for two years.

21st Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. Bannerman, second in command, returned to duty in India on the 21st ult., from leave in England.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 20, 1877.

Nav.-Lieut. T. F. Thomas has been transferred to the list of Lieuts. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of Oct. 13, 1876.

January 24, 1877.

Royal Marines—The undermentioned promotion has taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, consequent on the retirement, under the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Feb. 5, 1872, of Capt. and Brevet Major U. L. Morris, viz.:—Lieut. J. Lecky to be Capt.; Jan. 17, 1877.

The Army Gazette.

INDIA OFFICE, January 24, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Jan. 25, 1877:—

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the officers of the Staff Corps and of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Majors—Capt. C. C. Morris, Madras Cavalry; Oct. 20, 1876. Capt. H. S. Daniell, Bombay Cavalry; Nov. 4, 1876.

Substantive Promotions.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains—Lieuts. E. S. Cooke, Nov. 11, 1876; and M. Armstrong, Nov. 22, 1876.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Major—Capt. C. C. Hewetson, Nov. 4, 1876.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts.—Lieuts. L. M. Boileau, 109th Regt., Oct. 28, 1871; G. E. Money, 16th Lancers, Oct. 28, 1871; D. Chesney, 15th Regt., Oct. 28, 1871; F. S. Gwatkin, 73rd Regt., March 27, 1872.

A REVIEW AT DELHI.

The Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. Haines, held a grand review of all the troops in camp at Delhi, on the 22nd ult., before the native Princes assembled for the Durbar. These consist of the escort of his Excellency the Viceroy, a Cavalry division, an Artillery division, and two Infantry divisions, which are composed as follows:—Brigdr.-Gen. R. Hume, C.B., commanding; Capt. W. R. Hamilton, 4th B.C., brigade-major; Surg.-Major J. Tulloch, B.M.D., P.M.O.; A Bat. C Brig Royal Artillery, 11th Hussars, 6th Foot, 3rd Bombay L.C; 11th Madras N.I.

Cavalry Division.

Major-Gen. C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., commanding; Capt. H. S. Higginson, R.A., aide-de-camp; Major Clarke, 4th Hussars, assist. adjt.-gen.; Capt. R. G. Kennedy, Staff Corps, assist. qrmr.-gen.; Surg.-Major H. F. Williams, I.M.D., P.M.O.

1st Brigade.—Col. C. H. Palliser, C.B., 10th Lancers, commanding; Capt. Abadie, 9th Lancers, brigade-major; 10th Hussars, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

2nd Brigade.—Col. J. C. Graves, C.B., 3rd Bombay L.C., commanding; Capt. Luck, 15th Hussars, brigade-major; 3rd Madras L.C., 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

3rd Brigade.—Lieut.-Col. Annesley, 11th Hussars, commanding; Capt. S. D. Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, brigade-major; 15th Hussars, 10th Bengal Lancers, 18th Bengal Cavalry.

Artillery Division.

Col. C. R. O. Evans, commanding; Major C. E. Nairne, assist. adjt.-gen.; Col. J. E. Mitchell, commanding R.H.A.; Col. W. J. Gray, commanding Field Artillery; Surg.-Major E. Y. Kellet, B.M.D., P.M.O.; F F Brig. R.H.A., B 8th Brig. R.A., D 8th Brig. R.A., F 8th Brig. R.A., G 11th Brig. R.A., A 19th Brig. R.A., 7 21st Brig. R.A.

First Infantry Division.

Major-Gen. Sir J. Brind, K.C.B., commanding; Capt. M'Ewen, 92nd Highlanders, aide-de-camp; Major W. Galbraith, 85th Light Infantry, assist. adjt.-gen.; Capt. E. F. Chapman, R.A., assist. qrmr.-gen; Capt. D. J. S. Macleod, Madras Cavalry, depty.-assist. qrmr.-gen.; Surg.-Major J. Hendley, B.M.D., P.M.O.

1st Brigade.—Brigdr.-Gen. M. A. S. Biddulph, C.B., commanding; Capt. Tarleton, 54th Regt., brigade-major; Volunteer Battalion 2nd Sikh Infantry, 23rd N.I.

2nd Brigade—Brigdr.-Gen. Kempster, Madras S.C., commanding; Capt. Coningham, Madras S.C., brigade-major, 39th Foot, 9th N.I., 20th Madras N.I.

3rd Brigade—Brigdr.-Gen. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., commanding; Capt. Gregory, 3rd Goorkhas, brigade-major, 60th Rifles, 2nd Goorkhas, 3rd Goorkhas.

Second Infantry Division.

Major-Gen. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., commanding; Capt. Langtry, 15th Hussars, aide-de-camp; Lieut.-Col. Chester, Bombay S.C., assist. adjt.-gen.; Capt. King Harman, Bombay S.C., assist. qrmr.-gen.; Surg.-Major Hutchinson, I.M.D., P.M.O.

1st Brigade—Bridgr.-Gen. Browne, commanding; Capt. Collis, Bombay S.C., brigade-major; 59th Foot, 8th N.I., 39th N.I.

2nd Brigade—Bridgr.-Gen. Phayre, C.B., Bombay S.C., commanding; Lieut. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Foot, brigade-major; 63rd Foot, 16th Bombay N.I., 24th Bombay N.I.

3rd Brigade—Brigdr.-Gen. O. E. Rothney, C.S.I., Bombay S.C., commanding; Major W. Keugh, 12th Foot, brigade-major; 92nd Highlanders, 12th N.I., 40th N.I.

The whole of these troops were on the ground, and, in addition, one hundred of the Hyderabad Cavalry and 200 of the Hyderabad Infantry. Sir Frederick Haines, attended by a brilliant Staff, arrived about half-past 10, and received the general salute. The regiments then took up brigade order, and his Excellency inspected them separately, the men standing to order, and the band of each regiment playing as the chief and his Staff rode past. Subsequently the troops marched past in double columns to such tunes as "God Bless the Prince of Wales," "Maid of Athens," "March of the Men of Harlech," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," &c., and the Infantry returned in brigade order, followed by the Artillery and Cavalry at a trot, and finally in brigades at a smart gallop. The ground was awkward and uneven, and especially troublesome to the Artillery when at speed, but all the regiments maintained fairly good order, and the proceedings were not marked by any unpleasant *contretemps*. The English Infantry regiments and the Hussars went past in splendid style, the 92nd Highlanders especially being remarked for the firm, unbroken line they kept throughout. The march past in columns occupied exactly an hour, and the whole proceedings extended over three hours and a-half. There was a large attendance of spectators, including a considerable number of ladies, many of whom had chosen to undergo the fatigues and inconveniences of camp life for a season to enable them to take part in the general festivities. Many of the native chiefs and their followers were present and were much struck with the admirable training of the troops, as was shown by frequent exclamations. The native regiments were also much admired, and many seemed surprised to find their own countrymen so nearly equal in discipline to the Europeans.

Although the War Office and India House authorities have it in contemplation to augment the strength of the English Cavalry regiments serving in India, they do not intend to increase the rank and file of the Infantry battalions stationed in the East. The reason for this is that with the present transport service through the Suez Canal, and railways all over India, men can in these days be taken from Portsmouth to our far North-West frontier of India in thirty-two or thirty-three days. But with a mounted force it is otherwise. Horses must be broken in and trained in the country itself; and in the event of a war there, our Cavalry regiments, at their present strength, would be utterly deficient in the field. —*Whitehall Review*.

One hundred and fifty half-pay officers have offered their services to Colonel Valentine Baker in the event of war breaking out between Turkey and Russia, and several of these officers have received intimation of the willingness of the Sultan to give them commissions. Last week six of them left London for Turkey to take command of Cavalry regiments. —*Vanity Fair*.

The *Western Daily Mercury* announces the transfer of Brevet Major J. L. Moore, half pay, late 34th Regt., from Ipswich to Taunton as Staff Officer of Pensioners, vice Brevet Major H. G. E. Somerset, half pay, late 3rd Buffs.

The *Standard* states that "a new form of attestation is now being introduced for the swearing-in of recruits, in which the questions are more definite than was the case formerly. The question, 'Have you ever served in the Army, Navy, Marines, or Militia?' is now divided into four parts, thus obviating in future subterfuges by which fraudulent recruits have been enabled to conceal part of the truth, and to deceive the authorities with impunity."

The undermentioned sub-lieutenants from the Royal Military College are under orders to join at Aldershot to complete their course under garrison instructors, commencing on the 1st prox., and will be attached to classes and brigades as follows:—Major Pitt's Class—H. D. Robson, to be attached to 2nd Brig.; D. de la M. du Boulay, C. M. Grenfell, A. G. Chapman, J. Weyland, W. B. Mynors, E. Hegan, S. W. Richmond, A. E. Caldecott, C. Stevens, Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue, S. Furlonger, to be attached to Cavalry Brig. Capt. Shaw's Class—T. A. Steele, to be attached to Cavalry Brig; C. J. Robinson, A. R. Heneage, C. G. Taylor, to be attached to 2nd Brig.; H. G. P. Beauchamp, R. H. W. Dunne, E. Brooke, F. Hammersley, M. H. S. Grover, A. J. Taylor, to be attached to 1st Brig.; C. J. Baines, F. C. Paliner, to be attached to 3rd Brig. These officers will wear the unattached uniform which they have had in use at the Royal Military College. Instructions regarding their pay will be issued hereafter. General officers commanding brigades will report to the assist.-adjt.-gen. the regiment to which each officer will be attached.

We (*Irish Times*) have very good reason for believing the report of the recent Committee on the Reorganization of the Commissariat and Transport Department is by no means so favourable as it was hoped it would have been to the suggested change of system.

The *Oswestry Advertiser* announces the death, at San Remo, of the Rev. James Hook, vicar of Morton, eldest son of the late Dean of Chichester. Mr. Hook was injured in the Shipton railway accident on Christmas Eve, 1874, and for the last fifteen months has been residing abroad. Early in life he joined the Rifle Brigade, and served through the Indian Mutiny. He afterwards entered Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1868 he was ordained priest, and almost immediately afterwards presented by the Lord Chancellor to the living of Morton.

To Those Abroad or About Going.—Advertiser desires to receive, especially from persons in isolated or hill districts, specimens of the different butterflies found in their neighbourhood, which can be collected and sent home (per parcels post) in cigar or cardboard boxes, not pinned, but merely folded up when caught in pieces of paper. Also beetles. Value remitted by return. Address, William Watkins Naturalist, 21, Caves Terrace, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.

Remittances should be made payable to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

M. B. (Southsea).—The announcement has already appeared in our columns.

PRICE.—Yes.

ILEX.—We will bear the case in remembrance.

C. P. O. UNIFORM.—Had your letter not been written in such extremely objectionable terms we would have inserted it. Your "citizen" qualifications seem to have been too much for you, and have rendered all manner of discipline distasteful, and you seem neither to respect yourself or your officers. The Navy will lose nothing when you take your pension and go.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.
Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage.
The Amalgamation of the British Army.
Half-hours with some English Antiquities.
Manning the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine; also Belligerent and Neutral Rights in the Event of War.
The Mind of England on the Eastern Question.
China and her Apologist.
Palestine Exploration Fund. Quarterly Statement.
Second Annual Report of the Manchester Church Committee.
The Leather Trades Circular and Review.
Streffleur's Osterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift.
Sixth Annual Report of the Vigilance Association for the Defence of Personal Rights, and for the Amendment of the Law in points wherein it is injurious to women.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

The Scale of Charges for Advertising in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE is as follows:—

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

The issue of an order putting in force the long-established rule of the Service that uniform should be worn when on shore on leave, a rule which applies to officers as well as men, has created such a stir amongst the petty officers and seamen at the home ports as was little anticipated. Such a striking out against discipline as has been exhibited at a meeting convened at Portsmouth and the strong feeling shown by the men in this matter cannot well be allowed to pass unnoticed, for they have taken the order to be a bitter grievance. It is a matter of sentiment in a great measure, and as such becomes the more difficult to deal with, but the argument adopted by the men will do them more harm in public opinion than perpetual appearance in uniform. While crying out against the blue shirt as lowering, they, our "honest tars," who do not mind staying in the Navy until they have earned their pensions—for all who spoke had voluntarily re-enlisted for a second ten years—get upon their legs at a meeting which it had been arranged should be publicly reported, and do their utmost to disgrace the Service. Their pride must be of a very false nature to allow them to blacken the character of the whole Navy because those who have long, perhaps too long, enjoyed harbour appointments and have their homes on shore, have been called upon to wear the uniform of her Majesty's Service instead of dressing in such attire as may please them. That uniform they call the badge of serfdom, and themselves they dub white slaves. To be compelled to wear that dress would, said one, put him back again in the gutter. It is quite possible he might have spoken feelingly as to the gutter, and that he owes his present respectability to the Service which he now seeks to lower in the public estimation. But can the sympathies of the right-thinking portion of the public be with men who take such a position in bringing forward their so-called grievance? The Portsmouth tradesman has been enlisted on their side because he fancies he sees in the order a reduction in his income. The sellers of ready-made clothing, such as our seamen require, are numerous at Portsmouth, and a low class of dealer, who is ever ready to take advantage of a Blue-jacket if he happens to be on shore for one of those miserable failures called "sprees," obtains large profits by buying the coat from off his back when money begins to run short. To check the action of these birds of prey, who encourage men to break their leave by supplying them with cash for any clothing they may be able to dispense with, an Act was passed by which the purchase of naval clothing was made illegal. This Act has nearly become a dead letter by the general adoption of civilian dress by our seamen, and to see it revived is a serious matter for some shopkeepers. Hence the outflow of sympathy towards the sailor, although, according to the statements made by the men at their meeting, the Portsmouth civilian holds himself so vastly superior to the seaman that he cannot be seen speaking to a man in the Royal Naval uniform. This is not, we believe, to be accepted as the truth, but merely the exaggeration and tall-talk of a sea-lawyer. The men of the Navy can hold their own, if they like to uphold their position, with those of their class engaged in civil pursuits. Indeed, it is not too much to say that, in nine cases of ten, their training afloat has been the means of making them far superior for honesty and thorough trustworthiness to those who have gone out into life on shore at an early age. If these good men would wear their uniform, and give the Navy the benefit of their respectability, instead of deserting their colours as soon as they touch the shore, thus importing into civil life more genuine respectability than is its due; if they could take a little pride in the Service, and help by their good example to keep in check those inclined to be unruly; if, in a word, they would take a proper pride in their profession, instead of desiring to occupy a false position, they would soon find that the naval uniform would be as much respected as a suit of ready-made slops. But if they set up a pitiful whine about being slaves, and grovel in the dust at the feet of civilians who are no better than themselves, asking them for aid, who is likely to respect them? The tone adopted has been altogether too mean and despicable, and should the Admiralty see fit to rescind the order on the expression of feeling that has been given, the Service will have paid dearly for the action taken by the petty officers of the Excellent. It has gone far and wide that the bone and sinew of the Navy is ashamed of itself, and that petty officers, on the eve of retiring on a good pension at the age of thirty-eight, have called themselves "slaves." Let it be remembered in future that to win the respect of others a man must first learn to respect himself.

No policy has been more steadily carried out by the Indian Government during the last fifteen years than that of locating European regiments in hill sanitariums. Each year has seen new barracks constructed at some one of the old and well-known hill stations, and in many cases new cantonments have been built in the Himalayas, on sites specially selected. The cost of all this has necessarily been very great, but the benefit to the soldier and the consequent indirect saving to Government have, we do not hesitate to say, more than compensated for it. Of the value of the measure, looked at both from a humanitarian and from a financial point of view, there can, we imagine, be but little doubt. There are other aspects, however, from which the measure must be judged before a final and just opinion can be formed of its intrinsic merits, and of its claim to be generally adopted on a large scale. One grave objection, in our opinion, to this arrangement, is that it removes from the midst of the subject-population the military force which is intended to hold the country. Every year sees a diminution in the available European force at the old military centres in the plains, and a corresponding increase in the number of British regiments at hill sanitaria. Such a policy is, we think, most unsound, and contains the elements of both present and future danger to our rule in India. What we fear is, that an idea good in itself may, by being pushed to extremes, lead to disastrous results. It is the fashion in these days to ignore the Mutiny and its fearful lesson. Both civil and military authorities concur in thinking that "no mutiny would have a chance now-a-days." Perhaps not. But even a local rising, from whatever cause it might spring, and however vigorously it might eventually be stamped out, would, whilst it lasted, be a very disastrous and miserable business for the hundreds of Europeans scattered about the different provinces. What we wish, however, to point out is, not that our forces in India could not cope in the long run with any uprising, however wide-spread, but that the absence of any numerically imposing European force from the neigbourhood of the chief native centres must and does tend to produce a dangerous feeling among the native population of strength in themselves and of disbelief in a force which they do not see. Kaye, the historian of the sepoy rebellion, has shown us what a potent source of weakness to us at its outbreak was the fact that from one cause and another the North-West Provinces were almost entirely denuded of European troops. Should such another crisis ever arise, can we say that we should be any better prepared if we have the greater part of our British regiments many miles in the interior of the Himalayas, separated from the plains by a deadly Terai, and in many instances by large unbridged rivers? By all means let us have sanitariums in which British soldiers may recruit their strength, exhausted by exposure to the trying climate of the plains; but do not, for this purpose, let us lock up the best part of our Indian Army in hill stations which are for at least three months in the year practically inaccessible.

The *Memorial de Ingenieros*, published at Madrid, contains an interesting article on demolitions effected with dynamite and other experiments with explosives which is well worthy of the attention of our scientific readers. It elicits, after careful calculation and experiment, that the charge of dynamite required to breach the walls of scarps or counter-scarps can be accurately represented by the mathematical formula $C = 0.56\,E^3$, where E is the depth of the wall in metres, and C the charge in kilogrammes. This is almost an identical result with that obtained by the investigation of the Austrian engineer, Captain Lauer.

The German military authorities are not so much impressed with the everlasting kindly intentions of the Russian Government as to neglect their fortifications on the eastern frontier. The strong position around Posen, suitable to cover an intrenched camp, is being rapidly rendered as impregnable as possible. Three detached forts which were commenced last year are nearly completed, but these are not considered sufficient, and three additional detached works are to be begun early in this spring, to give further security to this important point.

A letter published in Monday's *Standard*, headed "How to Spoil a Regiment," contains statements which cannot fail to cause the Horse Guards to institute a strict inquiry. The number of the regiment is not mentioned, but from the facts mentioned there is no difficulty in identifying it as the 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Chippindall, an officer of service and reputation. The letter in question states that nineteen courts-martial were held on men of the corps in four days at Bombay; that one of the men tried was a Sergeant of many years' standing, and "first crime," who was reduced and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for having been ten minutes late for a belt inspection parade; and that the regiment embarked with twenty-six prisoners. The writer declares that the regiment is full of crime and discontent, that it has been harassed by constant parades by day and roll-calls by night, and that when court-martial proceedings are read out the commanding officer makes free use of vituperative terms, and threatens to place Sergeants and sentries on public-houses when the regiment reaches England. It is also asserted that at Bombay or Deolalee no man was allowed to enter the station canteen. In Wednesday's *Standard* "A Green Howard" confirms statements which he says give only "a faint idea of the cruel treatment which the battalion mentioned received," and winds up by saying, "I could not even attempt to give you a detail of the punishment awarded to the non-commissioned officers and men in the name of discipline by a person who every recruit in the regiment knows has been for years labouring in a state of chronic dementia." Of course, such a remark as the last carries its own confutation, for a recruit cannot know of the existence of chronic dementia for years. These accusations are most serious, and will no doubt receive the immediate attention of the Commander-in-Chief. If the statements are untrue or exaggerated, it is only due to the commanding officer that his character should be cleared. The lamentable part of the affair is that the General officers at the periodical inspections should have failed to discover the condition of the corps.

"An Army Surgeon," in a letter published by the *Standard* last Wednesday, spoke in strong, but not over strong, terms of the misery suffered by the families of soldiers married without leave. It may be greatly to be regretted, for their own sakes, that soldiers should indulge in the doubtful luxury of matrimony; but, unfortunately, where a woman is concerned, few men exhibit much common sense or self-control. We may be very sure, therefore, that, let the Horse Guards and commanding officers dilate never so eloquently on the beauty of celibacy, soldiers will continue to marry, with or without leave, in the latter case bringing much misery on themselves and their families. This misery the soldier may deserve, for he knows perfectly well what is before him; but the poor wife and children surely are to be pitied. Were the War Office to recognise the marriages of men not entitled to quarters, it might be found possible to get up benefit funds, and to require the intending Benedict to save a little money before plunging into wedlock.

A glance at the "Army List" will show a source of many of the grievances of the officers of the Commissariat and Transport Department. The "N.B." at the beginning of the list is, indeed, necessary, and if the A's, B's, and C's are further added to the ranks above that of Commissary (which can be done by the aid of Hart's or the War Office lists), and the combatant and late Military Train officers to whom no letters have been assigned are also picked out, the old and fruitful seed of heartburnings and bitter jealousies, "supersession," is revealed. It must be admitted that the authorities had a difficult task in amalgamating the late departments. Much of the complication has been removed by the separation of the Ordnance Store Department, but there is sufficient left to render the officers of the remaining cadres thoroughly dissatisfied. If it was for the advantage of the Service that the late departments should be thus amalgamated, the interests of individuals should not be sacrificed in carrying it out, and we believe the department will have the sympathy of the whole Service in the desire to have its grievances and organization submitted to the consideration of an exclusively military committee. The observations of the Royal Commission on Army Promotion and Retirement, under the heading "Supersession," are to the point, and we commend them to the notice of those interested.

Colonel T. L. J. Gallwey, R.E., has left England during the week for Gibraltar to enter upon his duties as Colonel on the Staff commanding the Royal Engineers at Gibraltar, vice Colonel R. M. Laffan, whose term of service has expired.

It does not seem to be generally known—at all events, the fact has excited slight attention—that Quettah, at the Affghan end of the Bolan Pass, is at the present moment occupied by a force of Native Infantry nearly equal in strength to a battalion. This step finds favour with the neighbouring tribes, and will keep the Bolan open for traffic, but it cannot but have given umbrage to the Amir of Cabul, and no military advantages, at all events, have been secured. The force at Quettah is always exposed to be cut off; while, on the other hand, the passage of the Bolan could be easily forced by us in case of war. Still, it must be admitted that the occupation of Quettah was strongly advocated by the late General Jacob, and is justified by such competent authorities as Sir Henry Green and his brother, Colonel Green.

Every day information comes to hand which confirms the idea that Russia is by no means prepared for a serious war with Turkey, and that, at all events, hostilities will not commence before May. A *Standard* telegram from Pesth, dated Tuesday, says that the roads in Northern Roumania are impracticable, and that for several miles the railway between Kischeneff and Jassy has been carried away by floods. We learn, likewise, from a letter in the *Standard*, that the Russian Government is trying to "place" a large contract for clothing in Germany, but very little of it has been taken up, the margin for profit being very small and the cloth of the worst description. So bad, indeed, is the cloth that it will not stand sewing. We may judge from the above fact how wretchedly the Russian soldier is cared for, and it will be a matter of no surprise if the mortality in the Army of the South should prove paralysing to vigorous offensive operations.

The story of Major Fletcher, Royal Artillery, who has been cashiered by sentence of a court-martial for embezzlement of public money and signing false certificates, is a sad one. The amount which it was proved he converted to his private use was 3,309 rupees 9 annas 11 pies, or about £331. The Commander-in-Chief, however, refused to confirm the finding on two of the charges, and the amount which the unhappy officer is required to make good has been in consequence reduced to about £182. This is by no means the only instance which has occurred since the Mutiny of officers having misappropriated public monies, and we cannot but think that a change by which officers should not be required to add to their combatant duties the keeping of complicated accounts and the disbursement of large sums is very desirable. It is notorious that in the field, officers in India, especially those commanding batteries, are nearly certain to be much out of pocket owing to the utter impossibility of carrying out our administrative system in the midst of fighting and marching. Perhaps the case of Major Fletcher may induce the authorities to consider the propriety of reform in this particular.

REVIEWS.

The Maternal Management of Children in Health and Disease. By Thomas Ball, M.D. (Longman and Co., London.)

A cheap and handy edition of this useful little work thoroughly revised will be gladly welcomed by all who, either travelling, yachting, or being abroad with their children, have not the advantage of a doctor being always at hand. Probably no two works of a similar kind have met with such favour at the hands of the public as this and its companion volume, "Hints to Mothers," by the same author. They have both passed through innumerable editions, and not only have they had an extensive circulation at home, but thousands of copies have been sold in the colonies. The instructions for the detection and treatment of sudden illness are as simple as they are ably given, and from the cheapness of the present edition we consider that no mother, where medical aid is not readily to be obtained, should be without this little volume.

At Sixes and Sevens. By A. Weber. (Mozley and Smith, London.)

This is a simple story of English home life, carefully and well written, though lacking somewhat in incident. It is a book that may be advantageously placed in the hand of any young girl, which, we fear, is more than we can say of the bulk of works of fiction of the present day.

The Navy.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—C. Lewis, to the Vernon, for short course of torpedo instruction; H. P. Routh, A. F. Graves, G. Elias, C. J. G. Sawle, E. H. Marsh, J. D. Deane, H. Stewart, and G. A. Smith, to the Cambridge for short course of gunnery duties; Hon. C. J. G. Cadogan, to the Duncan, additional for service in Naval Barracks; F. S. Pelham, to the Duncan, as flag-lieut. to Vice-Admiral Chads; and G. F. S. Knowling to the Valorous, additional.

Navigating-Lieutenants—F. A. Halloran, to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

Naval Cadets—P. B. Tyrwhit, to the Minotaur; and M. G. Cartwright, to the Resistance, additional.

Staff Surgeon—Dr. D. Hilston, to the Hector.

Surgeons—G. J. Irvine, to the Antelope; and R. F. Yeo, to the Hercules.

Assistant-Paymaster—S. R. Warn, to the Asia.

Agincourt, 17, armour-plated, completed coaling in Keyham-yard on Thursday, but will not be taken out of dock until the latter part of next week, as the alterations necessary to admit her carrying torpedoes are not yet complete.

Alexandra, 12, armour-plated, Capt. R. O'B. Fitzroy, flagship of Vice-Admiral Hornby. An order has been received at Chatham from the Admiralty directing that this vessel should be ready to proceed to sea by Feb. 3. The order caused some little excitement, as the previous order stated that she was not to leave until the 17th. A large number of men were, on receipt of the order, transferred from the other vessels to the Alexandra to complete the work on board; but it is thought that she will have to leave in an unfinished state, as a large amount of work still remains to be done. A large state barge, to be used on extraordinary occasions by Vice-Admiral Hornby, and which will be placed on board the Alexandra, has been built at Chatham Dockyard, and will be finished in a day or two. The barge is 34ft. long, and will be handsomely fitted and decorated. A court-martial was held on Tuesday on board the Duncan, at Sheerness, for the trial of Arthur Eames, ordinary seaman, belonging to the Alexandra, on the charge of getting drunk, resisting the sentry, and striking the master-at-arms and corporal of Marines while in the execution of their duty. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the court to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour. On Wednesday night experiments were made on board with the electric light. Admiral Hornby, Rear-Admiral Fellowes, and a number of dockyard officials were present. The experiments proved to be very satisfactory. Admiral Hornby was afterwards entertained at dinner by the officers of the Chatham Division of Royal Marines.

Antelope, 2, iron vessel, Lieut.-Com. J. C. Burnell, was at Constantinople on the 16th inst.

Barracouta, 5, sloop, Capt. C. E. Stevens, arrived at St. Helena on the 24th ult., and found the Spiteful and Mallard there. She will call at Gibraltar, probably not later than the 31st inst.

Boadicea, 16, corvette. Some important boiler experiments are being made on board the Boadicea, at Portsmouth. The object is to ascertain whether priming, which has lately proved a great obstruction to the steam trials of men-of-war, can be obviated by modifications in the internal structure of boilers. The experiments are being made under the extreme pressure of 63lb. to the square inch, salt water from the dockyard mains being used. As may be well imagined, if the water can be kept from passing into the cylinders with the steam under these conditions, the boilers are not likely to prime in any circumstances. It would seem that a perfect design of boiler is yet to be invented, for while one of the instructions is to test the boilers of the Boadicea with the internal tubes in connection with the stop-valves as they are at present—that is to say, with the slits uppermost—another instruction orders the engineers to try the effect of reversing the position of the slits by placing them downwards. Should neither arrangement prove a remedy for priming, two internal tubes are to be tried by themselves, and also in combination with separator boxes. In a previous experiment the effect of filling the boilers with fresh and with salt water was tested, the result showing that when the boilers were filled with the former priming did not occur.

Boxer, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. A. H. Alington, had a satisfactory trial of her machinery in Keyham Basin on Thursday. The engines will be opened out for examination, and should no defects be then discovered she will leave for the Cape of Good Hope as soon as they are again put together.

Bittern, 3, gunvessel, Com. G. J. Anstruther, was at Constantinople on the 16th inst.

Cockatrice, 1, gunboat, Com. A. J. Musgrave, left Smyrna on the 9th inst. for Malta, and was hourly expected there on the 16th inst.

Coquette, 4, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. E. Darwall, was still at Malta on the 16th inst.

Cruiser, 4, sloop, Com. J. Hext, was still at Malta on the 16th inst.

Dreadnought, 4, double turret-ship, steamed into Portsmouth Harbour on Saturday morning last after her six hours' full-power trial on the previous day. The weather being very boisterous, and as there was at times every appearance that the fog would settle on the water, Capt. Waddilove, who conducted the trial on behalf of the Steam Reserve, determined to confine the runs within the Solent. The engines, which are by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, worked with surprising uniformity, and upwards of 200-horse power more than the contract standard was readily obtained without so much as once using the blasts. The observations were taken every half-hour, and from these it appeared that the revolutions and the vacuum scarcely varied from first to last. The safety-valves were weighted to 60lbs., and the pressure in the engine-room was 57·32lbs. The mean vacuum in the starboard condenser was 27·04lbs., and in the port condenser 27·33lbs.; the mean revolutions of the starboard engines were 67 per minute, and of the port engines 67·18; while the mean pressure in the high pressure cylinders was 31·603lbs., and in the low pressure cylinders (of which each set of engines has two) was 9·137lbs. The mean horse-power developed was 8,216·28 horses, the contract power being 8,000. The engines were driven as little beyond their guaranteed power as possible, in order that it might be ascertained how economically, as regards fuel, the engines might be worked at full speed. The total quantity of coal consumed during the six hours was a little over fifty tons, or 2·27lbs. per indicated horse-power. This is much below the proportion of the Thunderer, and is unusually low. The average speed attained was 14½ knots. The trial passed off without a hitch of any sort, and the vessel will now be completed for sea with all despatch.

Duncan, 31, screw-ship, Capt. St. G. D'Arcy Irvine, flagship of Vice-Admiral Chads. A court-martial was held on board this vessel at Sheerness on Tuesday for the trial of William Jenkins, ordinary seaman of the second class, belonging to the Naval Barracks, Sheerness. The charge against this prisoner was that on Dec. 28, 1876, he deserted from the Naval Barracks. It appeared that he had deserted on three previous occasions. He was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Euphrates, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. W. H. Cuming. The Indian Transport Department have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the performance of the Euphrates on the mile in Stokes Bay on Thursday last week. The ship, which had been supplied with compound engines by the Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, failed to realise her contract horse-power by about 300 horses; but, as this was owing to the pitch of the screw being such as to prevent the engines using all the steam supplied by the boilers, it has been determined to allow matters to remain as they are. To alter the pitch of the screw the ship must have been taken into dock, and she would have had to be subsequently redocked to have the propellor changed to the original pitch. The Department has considered this unnecessary.

Euryalus, 16, iron corvette. The arrangements for the launch of this vessel, which is fixed for Wednesday, Jan. 31, at Chatham Dockyard, are now nearly complete. The launch will be made about half-past 1 in the afternoon, and the dockyard gates will be opened to the general public at half-past 12.

Fire Queen, iron vessel, Staff-Com. T. Pounds. Admiral Elliot crossed to Osborne on Wednesday morning in the Fire Queen, on a visit to her Majesty.

Helicon, 2, despatch-vessel, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford, was to leave Malta on the 23rd inst. to convey his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to rejoin his ship, the Sultan, at Vourla Bay.

Devastation, 4, turret-ship, Capt. F. W. Richards, has been undocked at Malta, and was to leave on the 19th inst. to rejoin the fleet.

Hector, 18, armour-plated, Capt. C. M. Buckle, has arrived off Cowes, from Southampton Water, to act as guardship to her Majesty during her stay at Osborne.

Hotspur, 3, armour-plated ram, Capt. T. M. Jones, left Malta on the 15th inst. to join the squadron at Vourla Bay.

Himalaya, 3, troopship, Capt. E. White, arrived at Trincomalee on the 21st inst., and would leave on the 25th for Penang.

Malabar, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. E. Kelly, left Malta on the 23rd inst. for Bombay.

Monarch, 7 armour-plated, Capt. M. Culme Seymour. A most successful entertainment took place on board this ship, at Vourla Bay, on Saturday evening, the 6th inst., by kind permission of Captain Seymour. The dramatic corps made their *début* on this occasion, commencing with the Irish domestic drama, entitled *The Shaughraun; or, the Exile's Return.* Conn (a rale good boy), Mr. Jackson; Squire Corrigan (everybody's friend), Mr. Day; Harvey Duff (always ready to turn an honest penny), Mr. Lone; Father Tom (the village priest), Mr. Lusted; George Bampton (the exile), Mr. Peer; Captain Newton (an admirer of Miss Rose), Mr. Sartin; Patsy O'Ryan and Mike Flaherty (scamps of the village), Messrs. Monk and McIntosh; Rose Clinton (the village beauty), Mr. Lowe; Kate Bampton (the exile's wife), Mr. Finer; Milley (Con's sweetheart), Mr. Waters; Meg (Con's mother), Mr. Nash. This was followed by a recitation by Mr. Gray, "Sir Pertinax Sycophant's advice to his Son." The entertainment concluded with a farce. The manager was Lieut. Domville, and the scenic artist Mr. Rogers.

Penguin, 6, composite sloop, has been taken into the basin at Devonport-yard to complete. The cost of her completion over the contract price is £8,029.

Prince Albert, 4, turret-ship, tender to Cambridge, gunnery-ship, has had her turrets adjusted, and has been brought alongside Keyham Basin to have new boilers placed on board, and be brought forward for commission.

Rapid, 3, sloop, Com. A. A. F. FitzGeorge, left Smyrna on the 13th inst. for the Piræus.

Research, 4, sloop, Capt. H. E. Earle, was at Salonica on the 16th inst.

Rupert, 4, iron-clad ram, Capt. W. J. Grubbe, C.B., would probably be ready to leave Malta on the 20th inst. for the Piræus.

Seagull, 3, gunvessel, Lieut. Graham, adjusted her compasses at Devonport on Wednesday. After making her six hours' full speed trial outside the Sound she would be inspected yesterday prior to leaving for the West Coast of Africa.

Serapis, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. D. G. Davidson, which left Bombay on Dec. 19, arrived at Portsmouth at noon on the 21st inst., and steamed into harbour with the yellow flag at the fore. It appears that two men belonging to the troops from Delhi were attacked by small-pox after leaving Bombay, and were landed at Malta. After leaving Malta several more cases broke out, and Capt. Davidson had the usual precautions taken in the way of burning, isolation, and carbolizing. On the ship reaching Spithead the sufferers were placed on board a tug and taken on shore, when they were conveyed to the infectious ward in connection with the Portsea Military Hospital. Pratique was granted by the sanitary officers about a couple of hours after the ship had been moored alongside the jetty. But for the prompt measures adopted by the captain, the infection would doubtless have spread, as the number of women and children on board was very great. Six deaths, three of men and three of children, had occurred during the passage. The voyage was a rapid one, head winds being only encountered in the Mediterranean.

Shah, 26, frigate, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, was to leave Gibraltar on the 24th inst. for Rio de Janeiro, &c.

Simoom, 2, troopship, Capt. R. G. S. Pasley, arrived at Barbados on the 21st inst., and would leave on the 26th for Africa.

St. George, screw-ship, in reserve at Devonport, is being appropriated for service as a mercantile training ship, but it will be some months before she will be ready for such duty.

Sultan, 12, screw-ship, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. On Wednesday evening, the 10th inst., the dramatic corps of the Sultan gave a performance on board. No invitations were given to other ships' companies, although a limited number (according to accommodation) is always allowed to be present.

Temeraire, 8, armour-plated, is by order of the Admiralty to be ready for sea at Chatham by June 30. Her fitments, &c., are now getting well advanced, and in the course of two or three months she will be able to take her trial trip at the measured mile off the Maplin Sands.

Torch, 5, gunvessel, Com. R. H. Hamond, was on the 16th inst. on the coast of Syria.

Triumph, 14, armour-plated, Capt. G. H. Parkin. At a court-martial held on board the Monarch at Vourla Bay on the 11th inst., Thomas Hill, A.B., belonging to the Triumph, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for striking a petty officer, pushing a sub-lieutenant, and using threatening and insulting language to the same officer. The prisoner was found guilty of the several charges against him.

Wizard, 1, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Neilson, arrived at Smyrna on the 12th inst. from the Piræus with letters for the squadron.

In an allusion to the sad death by drowning of Mr. Watkin Harold Wingfield, of H.M.S. Newcastle, the *Whitehall Review* says:—"This gallant young officer jumped into the water to rescue the captain of the fore-top, who had fallen overboard, the ship at the time running between eight and nine knots, with a heavy sea on. He was seen to reach the drowning man, and after a short struggle both sank. Two seamen, Hesk and Reed, followed the noble example of their officer, and shared his fate. This was the second time Mr. Wingfield, who was only a lad of seventeen, has risked his life to save that of another. If he had returned to England he would in all probability have been recommended for the Humane Society's medal. Mr. Wingfield's father, Major Walter Wingfield, has received from the Lords of the Admiralty a very sympathetic letter, expressing their regret at the loss of so promising an officer."

A Reuter's telegram states that Com. Cameron arrived at Paris on Thursday evening, and was received by delegates from the Paris Geographical Society. To-day there will be a grand official banquet in his honour. The *Soir*, alluding to Com. Cameron's arrival, says the official reception of the illustrious traveller by the Geographical Society and the enthusiastic reception which is in store for him are simple acts of justice. In risking his life for such a long time it was not only England, his fatherland, which he served, but the whole world. The world has a right to claim such men as its citizens.

Two gunboats of the latest design, and calculated to carry heavy ordnance, have recently been purchased from a private firm for the Chinese Government. In compliance with a request made to the Foreign Office, their inspection by a Government official has been approved of, and it is said that they will be navigated out to China by half-pay naval officers, who will probably retain their commands until their Chinese crews have become well acquainted with the vessels.—*Standard.*

At the recent examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Messrs. A. Carden and H. J. Evans (who are both under eighteen years of age) passed direct from the Royal Naval School, New Cross. There were more than 700 candidates for 105 vacancies. Mr. J. C. W. D. Nicol (aged seventeen) also qualified, on his first trial, as a Queen's Cadet.

Lord Ashley and the officers of the London Brigade, Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, entertained Vice-Admiral Sir Tarleton, K.C.B., at dinner on Thursday evening at the Pall Mall, Regent-street, on his retirement from the command of the Naval Reserves, his period of service having expired.

The annual meeting of the Sailors' Home at Devonport was held on Tuesday, Rear-Admiral Willes, C.B., presiding. The report was a satisfactory one, the balance in hand being nearly £100.

Throat Irritation.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

With the Dates and Ports of Commission.

(Corrected to the same date as the official "Navy List," which will be published February 1.)

ABOUKIR, 23, screw receiving-ship, Commodore Algernon McLennan Lyons, Jamaica. Recommissioned at Jamaica July 1, 1870.

Achilles, 16, screw armour-plated ship, Captain Sholto Douglas, Coast-guard ship, Rockferry. Commissioned at Devonport April 1, 1875.

Active, 10, iron screw-corvette, Commodore Sir W. N. Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 2, 1875. (Ordered home).

Alacrity, schooner, tender to Pearl, Lieut.-Com. W. U. Moore. Australia. To be recommissioned at Sydney.

Albatross, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. Ernest Rice, Pacific. Commissioned at Chatham Feb. 14, 1874.

Alberta, paddle yacht, Staff-Capt. David N. Welch, tender to Royal Yacht, Portsmouth.

Alexandra, 12, double-screw armour-plated ship, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy. Commissioned at Chatham Jan. 2, 1877. (Under orders for the Mediterranean.)

Amethyst, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. A. J. Chatfield, Pacific. Commissioned at Devonport July 1, 1873.

Antelope, 2, iron paddle-vessel, Lieut.-Com. J. C. Burnell, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 12, 1874.

Arab, 4, composite screw gunvessel, Com. F. S. Broughton, East Indies. Commissioned at Devonport July 2, 1875.

Argus, 5, paddle-sloop, Com. E. J. Jermain, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Portsmouth March 27, 1873.

Arrow, double-screw gunboat, attached to R.N. College, Greenwich.

Asia, 4, guardship of Reserve, Capt. C. L. Waddilove, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. M'Clintock, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1876.

Assistance, 2, iron screw troop-ship, Capt. Prattent, particular service Commissioned at Portsmouth Dec. 1, 1875.

Audacious, 14, double screw, armour-plated ship, Capt. Colomb, flagship of Vice-Admiral A. P. Ryder, China. Commissioned at Chatham Sept. 1, 1874.

Aurora, 28, screw-frigate, Capt. H. D. Grant, C.B., Coast-guard ship, Greenock. Commissioned at Devonport May 8, 1874.

Avon, 4, double-screw composite gunvessel, Com. L. C. Keppel, West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 1, 1876.

Barracouta, 5, paddle-sloop, Capt. C. E. Stevens, Australia. Commissioned at Sheerness March 10, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Beacon, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. Dunlop, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Chatham July 8, 1873.

Beagle, schooner, Lieut.-Com. C. Caffin, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Jan. 11, 1876.

Bellerophon, 15, armour-plated screw-ship, Capt. Frank T. Thomson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, K.C.B., North America and West Indies. Recommissioned at Halifax Sept. 27, 1876.

Bittern, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. G. J. Anstruther, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Devonport July 4, 1871.

Black Prince, 28, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Capt. T. Lethbridge, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport July 29, 1875.

Boscawen, 16, training-ship, Com. R. G. Kinahan, Portland. Recommissioned at Portsmouth Jan. 1, 1873.

Boxer, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Arthur Alington, Cape and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Chatham Dec. 11, 1876.

Brilliant, 8, training-ship for Naval Reserve, Inverness, tender to the Clyde.

Britannia, training-ship for Naval Cadets, Capt. W. Graham, Dartmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Britomart, 2, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Sulivan, Devonport.

Bullfinch, 3, double-screw gunvessel, Com. R. M. Lloyd, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness July 13, 1874.

Cambridge, 29, gunnery-ship, Capt. the Hon. W. J. Ward, Devonport Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Castor, 13, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. A. C. Curtis, North Shields. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Challenger, 8, screw-corvette, Capt. E. Hardinge, temporary flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Augustus Phillimore, Coast-guard ship, Harwich. (Will be relieved by Penelope.)

Charybdis, 17, screw-corvette, Capt. T. E. Smith, China. Commissioned at Sheerness Sept. 26, 1873.

Cherub, 2, screw gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. R. Kemp, tender to Coast-guard ship, Harwich.

Clyde, 15, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. H. C. Best, Aberdeen. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Cockatrice, 1, screw-gunboat, Com. A. J. W. Musgrave, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta March 14, 1876.

Conflict, schooner, Lieut.-Com. W. M. Carey, Australia. To be recommissioned at Sydney.

Contest, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. W. Allen, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport April 22, 1875.

Coquette, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. E. Darwall, Mediterranean Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 1, 1875.

Cracker, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Commander C. H. Hawkins, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 10, 1873.

Crocodile, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. P. R. Sharpe, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth Aug. 5, 1876.

Cromer, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut. V. E. Von Donop, tender to Achilles, Birkenhead.

Cruiser, 4, sailing-sloop, Com. John Hext, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta March 14, 1876.

Curlew, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. E. J. Church, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Dec. 1, 1874.

Cygnet, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hammick, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport July 8, 1875.

Dædalus, 13, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. W. H. St. Clair, Bristol. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Danae, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. J. C. Purvis, under orders for East Indies. Commissioned at Portsmouth Sept. 20, 1876.

Daphne, 5, screw-sloop, Com. G. B. Evans, under orders for East Indies. Recommissioned at Zanzibar April 1, 1875.

Dapper, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. T. E. Miller, tender to Britannia, Dartmouth.

Daring, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. J. G. J. Hanmer, Pacific Commissioned at Chatham Sept. 29, 1874.

Dasher, 2, paddle-vessel, Com. E. C. Drummond, Channel Islands. Recommissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1876.

Decoy, 4, composite screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Com. J. Hayes, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 20, 1872. (Ordered home.)

Defence, 16, iron screw-ship, armour-plated, Capt. R. P. Cator, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 25, 1876.

Devastation, 4, armour-plated turret-ship, Capt. F. W. Richards, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Portsmouth Jan. 9, 1873.

Diamond, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. G. S. Bosanquet, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness July 13, 1875.

Dryad, 9, screw-sloop, Com. R. D. King, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 13, 1874.

Duke of Wellington, 25, screw, Capt. Hon. W. C. Carpenter, flagship of Admiral George Elliot, Portsmouth. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1874.

Duncan, 31, screw-ship, Captain St. G. D'Arcy-Irvine, flagship of Vice-Admiral Henry Chads, Sheerness. Commissioned at Sheerness April 1, 1873.

Durham, 17, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Commander W. Howorth, Sunderland. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Eagle, 12, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. A. F. M. Meyer, Liverpool. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Eclipse, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. J. E. Erskine, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Nov. 19, 1873.

Egeria, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. A. L. Douglas, China. Commissioned at Devonport Nov. 2, 1874.

Elfin, paddle yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert, Staff-Com. A. Balliston, Portsmouth.

Enchantress, 1, paddle yacht, Staff-Com. E. H. Hills, tender to Asia, Portsmouth.

Encounter, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. R. Bradshaw, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Aug. 21, 1873.

Endymion, 22, screw-frigate, Captain J. Moresby, Coast guard, Hull. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 1, 1875.

Euphrates, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. W. H. Cuming, Portsmouth Recommissioned at Portsmouth July 1, 1876.

Excellent, 13, gunnery-ship, Capt. F. A. Herbert, Portsmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Express, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Hon. A. C Littleton, Gibraltar. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 10, 1875.

Fantôme, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. T. M. Maquay, Pacific Commissioned at Devonport Dec. 5, 1873.

Fawn, 4, screw-sloop, Com. W. J. L. Wharton, surveying vessel, East Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Chatham June 1, 1876.

Fervent, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut. F. G. Dundas, tender to Dædalus, Bristol.

Fire Queen, iron paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. T. Pounds, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Fisgard, 22, stationary ship, Staff-Com. W. H. Sharp, Greenwich. Recommissioned Nov. 2, 1869.

Flirt, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Lieut. A. O'Rorke, tender to Aurora, Greenock.

Flora, 12, store ship, Com. C. Mitchell, Cape of Good Hope. Recommissioned at the Cape Oct. 22, 1872.

Fly, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. John Bruce, China. Commissioned at Devonport June 25, 1874.

Flying Fish, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. H. F. Crohan, East Indies. Commissioned at Chatham June 18, 1874.

Foam, 4 screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Hope, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Sheerness May 20, 1874.

Fox, 2 screw store-ship, Staff-Com. J. G. Dathan, particular service. Recommissioned at Devonport April 1, 1876.

Frolic, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. A. E. Dupuis, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong April 20, 1876.

Ganges, 19, training-ship, Com. R. L. Byng, Falmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Goshawk, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut. A. T. Bagge, tender to Revenge, Queenstown.

Growler, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. W. Stewart, China. To be recommissioned at Hong Kong.

Hart, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Capt. T H. Royse, China. Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 12, 1874.

Hector, 18, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. C. M. Buckle, Coast-guard, Southampton Water. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 4, 1875.

Helicon, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 12, 1874.

Hercules, 14, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Capt. N. Bowden-Smith, flagship of Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir J. Drummond, K.C.B., Mediterranean. Commissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1875.

Hibernia, 12, receiving-ship, Com. H. E. Stephens, flagship of Rear-Admiral Luard, C.B., Malta. Recommissioned at Malta Jan. 1, 1872.

Himalaya, 3, iron-screw troop-ship, Capt. E. White, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 22, 1874.

Hornet, 4, double screw gun-vessel, Com. H. N. Hippisley, China. To be recommissioned at Hong Kong.

Hotspur, 3, iron armour-plated ram, Capt. T. M. Jones, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Devonport June 3, 1876.

Immortalité, 28, screw-frigate, Captain F. A. Hume, Detached Squadron. (Ordered home.)

Implacable, 16, training-ship, Com. C. S. Cardale, Devonport. Recommissioned at Devonport Jan. 1, 1873.

Impregnable, 22, training-ship, Capt. W. H. Edye, Devonport. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Indus, guardship of Reserve, Capt. C. Curme, flagship of Rear-Admiral Willes, C.B., Devonport. Commissioned April 1, 1876.

Iron Duke, 14, armour-plated, double-screw ship, Capt. Rowley, Coast-guard ship, Kingstown. Commissioned at Devonport, Oct. 1, 1875.

Jackal, 2, iron paddle vessel, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Digby, West Coast of Scotland. Commissioned at Devonport May 23, 1876.

Juno, 8, screw-corvette, Capt. Poland, China. Commissioned at Sheerness Nov. 4, 1875.

Jumna, 3, iron-screw troop-ship, Capt. John D'Arcy, Portsmouth. Recomimssioned at Portsmouth July 1, 1876.

Kestrel, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. C. B. Theobald, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong April 20, 1876.

Lapwing, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. Sir W. Wiseman, China. Commissioned at Devonport Sept. 15, 1874. (Reported wrecked at Chefoo)

Liberty, 8, sailing-brig, Lieut. C. Johnstone, Lisbon. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 13, 1875.

Lily, 3, composite screw gun-vessel, Com. B. E. Cochrane, China. Commissioned at Devonport Aug 3, 1875.

Lion, 12, screw-ship, Lieut. E. H. Clarke, tender to Implacable, Devonport.

London, 2, screw-ship, Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan, Zanzibar. Recommissioned April 25, 1876.

Lord Warden, 18, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. Norman Bedingfeld, Coast-guard ship, Queensferry. Commissioned at Portsmouth Dec. 21, 1876.

Lynx, 4, composite gun-vessel, Com. F. M. Ommanney, East Indies Commissioned at Devonport June 9, 1875.

Magpie, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. C. V. Anson, China. Commissioned at Devonport July 3, 1876.

Malabar, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. E. Kelly, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth July 1, 1876.

Mallard, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. W. Warry, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport March 7, 1873.

Martin, 10, sloop, Lieut. E. Hicks, Lisbon. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 13, 1875.

Midge, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. Salmond, China. To be recommissioned at Hong Kong.

Minotaur, 17, armour-plated iron screw ship, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral F. B. Seymour, C.B., Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Portsmouth Aug. 6, 1875.

Modeste, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., China. Commissioned at Devonport Jan. 1, 1874.

Monarch, 7, armour-plated screw turret-ship, Capt. M. Culme-Seymour, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 10, 1874.

Moorhen, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Hope, China. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 10, 1876.

Mosquito, 4, composite screw gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Paul, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong April 20, 1876.

Myrmidon, 4, screw gun-vessel, Com. the Hon. R. Hare, Pacific. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 24, 1872. (Ordered home.)

Nankin, 28, stationary ship, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, Pembroke. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Narcissus, 28, screw-frigate, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., Detached Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 9, 1872. (Ordered home.)

Nassau, 4, screw surveying-vessel, Com. R. H. Napier, China. Commissioned at Malta Oct. 25, 1873.

Nereus, 2, store ship, Staff-Com. J. R. Petch, Coquimbo. Recommissioned at Valparaiso April 1, 1868.

Netley, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut. J. L. Heane, tender to Favourite, Queensferry, N.B.

Newcastle, 31, screw-frigate, Capt. R. G. Douglas, Detached Squadron. Commissioned at Sheerness Sept. 21, 1874. (Ordered home.)

Nymphe, 9, screw-sloop, Capt. S. P. Townsend, Australia. Commissioned at Sheerness Jan. 5, 1875.

Opal, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. F. C Robinson, Pacific. Commissioned at Sheerness Jan. 10, 1876.

Orontes, 2, iron screw troopship, Capt. E. H. Seymour, particular service. Commissioned at Portsmouth Feb. 7, 1876.

Orwell, 2, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. H. L. Cornwall, Coast of Ireland. Recommissioned at Devonport Feb. 23, 1876.

Osborne, Royal paddle-yacht, Com. H. L. Pearson, Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 12, 1874.

Pallas, 8, screw-corvette, Capt. H. H. Beamish, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Dec. 8, 1875.

Pearl, 17, screw-corvette, Commodore Hoskins, Australia. Commissioned at Portsmouth May 22, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Pembroke, 1, screw block-ship, Capt. J. C. Soady, flagship of Rear-Admiral Fellowes, C.B., Chatham. Commissioned at Sheerness April 1, 1873.

Pert, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. C. Aitchison, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Devonport July 1, 1875.

Pheasant, 2, screw gunboat, Lieut. T. Suckling, tender to Endymion, Hull.

Philomel, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. H. Boys, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Aug. 22, 1873.

Pigmy, 2, paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. Hewlett, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Pioneer, 6, composite paddle-vessel, Lieut.-Com. E. Hotham, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Sheerness July 3, 1876.

Plover, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. B. Stewart, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 1, 1876.

Porcupine, 1, paddle surveying-vessel, Staff-Capt. J. Parsons, tender to Fisgard.

President, 10, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. L. B. Solly, West India Docks. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Raleigh, 22, iron screw-frigate, Capt. G. Tryon, C.B., Mediterranean. Commissioned at Chatham Jan. 13, 1874.

Rapid, 3, screw-sloop, Com. A. FitzGeorge, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 1, 1875.

Ready, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Stanhope Grove, Gibraltar. Commissioned at Chatham April 16, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Renard, schooner, Lieut.-Com. H. J. Pugh, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Sept. 11, 1875.

Repulse, 12, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. F. W. Wilson, Pacific, flagship of Rear-Admiral De Horsey. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 9, 1872.

Research, 4, armoured screw-sloop, Capt. Earle, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Aug. 17, 1875.

Resistance, 16, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. C. W. Hope, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport July 9, 1873.

Revenge, 28, screw-ship, Capt. H. R. Wratislaw, flagship of Rear-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., Queenstown. Recommissioned July 1, 1876.

Rifleman, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. F. S. Clayton, East Indies. Recommissioned at Bombay April 14, 1876.

Ringdove, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. U. C. Singleton, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Feb. 1, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Rocket, 4, composite screw gun-vessel, Lieut. Com. C. R. Harris, Pacific. Commissioned at Sheerness Sept. 9, 1874.

Rover, 18, iron screw-corvette, Capt. T. Barnardiston, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Chatham Dec. 14, 1875.

Royal Adelaide, 13, Capt. J. O. Hopkins, flagship of Admiral Sir T. Symonds, K.C.B., Devonport. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1877.

Rupert, 4, double-screw iron-clad ram, Capt. W. J. Hunt Grubbe C.B., Mediterranean. Commissioned at Chatham May 25, 1876.

Salamis, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Com. F. W. Egerton, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 29, 1876.

Sandfly, schooner, Lieut.-Com. J. J. Bell, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Jan, 11, 1876.

Sapphire, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. E. H. Murray, Australia. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 9, 1875.

Sappho, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. N. S. F. Digby, Australia Commissioned at Chatham Aug. 26, 1874.

Seaflower, 8, brig, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Eyre, Lisbon. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 13, 1875.

Seagull, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. M. Heron, Devonport. Commissioned Jan. 9, 1877.

Sealark, 8, brig, Lieut. F. H. Haygarth, Lisbon. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 13, 1875.

Serapis, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. G. D. Davidson, Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 2, 1876.

Shah, 26, iron screw-frigate, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, Pacific. Commissioned at Portsmouth Aug. 14, 1876.

Sheldrake, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye, China. Commissioned at Devonport Dec. 16, 1875.

Simoom, 2, iron-screw troopship, Capt. R. G. S. Pasley, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport May 5, 1873.

Sirius, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport Sept. 6, 1875.

Spartan, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. R. E. Tracey, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness June 15, 1876.

Spiteful, 6, paddle-sloop, Com. A. T Fowlett, West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 31, 1873.

Sprightly, paddle-vessel, Nav.-Lieut. W. J. Tregidgo, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Squirrel, 8, sloop, Lieut. R. N. Hamond, Lisbon. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 13, 1875.

St. Vincent, 22, training-ship for boys, Commander A. T. Brooke, Portsmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Sultan, 12, iron screw armour-plated ship, Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., Mediterranean. Recommissioned Feb. 25, 1876.

Supply, 2, iron screw-storeship, Staff-Com. Frank Inglis, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Chatham Dec. 16, 1873.

Swiftsure, 14, armour-plated screw-ship, Capt. J. K. E. Baird, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Devonport April 18, 1875.

Swinger, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut. E. A. Bolitho, China. To be recommissioned at Hong Kong.

Sylvia, 3, screw surveying-vessel, Capt. B. W. Bax, China. Commissioned at Sheerness Nov. 13, 1873.

Tamar, 2, iron screw troopship, Capt. W. H. Liddell, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 3, 1876.

Teazer, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. C. Wodehouse, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 7, 1875.

Terror, 8, screw armour-plated floating battery, Captain L. E. H. Somerset, Bermuda. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1874.

Thetis, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. T. Le H. Ward, East Indies. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 1, 1873, (Ordered home).

Thistle, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. E. B. Pusey, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Dec. 1, 1874.

Topaze, 28, screw-frigate, Captain A. Thrupp, Detached Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 9, 1872. (Ordered home.)

Torch, 5, screw gun-vessel, Com. R. H. Hamond, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Sheerness Jan. 5, 1871.

Tourmaline, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. F. W. Sullivan, C.B., Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 25, 1876.

Trincomalee, 15, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. A. J. V. Collins West Hartlepool. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Triumph, 14, iron screw-ship, armour-plated, Capt. Parkin, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rice, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Devonport Nov. 12, 1873.

Tyrian, screw-gunboat, Lieut. A. H. Duthie, tender to Favorite, Queensferry.

Undaunted, 31, screw frigate, Capt. H. W. Brent, flagship of Rear-Admiral Macdonald, K.C.S.I., East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness March 2, 1875.

Unicorn, 10, drill-ship for the Naval Reserve, Com. W. E. S. Brome Dundee. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1874.

Valiant, 18, screw armour-plated ship, Captain N. Salmon, V.C., Coast-guard, River Shannon. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Valorous, 6, paddle-frigate, Capt. L. F. Jones, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 26, 1875.

Vernon, torpedo school-ship, Capt. W. Arthur, Portsmouth. Commissioned April 26, 1876.

Vestal, 9, screw-sloop, Com. H. Hand, East Indies. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 14, 1875.

Vesuvius, double-screw torpedo-vessel, Capt Singer, Portsmouth, tender to Vernon.

Victoria and Albert, 2, Royal paddle-yacht, Capt. Hugh Campbell, Portsmouth. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1870.

Victory, 26, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Victor Emanuel, 2, screw receiving-ship, Commodore G. Watson, Hong Kong. Recommissioned Dec. 1, 1874.

Vigilant, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Lieut.-Com. H. C. Ryder, China. Commissioned at Portsmouth Sept. 1, 1874.

Vivid, paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. Edwin Wise, tender to Royal Adelaide, Devonport.

Volage, 18, screw corvette, Capt. Henry Fairfax, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 6, 1874.

Vulture, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. Washington, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Dec. 28, 1876.

Warrior, 32, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Captain W. H. Whyte, Coast-guard service, Portland. Commissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1875.

Wildfire, paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. R. L. Cleveland, tender to Duncan, Sheerness.

Wizard, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Neilson, Mediterranean. Recommissioned Malta Feb. 1, 1875.

Wolverene, 17, screw-corvette, Capt. L. Brine, Australia. Commissioned at Sheerness Aug. 1, 1876.

Wye, iron screw storeship, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, particular service, Commissioned at Chatham April 15, 1875.

Zephyr, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. G. Le Cocq. North America and West Indies. Recommissioned at Halifax Sept. 27, 1876.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

The following notices appeared in last night's *Gazette*:—

Preparations are being made for the intended distribution of the slave bounty awarded for seven slaves, captured on March 1, 1876, by her Majesty's ship London.

Also for the intended distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for the slave dhow Chua, captured on March 12, 1876, by her Majesty's ship London.

Also for the intended distribution of the slave and tonnage bounties awarded for two slaves and a slave dhow, name unknown, captured on March 19 and 25, 1876, respectively, by her Majesty's ship London.

Agents or other persons having any just and legal demand, unliquidated, against the said awards, are required to transmit the particulars of any such demand to the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, in order that the same may be examined, taxed, and allowed by that officer, and paid under the sanction of the judge of the said court.

Due notice will be given of the date proposed for the commencement of distribution, and the amount of an individual's share in the respective classes will be announced.

Notice is also given to the officers, seamen, and Marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of the tonnage bounties awarded for two slave dhows, names unknown, captured on Jan. 28 and 29, 1875, by her Majesty's ship Thetis, will commence on Friday, the 2nd prox., in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

Flag, £38 13s. 9d.; captain, £112 4s. 0d.; second class, £22 12s. 0d.; third class, £19 7s. 4d.; fourth class, £12 18s. 4d.; fifth class, £7 14s. 11d.; sixth class, £6 9s. 2d.; seventh class, £4 10s. 5d.; eighth class, £2 11s. 8d.; ninth class, £1 5s. 9d.; tenth class, 12s. 10d.

Also that the distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for a slave dhow, name unknown, captured on Feb. 5, 1875, by H.M.S. Thetis, will commence on Friday, the 2nd prox., in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £21 10s. 6d.; captain, £62 8s. 7d.; second class, £12 11s. 0d.; third class, £10 15s. 2d.; fourth class, £7 3s. 6d.; fifth class, £4 6s. 0d.; sixth class, £3 11s. 9d.; seventh class, £2 10s. 3d.; eighth class, £1 8s. 8d.; ninth class, 14s. 4d.; tenth class, 7s. 2d.

Also that the distribution of the slave and tonnage bounties awarded for a slave dhow, name unknown, captured on the Sept. 9th, 1875, by her Majesty's ship Thetis, will commence on Friday, the 2nd proximo, in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W.

Agents and other persons holding powers of attorney, prize orders, assignments, or other instruments, by virtue of which they may be legally entitled to claim the share of any captor serving in the above-named ship, are requested to present the same at this office.

Any officer, seaman, Marine, or other person who may desire to receive his share from the Collector of Customs or of Inland Revenue within the United Kingdom, is required to intimate the same by letter to be addressed "On Prize Business, to the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, London S. W." (enclosing his certificate of service, or an attested copy thereof, excepting in the case of commissioned officers), in which letter his own place of residence is to be precisely stated, as well as the place of the nearest Collector of Customs or of Inland Revenue, from whom it would be convenient to receive such share of prize money.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £42 9s. 6d.; captain, £123 3s. 5d.: second class, £25; third class, £21 8s. 6d.; fourth class, £14 5s. 8d.; fifth class, £8 11s. 5d.; sixth class, £7 2s. 10d.; seventh class, £4 19s. 11d.; eighth class, £2 17s. 2d.; and ninth class, £1 8s. 6d.

THE RESISTANCE OF SHIPS.

This subject formed the topic of the third lecture of the course now being delivered at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, by Mr. W. H. White, Assistant Constructor of the Navy. Like the preceding lectures, that on Wednesday last was attended by a large number of naval officers, and the object aimed at by the lecturer was to put before them, in popular language, the main features of the modern or "steam line" theory of resistance. The motion of a ship through water presents a problem of great difficulty, never yet completely solved; but certain leading conditions are now firmly established. Such, for example, as the importance of the friction of the water on the bottom of a ship; the necessity for securing certain lengths of entrance and run, in order that the speed desired may be obtained without an extravagant expenditure of power; and the desirability of avoiding bluffness at the extremities, particularly at the stern of a ship. These and other matters of interest were explained and illustrated by reference to existing ships, and to the very valuable series of experiments which Mr. Froude has been conducting for some years past under the authority of the Admiralty. Before the experiments with models began, grave doubts were expressed as to the possibility of accurate approximation from the trials of models to those of full-sized ships. So lately as 1869 a committee of the British Association reported in this sense, and advised experiments with actual ships, these experiments to be made on one of the Norway fiords or some other suitably large area of still water. Mr. Froude maintained the contrary opinion then, and has since established his view that model experiments may be trusted. Perhaps the most complete proof was that which was furnished by the comparison of the actual resistance of the Greyhound when towed by the Volage, with the resistance of a model of the Greyhound; but there have been many indirect proofs in the performances of ships of which the engine-power has been determined by experiments on the resistances of the model. The gunboats of the Medina class in the Royal Navy furnish the latest illustrations of this, and in them the forms and proportions originally contemplated were abandoned in favour of those actually adopted after trials with models had shown that the latter led to a considerable decrease in resistance, and consequently to less engine-power. Mr. White further contrasted the conditions to be fulfilled in merchant ships with those of war ships, showing that much greater proportions of length to breadth were admissible in the former, because war ships required to be handy under steam, and in many cases must be stiff enough to carry sail. Any theoretical "form of least resistance" requires to be modified in practice to suit other essential conditions; and very frequently these conditions impose the adoption of forms which lead to a resistance considerably greater than would be incurred if the designer were free to choose his forms and proportions.

ADMIRALTY ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—When addressing his constituents in 1875, Mr. E. J. Reed remarked:—" . . . In the ships which the Admiralty are building (Agamemnon, Ajax, &c.) this specific characteristic of the citadel ship has been thoroughly grasped, and the ships are of such proportion, and the citadel of such form and size, as to make the ships perfectly secure against the particular danger to which he had adverted." When writing to the *Times* in 1877 (see *Times*, Friday, 19th inst.) Mr. E. J. Reed says:—"We are building at the present time (including ships launched but incomplete) the following ironclads . . . Agamemnon, Ajax, &c. &c. . . . Now, no man of common sense will contend, I think, that the services of our ironclads are so excessively various as to justify such variety as this," What various variety in a vacillating Reed! These armour-plated vessels are those Mr. E. J. Reed referred to in his speech to his constituents in 1875. With the exception of the Dreadnought, they are all built on the central citadel principle. The Dreadnought was originally laid down as the Fury. She was designed by Mr. E. J. Reed himself, at an original cost of £508,395. Mr. Reed designed thirty-one armour-plated vessels at a cost of between ten and twenty millions sterling. Twenty-eight of these are still afloat. In addition to these "Reed-ships," designed on the theory of "the beauty of ugliness" propounded by Mr. Reed at Portsmouth, England owns at this moment twenty finished and unfinished armour-plated vessels. Thirteen of these were designed before Mr. Reed's day, and the remaining seven are of the Reed-Barnaby type, known as the central citadel ships. Mr. E. J. Reed's letter, published by the *Times* on Friday, last week, is calculated to entirely mislead the public. The Admiralty administration of the day may be, and most undoubtedly is, bad; but the administration of naval affairs during Mr. E. J. Reed's sojourn at the Admiralty was incomparably worse.—I am, &c., **Robert H. Armit**, Lieut. (Ret.) R.N.

Several donations for scholarships have been made recently to the Military College at Cowley, near Oxford. These include two exhibitions of £30 and £20 respectively, for two years, by an anonymous donor, whilst Sir William Armstrong has given £100 and Lord Berwick £10 towards the foundation of a third scholarship. The exhibitions will be offered by the Governor of the College for competition on April 10, to sons of officers or to candidates for the Service (whether sons of officers or not), between the ages of thirteen and fifteen. There are at present fifty students at Cowley, the College being full, and arrangements having had to be made for additional accommodation to be provided.

The Achilles, steam-transport, is loading at the new pier of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, with stores for Malta and the fleet in the Mediterranean. She has already on board a large freight of naval stores of various kinds, and she is receiving at Woolwich some 25-ton guns, iron plates for the island fortifications, and shot and shell of various sizes. About forty tons of ammunition have been sent down in barges to Gravesend, where, in accordance with the Admiralty regulations, explosive goods are always embarked both by steamers and by sailing vessels of more than eighteen feet draught.

A rumour, which found considerable credence, was current a few days ago that the report of the committee which has been sitting at the War Office had actually been forwarded to the Treasury. We are, however, in a position to assert that up to Friday it had not gone beyond the Secretary of State for War. It will be found, we have reason to believe, to recommend a reduction in the number of appointments of the Higher Division, the introduction of men clerks of the Lower Division, and the adoption of a system of decentralisation, or local audit, similar to that in vogue at the dockyards and victualling yards. It is not likely, in any case, that the changes will be introduced in time to be included in the Estimates for the coming financial year.—*Civil Service Review.*

It is stated that the Duke of Edinburgh has signified his acceptance of the office of patron of the new Sailors' Home, Bombay. His Royal Highness has also granted his permission to its being styled the "Alfred Sailors' Home."

The importance of disinfectants being carried on board H.M.'s ships cannot be better illustrated than by the arrival of the troopship Serapis last Sunday at Portsmouth with the yellow flag flying, indicating—which unfortunately proved only too correct—that small-pox was on board. The Chloralum Company has been recognised by the Board of Trade, their disinfectant having been included in the Medical List to be carried by all British merchant ships leaving any port of the United Kingdom. Chloralum is non-poisonous, and does not deteriorate by keeping, but retains its power of neutralising fetid organic ammonias and other compounds which constitute the bases of offensive animal and vegetable emanations. It has also the advantage of being portable and inexpensive.

Furnish on the New Hire System.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea."—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

The following details of subjects for instruction and examination of acting sub-lieutenants and acting navigating sub-lieutenants at the Royal Naval College have been approved by the Admiralty, and are to be substituted for those hitherto in force:—

	Full number of marks obtainable at Examination.
1. **Algebra.**—Fundamental operations, fractions, simple equations, involution and evolution, theory of indices, quadratic surds, quadratic equations, proportion, the three progressions, elements of the theory of logarithms, including the use of logarithmic tables	125
2. **Geometry.**—Up to the standard of the Sixth Book of Euclid's "Elements" ...	125
3. **Trigonometry.**—Definitions and fundamental formulæ, solution of plane and spherical triangles...	125
4. **Mechanics.**—Elements of statics, dynamics, and hydrostatics	125
5. **Physics.**—Mechanical properties of liquids and gases, optics, heat, and magnetism; including construction and use of the barometer, telescope, microscope, theodolite, sextant, dry and wet bulb thermometers, Azimuth compass	100
6. **Steam Engine.**—Heat, steam, boilers, engines, and propellers	100
7. **French.**—Writing from dictation, pronunciation, grammar, translation from French to English, and from English to French	100
8. **Winds and Currents.**—Prevailing winds and currents, their geographical limits, and their changes at different seasons; cyclones, their characteristics, localities, seasons, rotation, and track; relation of barometric pressure to prevailing winds and storms; Buys-Ballot's law; leading theories of winds and currents, rains, and rain seasons	100
9. **Practical Navigation.**—The sailings, dead reckoning, Mercator's chart, passage of bright stars over meridian, latitude by meridian altitudes, by altitude of the Pole Star, by altitudes near the meridian, and by double altitudes; longitude by chronometer and by lunar distance; error and rate of chronometer by single altitude and by equal altitudes; variation of compass by amplitude, by altitude Azimuth, and by time Azimuth; time of high water ...	200
10. **Nautical Astronomy.**—Definitions and principles, investigation of all processes and formulæ, explanation of all corrections used, Sumner's method, problems ...	200
11. **Nautical Surveying.**—Use of charts, rating of chronometers, determination of meridian distance, selection and measurement of a base line, determination of latitude, longitude, and true bearing, triangulation, levelling, soundings, fixing positions, tide gauge, establishment of the port...	100
12. **Instruments.**—Construction and use of marine barometer, sextant, artificial, horizon, Azimuth compass, theodolite, and level	40
13. **Observations.**—Of the sun, for determining latitude, error of chronometer and variation of compass	60
	1,500

The number of marks required to be obtained is as follows, viz.:—For a first-class certificate, 1,250 and upwards; for a second-class certificate, 1,000 and upwards; for a third-class certificate, 750 and upwards. No certificate will be granted unless at least thirty marks have been obtained for observations (subject 13). One-sixth of the total number of marks allotted to each subject must be obtained to entitle an officer to a first or second-class certificate. The regulations contained in Art. 77, page 26, of the Addenda to the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, will remain unaltered, except as to the number of marks necessary to qualify an officer for the half-yearly prize of a lieutenant's commission, which will be 1,300 instead of 925.

Beaufort Prize.—Candidates for the Beaufort Testimonial should signify their intention of competing to the President of the College one month before the time for their examination; more searching questions will be set in all subjects.

A list of the text-books used at the College is subjoined for the information of the above classes of officers.

List of Text Books.

Hamblin Smith—Arithmetic, algebra, plane trigonometery, elementary statics, and elementary hydrostatics. Todhunter.—Spherical trigonometery, elements of Euclid, and mechanics. Ganot, or Balfour Stewart.—Natural philosophy, and lessons in elementary physics. Laughton.—Practical and theoretical nautical surveying, physical geography in its relation to the prevailing winds and currents. Hull.—Practical nautical surveying. Jeans, or Raper.—Nautical astronomy and Navigation, practice of navigation, and nautical astronomy. Evers.—Steam and the steam-engine.—(On the first perusal of this work the following paragraphs are omitted, viz.:—54, 59, 78, 79, 94, 95, 135, 136, 148 to 156, 160 to 163, 169, 170, 175, 189, 203 to 213, 242 to 302, 310 to end).

Rossetter's Hair Restorer.—This unrivalled preparation has now been before the public for many years, and as its success has led to several spurious imitations, the public should be on their guard. Rossetter's preparation is the only one that will with certainty restore grey hair to its original colour, remove dandruff, prevent the hair from falling off, promote its growth, and give it the lustre of youth.

INDIA.

The musketry practice of the Armies in India, both European and Native, is a matter which attracts so much attention, and is of so much importance in the present day, that we (*Times of India*) take the opportunity of the publication of a return showing what figures of merit have been scored by the various regiments up to the end of October, to call attention to the results obtained. Of the European corps that have practised in this Presidency, the best at present is the 55th, whose figure is 93·45. One regiment, out of which 169 men have been exercised, has, we regret to notice, the amazingly low figure of merit of 29·74, and out of the 169 men, only two are marksmen. But as the practice is not very far advanced at present, we shall not comment on this, but will content ourselves with the expression of a hope that the next return published will show a greatly increased average. The total figure of merit established by ten and a company of Engineers that have been engaged in the annual course is 59·58, but we have no doubt that this will be very considerably improved upon before the end of the season. We now turn to the Bengal Presidency, and here we find that up to the end of October 18 British Infantry corps had been practising with a total figure of merit of 79·56, and we notice that out of 2,116 European soldiers who have gone through their course, there are 395 marksmen. In the Bombay Presidency out of 1,523 soldiers who have been exercised there are 193 marksmen, which is a far smaller proportion. In other respects, too, the European regiments in Bengal show a considerable superiority over their comrades on this side. There, the figures of merit of the three best regiments, namely, the 1-11th, the 72nd, and 59th are, respectively, 98·92, 95·06, and 93·67, against the 93·45, 80·10, and 71·20 of the 55th, the 1-2nd, and the 68th Regiments in the Bombay Presidency. In Bengal, too, the lowest figure of merit is 56·23, whereas on this side we have seen it is 29·74, unless, indeed, as we are half inclined to suspect, the 29·74 is a misprint for something far higher, as last season this very regiment shot very well indeed, and the men composing it are a very fine, smart body of men. And now let us ask why the British soldier should shoot better in Bengal than in Bombay? We shall be told that the invigorating and bracing climate of most stations of Bengal during the cold season has much to do with it. It may be so, but last musketry season the regiment that shot nearly as well as any in India was the 2-25th, whose figure was 100·97, and this regiment went through its annual course at Aden, the climate of which is not particularly bracing or invigorating, but something very much the reverse. It may be as well to state here that we draw these comparisons in no spirit of fault-finding and with no desire to exalt one Presidency or one set of regiments at the expense of another. The subject is a very interesting one to a large number of people, and it is useful and instructive to compare the results obtained by men firing under identical conditions, but in different parts of India. We now turn to the statement of the performances of the Bengal Native regiments up to the end of October, and here we are met with the startling figure of merit of 127·18 achieved by the 29th Punjab N.I., which regiment heads the list at present. As only two companies of the 29th have practised as yet, this figure of merit will be considerably diminished in all probability before the whole regiment has been exercised, but it is a remarkable performance as it stands, and it is well worthy the attention of Bombay officers, to whom such a high figure of merit must seem unattainable in their own corps. The next Bengal regiment on the list is the 5th P.N.I., with 119·71, but only one company has gone through the course. The 11th N.I., of which 325 men have been exercised, has achieved the very respectable figure of 107·98. There are altogether fourteen regiments of Bengal Native Infantry whose figure of merit is over a hundred at present, and out of the 3,635 sepoys who have completed their firing, there are 652 marksmen. We are unable to compare these results with the practice of the Bombay Army for the same period, because a monthly return for the Native troops is not published in this Presideney. This is much to be regretted, and we would suggest to Major Waring, the able Assist. Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, the advisability of introducing it without loss of time. One thing is certain. The Bengal regiments are bringing their firing practice to such perfection that they not only leave the Armies of Bombay and Madras far behind, but they beat British corps. This is very remarkable, and knowing, as we do, how much the performance of a regiment depends upon the trouble and care the European officers devote to preliminary musketry training, and to pointing out errors on the range, we must say this result reflects great credit on the officers of the Bengal Army.

The following is the text of the Order issued in India for the proclamation parade on the 1st inst.:—"Simla, Dec. 14.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that a full-dress parade of all the troops in every garrison or cantonment under his Excellency's command be held at noon on Monday, Jan. 1, 1877, on the occasion of the proclamation announcing the assumption by her Majesty of the Imperial addition to her titles. The troops will be drawn up at open order, Artillery in action on the right, or, if more than one battery is present, on both flanks. When the general or other commanding officer arrives on the ground Artillery and Cavalry will carry swords and Infantry will shoulder by order of their respective commanding officers. The general or other commanding officer will then take command of the parade and give the words 'Unfix bayonets,' 'The brigade will fire a *feu de joie*.' On this caution Artillery not in action and Cavalry will slope swords. The Artillery in action and Infantry regiments, when armed with Enfields, will then 'load' by order of their respective commanding officers. The chief civil authority in every station will then come forward, and, in the presence of the assemblage and troops, read the proclamation announcing the assumption by her Majesty of the Imperial addition to her titles, as published in the *Gazette of India* of Aug. 26, 1876. On a signal from the general or other commanding officer the Artillery on the right will fire thirty-four guns, and, after the last gun is fired, the first round will be fired by the Infantry. The bands of the Infantry, massed in rear of the brigade, will then play the first part of the National Anthem. Thirty-four more guns will then be fired by the Artillery on the left, if any be placed there, followed by a second round from the Infantry and the second part of the National Anthem. The last thirty-three guns by the Artillery on the right, followed by a third round from the Infantry, will then be fired, and when finished, the whole of the National Anthem will be played by the band. The Artillery in action will then limber up and move into line at order with the brigade. The general or other commanding officer will then give the following cautions: 'Fix bayonets.' 'Royal salute.' Cavalry and Artillery will carry swords, Infantry will present arms, standards and colours will be lowered, and the bands will play the whole of the National Anthem. 'The brigade will shoulder.' 'The brigade will order and unfix bayonets' (Artillery and Cavalry 'return swords'). The brigade will give 'three cheers for her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.' At this caution all helmets will be taken off, and the officer commanding the parade will give the time. The brigade will then take close order, march past in quick time, if ordered, and then proceed direct to quarters. During this parade the general officer and Staff will take post as laid down in paragraph 4, section 2, part VI. Field Exercises of 1874, and will join in the salute. It is to be understood that the occasion is a holiday, and on this parade the officer in command is to receive no general salute, nor is there to be any parade exercise; the march past, if ordered, will be only in quick time.—P. S. LUMSDEN, Major-Gen., Adjt.-Gen. in India."

Referring to the new Military Secretary at the India Office, the *Homeward Mail* remarks:—"Gen. Pears has at length finally delivered up his keys as Military Secretary at the India Office, and Col. A. B. Johnson, Bengal S.C., who was some time since appointed his successor, entered upon his official duties on Jan. 17. We have no desire to throw heavy duty upon the new Secretary, and we stand so much in awe of the new regulations as to hesitate to supply forms of petition or suggest concerted action for redress of grievances. But we honestly believe that the new Secretary will read memorials which may come before him without regard to the past. Many circumstances have led to the opinion that the late Military Secretary was so strong in his convictions that appeals were almost certain to be met with a curt dismissal of the subject as one already dealt with. A Military Secretary must, of course, be infallible, and to reopen questions once settled would be folly. In this spirit the appeals from the officers of the Ordnance corps and the general appeal for relief from losses of exchange have been dealt with. It is true there was one notable exception, in which Lieut.-Col. Boisragon won a victory, but it was the exception proving the rule. We have not heard that those who participated in the advantages that were thus secured in any way signified their approbation of the efforts made on their behalf. But that is altogether by the way. Those who yet have good reason to memorialise the Government should, as we have said, note the fact that there is a new ruler in the Military Department of the India Office, and that Col. Johnson has the highest reputation for being a man of unbiassed mind and a painstaking official. The privilege of appeal will, we feel sure, be not abused by officers on that account."

According to the *Pioneer*, "it has been fully determined to reduce the present garrison of two British regiments at Peshawur to something less than half that amount as soon as money can be spared for the erection of barracks in a more salubrious spot not too far removed from the frontier; and if Lord Lytton sees the measure carried out in his time," observes our contemporary, "he will have earned for himself the gratitude of soldiers to come, whose tour of duty would otherwise have taken them to this pestilential region. But it is possible his lordship may find himself checked in the Financial Department by the want of funds, and thus the matter may drift into a pigeon-hole with many other well-intentioned projects which are stifled in their birth. Not that the present can be termed a new-born idea, for the excessive mortality of our troops in the Peshawur Valley has periodically forced the question on the Government since long before the mutiny. It has, however, always been laid down at the point where it was originally taken up; and although the office shelves at Calcutta were burdened with the weight of opinions expressed on the subject by every official able to give one, the British soldier was as far as ever from evading this perilous service until the recent visit of the Governor-General to this corner of his jurisdiction once more brought the burning question to light."

The *Times* understands that "Major-Gen. J. A. Ewart C.B., will in all probability proceed to India to assume command of the Rawul Pindee Division of the Bengal Army, in succession to Major-Gen. Macdonell, whose period of service expires in March. Gen. Ewart was formerly in the 78th and 93rd Highlanders, and has seen much active service."

The Government of India are said to have determined to arm the Bengal Cavalry regiments with breech-loading carbines. It is expected that the first distribution will take place among the Punjab Frontier Force Cavalry.

Col. A. W. Lucas, Bombay S.C., has been permitted to proceed to England from India.

Major-Gen. W. G. Owen, Madras Infantry, is vacating his command of a brigade of the Madras Army on promotion,, and will be succeeded by an officer of the Local Army.

Col. C. C. Johnson, Bengal S.C, has arranged to leave England on the 8th prox., *en route* to Calcutta, to resume duty as Deputy Qrmr.-Gen.

Major-Gen. A. Fytche, C.B., and Col. G. C. Hatch, Bengal S.C., have succeeded to colonel's allowances, the former from the 11th, and the latter from the 12th ult.

FOREIGN MILITARY.

According to the *Morning Post's* Berlin correspondent "there are at present fifteen members of foreign reigning families proprietary colonels of Prussian regiments. The list includes the Emperor of Austria, who is colonel of a regiment of Foot Guards, and also of the 16th Regt. of Hussars; Archduke Albrecht and Leopold of Austria, who are both colonels of regiments of Grenadiers; Archduke Charles Louis of Austria is colonel of a regiment of Lancers, Archduke William of a regiment of Artillery; the Czar is colonel of three Prussian regiments—one of Foot Guards, one of Cuirassiers, and one of Lancers; the Cesarewitch is colonel of a regiment of Lancers, Grand Duke Constantine of a regiment of Lancers, Grand Duke Nicholas of a regiment of Cuirassiers; Grand Dukes Michael, Vladimir, and Alexis each lend their names to a regiment of Hussars, so do the King of the Netherlands and Prince Humbert of Italy; Prince Frederick of the Netherlands is colonel of a regiment of the Line. The above list does not include the Duke of Edinburgh, whose regiment is not Prussian, though under Prussian command in virtue of a military convention."

The Paris *Temps*, giving the substance of a letter from Bessarabia on the Russian Army there, says:—"The Army is composed of four corps of Infantry, each having two divisions, of four divisions of Cavalry, and 12 regiments of Cossacks. The Artillery consists of about 400 field guns, and there are four bridge equipages. The strength of the force is about 140,000 men, 120,000 of them Cavalry. The *personnel* and *matériel* are good, the soldiers are pretty well clad and well armed, and the Cavalry is very well mounted. The Cossacks form an excellent light Cavalry. The Artillery are well horsed. The administration, however, leaves much to be desired. The equipage train is entirely wanting in the Russian Army, and the lack of this important part of the *matériel* is seriously felt; and the Commissariat, ambulance, and hospital services are hardly organized at all, or, at any rate, very badly. Great efforts are being made to remedy all these deficiencies. The field hospitals are already ranged; 30 will follow the Army, each of them accommodating 600 patients. The International Society of Assurance for the Wounded has offered the Government 15,000 beds on paying 1f. 30c. per day for each patient. The first supplies of corn, flour, and cattle are assured, but not for a long period." On the other hand, Herr Wickede, the military correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* during the war of 1870, writes a letter to that paper from Kischeneff of a more favourable tenour. The Grand Duke Nicholas, he says, declares himself to have come there for a serious purpose, and not to amuse himself. The bulk of the officers follow his example, and the *cafés* are very little frequented by them. He praises the bearing and equipment of the Cossack regiments of the Caucasus, reviewed on the 2nd inst., testifies to the excellent state of the sanitary service and material, and commends the field ovens, which provide without difficulty for an Army nearly 200,000 strong. He has seen depôts of compressed hay weighing nearly 30,000,000 kilogrammes.

We (*Times*) are informed that the room especially pointed out in the report which we published from the *Sanitary Record* as being unfit for occupation by the audit clerks has now been closed, and the officials have been accommodated with an apartment in Somerset House. A return has been called for of all clerks absent from illness during the year, with a statement of the nature of their illness.

MARRIAGE.

SHELTON—GOODLAKE.—January 17, at the Priory Church, Great Malvern, by the Rev. Sydney G. Selwyn, Vicar of Milton Clevedon, and Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Heathfield W. Hicks, Rector of Cranford, and the Rev. J. Gregory Smith, Vicar, Willington A. D. Shelton, Esq., late Lieut. 62nd Regiment, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Willington Shelton, J.P., Bruree House, Co. Limerick, to Mary Bridget, only daughter of Henry Cox Goodlake, Esq., of Benhams, Great Malvern.

DEATHS.

ROSS.—January 20, at Royal Buildings, Walmer, Kent, Martha Louisa, the beloved wife of William Ross, M.D., Fleet Surgeon, Royal Marine Infirmary, Walmer.

WINGFIELD.—December 13, in the China Sea, whilst gallantly attempting to rescue a man overboard, Watkin Harold Wingfield, Midshipman H.M.S. Newcastle, eldest son of Major Walter Wingfield and Alice, his wife, aged 17 years.

WARDE.—Jan. 23, at Squerryes Court, Westerham Lieut.-Col. George Warde, J.P., aged 50.

M'CASKILL.—Jan. 17, at No. 40B, George Square, Edinburgh, Kate, only surviving daughter of the late Major-General William M'Caskill.

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The entrance fee will remain as at present until a limited number of new members have been elected, when it will be raised.

Members joining during the remainder of the year will not be called upon for their subscription till the 1st January next, when the annual subscription for 1877 will become due.

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JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

No. DCCCXCVII.—Vol. XVIII. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877. [Registered for Transmission Abroad. {Price 6d. {Postage extra.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, should* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications should be addressed and remittances made payable.*

The subscription to the paper is 7s. per quarter, or 28s. per annum payable in advance, *inclusive of postage to any part of the United Kingdom; to India, £1 10s. 4d. per annum;* viâ *Brindisi, £1 14s. 8d*

THE successive steps by which the British Army, from a purely feudal force, has reached its present organization, cannot fail to interest the student of military history. The military reformers might also draw from them valuable lessons. The profession of arms differs from ordinary civil careers in this, that for all its grades are needed bodily activity, together with those energies which seldom outlast middle age. The higher the rank, indeed, the greater the necessity that its holder should be in full possession of bodily as well as mental powers. That this is not so in more sedentary callings is self-evident. But a General, to be efficient, must be, if not young, at least not so old as to be inactive. It cannot be uninstructive to look back at the means by which the fortunate result has hitherto been obtained that our soldiers have generally been led by men still in their vigour. The feudal system necessarily gave the soldier an able-bodied leader. When the Baron himself was stricken in years, he deputed the command of his vassals to his heir. The aristocratic system, which succeeded, offered the same advantages. Great peers, men of territorial position, raised regiments on their own estates, obtaining commands without themselves serving in any subordinate grades, and nominating their friends and relatives to commissions rather according to their social qualifications than their ages. Dukes and marquises, even a hundred years ago, did not enter the Service as simple Cornets or Ensigns. Such, it is true, are things of the past, but not so ancient that living memories cannot recall them. At the commencement of the present century many corps were raised in this way. The 92nd Gordon Highlanders were so formed by the Duke of Gordon in 1794. The Duke sent an order to ten Highland parishes to supply each a company one hundred strong. His Grace's behests were obeyed, and, the regiment having been assembled, his son was placed at its head as Lieutenant-Colonel. Five of the officers were Gordons, and more than half of them were kinsmen to the clan. But this happened only eighty years ago. Not more than twenty years back, shortly after the Crimean war, battalions were permitted to be raised by individuals; and gentlemen were appointed, if not to a "charge of foot," at least to a "pair of colours," upon the condition of supplying the required quota of recruits for a company to her Majesty's Service—instance, the case of the present Royal Canadian Regiment, the 100th of the Line. Long, however, before the exceptional incidents we have described, the "charge of foot," originally raised, equipped, and maintained by its Captain, had become a more permanent body, no longer dependent on its leader for existence. The purchase system, which followed the aristocratic, may simply be regarded as a natural transition, when it is considered in how many forms the power of wealth has in this later civilization replaced or effaced private and aristocratic influences. But the purchase system was more than this. It was a relic, in itself, of the more ancient organization. The arms, accoutrements, and clothing of the soldier were of old supplied to him by, and were the property of, his Captain. The latter had, therefore, so much property, representing a large sum in money, invested in his charge. To recoup himself he sold his Lieutenant's and Ensign's commissions, and when eventually he quitted the Service, he sold also his vested interest in the property he was leaving behind him in the possession or wearing of his men. The last vestige of this proprietary system was swept away not so long ago when Colonels of regiments ceased to clothe their men. But it was in the manner described that the purchase system was introduced. It continued to develope and extend until it gradually came to be established, with at least fixed prices sanctioned by the State, for each grade of rank. Like its predecessors, the feudal and aristocratic, the purchase system has been for long the means of supplying to the British Army a great desideratum—young leaders; and even at this time, though it has ceased to exist for five years, its beneficial effects in this direction are still being felt, though with rapidly diminishing power. It is time, therefore, fully to face the fact that, for the maintenance of promotion in a Service where bodily activity in the higher grades is essential, we are relying solely, for the first time in history, upon the average chances of mortality. To realise what this means it is not necessary to turn to history, as there have been no lack of examples in modern times. We have the Ordnance corps, strictly seniority Services, which—in spite of all kinds of artificial aid, large successive augmentations, the creation of superior ranks, and the vigorous maintenance of a Seconded List, stretched to its utmost letter—have already begun again to stagnate. Then there is the Royal Navy. Its system of passing over and selection ought to enable it easily to bring promising young men to the front. Yet, to obtain effective officers, it has been compelled to supplement its enormous Half-Pay List by the creation of successive lists of reserved half pay and permanently retired officers supernumerary to the establishment. There is, again, the very instructive example of the old Indian Army. Here there was a full-pay pension after twenty-one years; whilst the military funds, subscribed to during active service, added a handsome bonus to the pension on retirement. And yet notwithstanding the bad climate—notwithstanding the high rate of mortality induced in such a climate by the habits of an army whose officers lived in the free fashion of Old India, and dined in the hottest part of the afternoon—there were Cornets of Light Cavalry weighing fifteen stone, Ensigns often, and Lieutenants of twenty years' service, and Captains, who, when promoted to Major, had, from age or stoutness precluding them from venturing on horseback, to retire at once. This is the condition into which we are now drifting in the British Army, and it is only by full discussion in Parliament of the pending evil and the measures proposed to be adopted to meet it that the dangers inseparable from such a state of things can be averted. Great Britain is the wealthiest nation on the face of the globe, her resources being almost unbounded. No country ought to be prepared to pay more willingly its insurance against invasion, an event which would cripple our commercial undertakings, and perhaps bring us to utter ruin. Yet in no army in Europe at the present moment are matters in a more gloomy state; and, in face of this, the very politicians, whose persistent cry for change it was that induced the late Ministry to abolish the system of purchase are those who would be the strongest opponents of any measure introduced with the object of keeping up the flow of promotion within reasonable bounds. And these, too, are the men who, representing the commercial communities, have the most to lose, if they could but be brought to realise the fact, by any lessening of the nation's influence. We have endeavoured to show the manner in which purchase became an institution. Some of those who were most averse to the principle are doubtless ignorant of the facts we have given. Our review of its rise and onward progress will, we trust, convince its enemies that the officers who had to bear six years ago so many and such unjustifiable attacks were not responsible for its growth to the extent which was made out. To those who have led our troops under purchase and the arrangements which gave birth to it Great Britain, the wealthiest and most powerful nation in the world, owes her proud position—to them, and to them almost exclusively. Such being the case, the least the members of the Legislature can do is to mark their gratitude by discussing the question of future promotion and retirement in a friendly spirit, and to refrain from those bitter expressions which, falling from the lips of a few during the debates on the Bill Lord Cardwell sought to carry through, did little to impress outsiders with ideas as to the dignity of the Lower House, or, at any rate, of some of those who had been returned to it.

A letter in the *Standard*, signed "Paterfamilias," once more draws attention to an important subject, that of the expenses of officers. The writer's son is serving in a regiment in the West Indies under a commanding officer who takes great pains to promote economy. The table of expenses is very moderate, as it will be seen that newspapers are set down at 2s. 6d., mess guests at 2s., and ice—a necessary in that climate—at 3s. per month. The total, without including wine or beer, is but £6 13s. 3d., whereas the officers of other regiments in the West Indies cannot get off under £10 a month. "Paterfamilias" sets down only £1 10s. a-month for wine and beer, and including washing and servants' wages, but omitting cricket club, clothes, postage, &c., estimates the total of the necessary current expenses of an officer at £10 a-month, whereas a Sub-Lieutenant's pay is on an average little more than three-fourths of that sum. We do not hesitate to say that in few regiments in any part of the world is this obligatory current expenditure—omitting clothes—less than £12 a-month, and that both the regiment and the man himself must be indeed economical if less than £200 a-year represents the sum indispensable for keeping up the position of a gentleman. Indeed, an officer cannot, without more self-denial than it is reasonable to expect from youth, get on under £250 a-year. This is a serious matter, for the result will be to exclude all save the sons of well-to-do parents from the Army, thus lessening the competition for commissions and losing the services of members of a class which has hitherto provided our best officers. Even though purchase has been abolished, a man cannot enter the Service unless he is in possession of a private income of at least £120 a-year. In fact, taking into consideration the cost of uniform and the subscriptions, more or less obligatory, a subaltern receives rather an honorarium than pay, while he is obliged to incur expenses many of which are quite unnecessary and out of harmony with his previous life and the scale of living in his home. Surely such a system is not only demoralizing, but hurtful to the State. One of the first of military virtues is simplicity of life and abstinence from enervating luxury. Yet the sons of officers, clergymen, and country gentlemen of moderate means and large families are compelled, if they accept commissions, to live in a style suitable enough to a man of thousands a-year, but quite absurd in the case of one who is little better than a genteel pauper. It is urged that the credit of the regiment must be kept up, and that expensive plate, linen, and luxuries, a costly dinner, and lavish hospitality shown by a copious flow of champagne is essential to the good name of the corps. Folly is this, and, worse, vulgar folly, for no one is deceived by the sham. Everyone is aware that this ostentation cannot be afforded, and is purchased at the cost of debt and ruin or a home pinched to enable a son to live like an officer and a gentleman. No one is taken in by the sham. It is notorious that the majority of officers in Line regiments are very poor, and that many would gladly spend less on mere show and self-indulgence if custom would allow them. It is at the same time, we admit, very difficult to bring about a substantial reform. The Duke of Cambridge has repeatedly made most praiseworthy efforts to promote economy, but all to no purpose; tradition and the self-indulgence of the age have proved too much for him. Neither could single officers or individual regiments accomplish a change. Any movement in this direction must be both spontaneous and general. At the same time, the authorities might do something by taking steps to diminish the cost of uniform, inducing Parliament to vote money for the maintenance of the band, and by furnishing officers' quarters. Even, however, were a reign of economy inaugurated, and were it accepted as a principle that the obligatory expenses of an officer were to be regulated by the incomes of the poor instead of, as at present, by that of the rich men of a regiment, the pay of an officer would be far too small. It was all very well formerly, when little, save courage and ordinary intelligence, was expected from those who held commissions. The Army has ceased to be an aggregate of peripatetic clubs. The officer must now be no more amateur. His occupation has become a highly scientific profession, demanding great ability, a good education, constant attention, and absolute devotion. But men will not, cannot feel a zealous attachment for a profession which in the lower ranks does not enable them to live, and in the higher grades bestows no reward for the labour and study of a life. The men who enter the Army now are, or ought to be, of a superior description in every respect; but such will not remain in a profession which starves them while there are so many good openings for talent and energy. The requirements of the Service are changed. The remuneration, therefore, which has remained fixed during the last three-quarters of a century, ought to be increased, especially considering that during the last thirty years the value of money has diminished at least 50 per cent. Actually, therefore, the scientific professional soldier is expected to serve for two-thirds of the remuneration which was considered no more than sufficient when the qualifications and work exacted were out of all proportion, smaller than those demanded in the present day. It is idle to say that as long as the supply exceeds the demand an increase is unnecessary, for the Government ought to look to quality as well as quantity; and till an officer is fairly remunerated for his work, such devotion as doctors, engineers, or lawyers, display for their profession cannot be reasonably expected from those who hold military commissions.

The Detached Squadron is making its way home quietly, and it is thought that no hurry is likely to be displayed by the Admiral commanding. The passage will be made principally under sail, for the excellent reason that the ships are almost incapable of doing much under steam. Rear-Admiral Lambert will have completed two years' service in June next, if he manages to keep afloat so long.

The commission of the Repulse is happily an exceptional one. The length of her term of service and the many changes amongst the officers and desertions amongst the men, are not in accordance with the general rule of the Service. The worst of it is that with all the changes in Admirals and Captains those on board have not been happy, for variety has not always been found to be charming. A lamentable wail is set up by a correspondent in another column, and in addition to our warm sympathies we are glad to be able to give him the pleasing intelligence that the Shah is making the best of her way to her station. Her best is not altogether bad in this case, for she has actually reached Madeira "all well." As soon as she meets the Repulse, Admiral de Horsey will shift his flag to her, and the remains of the four-and-a-half-year exiles will at last be homeward bound.

There is something the matter with the Opal besides her machinery. When a Captain wants to try his Chaplain by court-martial, and the Commander-in-Chief sets aside the application as improper, it is evident that something has gone wrong. It seems that an executive officer has also experienced some unpleasantness at the hands of his Captain, and this all happens on what is called the Pacific Station.

Commander Sir William Wiseman is to be congratulated in not having "expended" his ship, as was at one time believed to be the case. The *Standard* was the first to convey to the British public the pleasing intelligence that the Lapwing was still to be counted as one of her Majesty's ships, and that bare telegraphic announcement has now been supplemented by the arrival of the mail, and an account of the manner in which the vessel was floated off from her most dangerous position will be found in another column.

Rear-Admiral Stewart, Controller of the Navy, and Mr. Barnes, Surveyor of Dockyards, concluded their visit to Devonport on Monday last, having settled the building programme for 1877-78.

Lieutenant Maitland Dougall, R.N., of the Bittern, has returned to his ship from his temporary appointment as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir Arnold Kemball, K.C.S.I., C.B., at the head-quarters of the Turkish Army.

It is satisfactory to learn by the last accounts from Jamaica that the crew of the Aboukir continues healthy, and that up to the despatch of the mail no further cases of yellow fever had appeared. We are also enabled to state that on receiving intelligence of the death from fever to which we recently referred, the Admiralty at once gave full authority to the Commodore to take any steps he might consider necessary to check any spread of the disease. It is stated that Kingston is at present not altogether free from fever. There is some prospect of the Aboukir being relieved in the course of the next few months, May having been named as the probable date of completion of the future receiving-ship, the Urgent.

The difficulty experienced in obtaining "domestics" for ships on commissioning is becoming very great indeed. Officers are compelled to take almost anyone who may offer, and the discomfort in messes having inefficient stewards and servants is immense.

An exaggerated statement of the slight grounding of the Dryad at Bermuda having been published by a contemporary, we have been requested to give publicity to the following account of the affair. The Dryad was running in with a following wind, to turn up for the mouth of the Camber, but did not turn as quickly as required, and an anchor was promptly let go and engines reversed in sufficient time to bring the ship up. While "bringing to" the only hawser used, her stern swung into her own depth of water, but she at once steamed away into her berth. Allusion to the garbled statement of the "accident" was made by us on December 9, for which we have received the thanks of those most interested.

The particulars of the sad death of Mr. Harold Wingfield, Midshipman of the Newcastle, off Singapore, whilst gallantly attempting to rescue a man who had fallen overboard, we have given elsewhere, but it should be placed on record that this was the second action of the kind Mr. Wingfield had performed during his short naval career. The first occasion was in the Woosung River some three months before his death, when he leaped into the water on hearing a cry that a boat had upset. This he did on a dark night with a rapid tide running. Captain Douglas then wrote in warm terms of this exploit, which he considered one of conspicuous gallantry. Had Mr. Wingfield lived to reach England he would have been undoubtedly recommended for the Humane Society's medal, and we hope that endeavours will now be made to secure this decoration for his relations, to whom, it is needless to say it would be inexpressibly valuable. Deeds of heroism such as these deserve the most honourable perpetuation. To them we can point when men shake their heads and murmur about the deterioration of England's sons; for have we not in them convincing proof of the sterling stuff of which our young hearts of oak are made? Mr. Wingfield passed first into the Britannia, and was as promising an officer as he was a popular companion. Both his grandfathers fought in the Burmese campaign of 1824—General J. W. Cleveland, who, with seventy years' service, stands fourth on the list of General officers on the Indian establishment; and Major Clopton Lewis Wingfield, 66th Regiment, who died in 1846. His father, Major Walter Wingfield, served in China with the King's Dragoon Guards, and is now one of the Royal Body Guard.

Sub-Lieutenant St. A. St. John has been temporarily appointed to the Raleigh for navigating duties in the vacancy caused by the removal of her Navigating Lieutenant.

It has been officially notified by the Admiralty that two long courses of torpedo instruction will take place on board the Vernon during the coming season. The first will assemble on April 4, and the second on July 4. Officers desirous of joining should make early application to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

We announced last week that there was still some prospect of an attempt being made to raise the Vanguard, and are now able to state that the terms under which this is to be undertaken have been finally arranged. The sum to be paid for the ship, if delivered, is about £170,000. Should she not be brought to the surface, owing to the failure of the operations, we believe she will be sold as she lies for about £20,000. The prevailing opinion is that she is now too far imbedded in the sand for it to be possible to raise her, and that if it is attempted by inflation her decks will give way. Still, it is evident that some are ready to make the trial, and we wish them success.

As rumours have been spread of coming reductions at Devonport Dockyard, we may state that nothing more than a weeding-out of absentee and unskilful hands is contemplated. As we stated some time since, Portsmouth and Malta are the only two yards which have exceeded the estimates, and a special grant was sanctioned in those cases in order to avoid discharges.

We hear from Alexandria that Admiral McKillop Pacha proceeds to the Red Sea and Straits of Babelmandeb with a squadron of Egyptian cruisers, to endeavour to ascertain the truth of the reports which have been made to the English Government relative to the exportation of slaves from the ports of Suakin, Massowah, Yeda, and Berbera. The Admiral has full power to capture and punish any Turkish or Egyptian subjects found engaged in this nefarious traffic—both on sea and land—and the right to visit vessels under the English flag. Should they have slaves on board, the Admiral will hand them over to the nearest British authority. The English ships of war in the Red Sea have instructions to co-operate with the Pacha for the suppression of the slave trade. The importance of this mission cannot be overrated, and it is to be hoped that, under energetic and judicious management, the grievance complained of by England will disappear. McKillop Pacha has lately been presented by his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway with the decoration of Commander of the 1st Class of the Royal Order of Sanet Olaf of Norway in recognition of the services rendered from time to time by the Pacha to the Swedish and Norwegian Marine.

Consequent on the death of Sir Fairfax Moresby, four Vice-Admirals on the Retired List and four on the Reserved List as well as one retired Rear-Admiral have gained a step in rank.

A Lieutenant's pension of £50 per annum has been conferred upon retired Commander J. G. S. Clarke.

Commander Cameron, C.B., will join the Cambridge on Monday next for the purpose of going through a short course of gunnery.

We regret to hear that the retirement of Lieutenant Shattock, R.N., is owing to ill-health.

We have been asked to account for the promotion of Staff-Surgeons to the rank of Fleet-Surgeons notwithstanding their having less than twenty years' service. On enquiry we have been informed that in making these promotions it has been taken into consideration that their original promotion was for war services, and it would be unjust to compel them to forfeit the advantage thus won by keeping them at the head of their list waiting to complete their twenty years.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Reed, of the Pioneer. He had been invalided, and was on the passage home by mail steamer.

The death is reported of Captain J. E. Davis, formerly of the Hydrographic Department at the Admiralty, where his services were much valued. He served in the Terror, as Master, in the Antarctic Expedition of 1839-43, was promoted to Commander in the latter year, and was advanced to the retired rank of Captain in August, 1870.

By a report of the last meeting of the Goodenough Memorial Fund Committee, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that the Committee has adopted a course which cannot fail to keep the name and remembrance of the late Commodore Goodenough ever before the Service. Those who have subscribed to the fund will, we are sure, feel entirely satisfied with the action taken by the Committee.

By advices received at the Admiralty from Jamaica up to January 9, the health of the squadron and of Port Royal is stated to be satisfactory.

The new block of barracks, for some time in course of erection at Tipperary, will shortly be ready for occupation. The barracks are said to be a very model of convenience, and have been built with full regard to the most recent improvements.

The deaths of the following officers on the Active List have been officially reported to the Admiralty since Dec. 20, 1876:—Lieutenants Robert C. Jolliffe and Edmund B. Wallace; Paymaster Robert Bone; Midshipmen Charles M. H. Oakley and Watkin H. Wingfield; Assistant-Paymaster Thomas W. S. Browne; Engineer George J. James. The following officers' names have been removed from the List of the Royal Navy since Dec. 20, 1876:—Sub-Lieut. Poynings H. M. Molyneux (dismissed by sentence of court-martial); Navigating Sub-Lieut. Henry Grey (resigned to avoid court-martial); Naval Cadet Philip B. Affleck (discharged, unable to pass examination); Engineers William H. Sedgwick (pensioned) and John Forrest (pensioned);

Assistant Engineer, 1st Class, William J. Mullinger (resigned). The discharge of Mr. Horace Armytage, Acting Sub-Lieutenant, notified in the "Navy List" of January, 1877, has been cancelled.

Her Majesty has summoned her loyal burgesses for their advice and assistance in directing the affairs of the country. Great interest is felt throughout the Army as to the disposal during the coming Session of many difficult questions. As regards officers, the subject of promotion and retirement naturally occupies a prominent place, and in its settlement it is to be hoped the recommendations of the recent Commission will be taken cognisance of, so that where the pressure of retirement is felt—and we fear such must be the case—corresponding liberality of treatment will be extended, and that further consideration will be granted to a representative body, whose gallantry and devotion remain undiminished. There are matters which might receive the special attention of individual members, more especially among those who have the honour of holding, or who have held, commissions, of whom a large number are to be found representing constituencies. An attempt has lately been made to meet the pressing question of obtaining our future officers for the Cavalry and Infantry by the new regulations affecting the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, but we might suggest further inquiry. The last report of the Visitors of the Royal Military Academy showed beyond doubt that for the education of the candidates for the two scientific corps, for which that institution is specially maintained, further attractive inducements have become necessary. By the many distinguished *élèves* from the Woolwich Academy who are now advisers of the War Office many valuable suggestions would be forthcoming, and these should not fail to promote criticism on the interesting document referred to. The qualifications necessary for officers aspiring to employment on the Staff may also be thought worthy of debate, and it would be well to have an opinion expressed as to whether we are not moving too much in the direction of theoretical education, a view that some of our best officers—including many graduates from the Staff College—are disposed to favour. The state of the administrative Services—we refer to our Commissariat and Medical Departments—can scarcely fail to meet with attention, and it is to be hoped that such attention may result in a searching commission of investigation. That the very difficult problem of how to obtain recruits will be solved is more than can be expected, the subject being a formidable one. Successive Ministries have done their utmost to grapple with the difficulty. Yet it is evident that its settlement is as far off as ever. As to whether the Brigade Depôt system is a success there exists a division of opinion. We have paid heavily for it, as, in fact, we generally do for all changes in connection with our defensive establishments. However, as we have remarked, public opinion both in and out of the Army is not altogether favourable to the system; and though we ourselves hold to the belief that the arrangement is likely to show itself beneficial when it has been really tested—no one can argue that it has been given yet a fair trial—it seems to us that modifications could be introduced with advantage, and the military members might be able to furnish the War Office with some idea as to the form these modifications should assume. That short service bids fair to extinguish altogether that all-important rank of non-commissioned officer is only too potent. If we retain short Service, some other means than those at present in our hands will have to be resorted to; what these means should be it will be for Parliament to determine. We might point to the usual final vote in the Estimates for "Administration," there appearing to be so many obstructive elements in the constitution of the Department directly responsible for the efficient maintenance of the Army. We trust that the approaching Session may be beneficial to the interests of the Service; that it may be the means of a definite understanding being arrived at with regard to numerous questions which have been too long in abeyance; and that, if liberality has to be resorted to, it may not be for the furtherance alone of minor details—not with a view of promoting vigour in the branches of the tree, but that the axe may be laid, as it requires to be, at the root.

Telegraphic advices from the Cape of Good Hope have mentioned that the wing of the Buffs doing duty at Mauritius is under orders for removal to Natal, where the whole of the 2nd Battalion is to be concentrated. This has led to the supposition that things have assumed such an aspect as to be considered "threatening." We may, however, point out that the concentration of the Buffs was long since decided upon, and that it is with a view of this consolidation being effected that a wing of the 80th Regiment was lately placed under orders of readiness for conveyance from Singapore to Mauritius.

An attempt was made the other day in the French Chamber of Deputies to persuade the House to alter the time of service in the Infantry from five to two years. There are several objections to any change at present; in the first place, the new system has not yet been experimented sufficiently, and in the next, with the term of service reduced to two years, it would be impossible to make non-commissioned officers. Very few men can be persuaded to remain in the French Army beyond the time they are obliged to serve, and steady, well educated men easily obtain civil positions, which, in point of remuneration, are much more advantageous than the pay of a Sergeant. We see that the French Budget for next year has just been laid on the table at Versailles. The War Minister demands an augmentation of about half a million sterling, and the Minister of Marine an augmentation of £100,000. The War Estimates amount to 541,871,736fr.—or say £22,000,000. In round numbers, we see that the Gendarmerie costs 40,000,000fr. a-year; the Staff, 23,300,000fr.; pay swallows up 186,000,000fr.; rations, 90,800,000fr.; forage, 70,000,000fr.; clothing, 32,000,000fr.; harness, 15,000,000fr.; Artillery, 17,000,000fr. The effective of the Army is set down at 467,636 and 110,000 horses; and, in addition, 23,000 Gendarmerie and 4,000 men of the Republican Guard quartered in Paris. The Infantry is estimated at 297,938 men; Cavalry, 68,719; Artillery, 68,762; Engineers, 61,005; Military Train, 11,449. The scale of pay is as follows: Marshal, 30,122fr.; General of Division, 19,836fr.; General of Brigade, 13,224fr.; Colonel, 8,473fr.; Lieutenant-Colonel, 6,857fr.; Major, 5,881fr.; Captain (1st class), 3,583fr.; 2nd class, 3,179fr.; Lieutenant, 2,681fr.; Sub-Lieutenant, 2,497fr. France has now a mill-stone round her neck in the shape of a National Debt to the amount of £930,000,000, most of it owing to the Crimean war, the Mexican Expedition, and the disastrous campaigns of 1870 and 1871. The interest on this debt amounts to 747,000,000fr. From documents just published, it appears that in 1870 the National Guard of Paris cost over £3,000,000, and it did not fight; and, in fact, in 1870 the expenditure exceeded the receipts by about £60,000,000. Our neighbours used to be very fond of exclaiming, in the words of M. John Lemoinne, that France was rich enough to pay for her glory; but, since the German war, glory is not so popular as it used to be, and the Gaul is much less bellicose. *Apropos* of Budgets, we may mention that the War Estimates amounted to 373,000,000fr. for an effective of 400,000 men; in 1871 there was no regular Budget; in 1872, 450,000,000fr. for 464,000 men; in 1873, the Army being gradually reduced after the war, 440,000,000fr. for 454,000 men; in 1874, 471,000,000fr. for 444,000 men; in 1875, 494,000,000fr. for 432,000 men. In 1876 and for this year the Estimates were nearly the same as for next year, exceeding 20,000,000fr.

The Distinguished Service Reward vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General A. C. Errington to the Colonelcy of the 85th Light Infantry has been given to Major-General W. Payn, C.B. General Payn served with the 53rd Regiment in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the affair of Buddiwal and the actions of Aliwal and Sobraon (medal and clasp); Punjaub campaign of 1849, including the battle of Goojerat (medal with clasp); campaign of 1851-52, against the hill tribes on the Peshawur frontier. Served in the Crimea in command of a regiment of the Turkish Contingent, and was present with that force from June, 1855, until its disbandment in May, 1856 (Brevet of Major, Turkish medal, and 4th Class of the Medjidie). Served the Indian campaign of 1857-58, including the actions of November 26, 27, and 28; at Cawnpore under General Windham, battle of Cawnpore on December 6, and pursuit of the Gwalior Contingent to Sera Ghat; action of Khodagunge, and entry into Futtehgar; affair of Shumshabad, storm and capture of Meangunge, in command of the left attack; siege and capture of Lucknow, and affair of Koorsie. Commanded the 53rd Regiment throughout the hot-weather campaign, passage of the Goomtee, and occupation of Sultanpore; present with the regiment at the passage of the Gogra at Fyzabad, on November 25; action of Tooloepore and minor affairs (mentioned five times in dispatches, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B., medal and clasp). His commissions bear date as follows, viz.:—Ensign, May 27, 1842; Lieutenant, January 12, 1844; Captain, March 15, 1851; Major, June 6, 1856; Lieutenant-Colonel, March 24, 1858; Colonel, March 31, 1863; and has just been gazetted a Major-General.

Lieutenant-General J. J. Bissatt, C.B., who had a long experience of Southern Africa as an officer of the late Cape Mounted Riflemen, is anxious to obtain the command at the Cape in the event of Sir Arthur Cunynghame obtaining transfer.

The Staff sergeants of the School of Musketry assembled in their mess-room a few evenings ago to present their much-respected comrade, 1st Class Sergt.-Instr. Mark M'Hugh, who is leaving them to take up an appointment at the Royal Small Arms Factory, with a substantial token of their esteem and regard. The testimonial, which consisted of an electro-plated tea and coffee service, was presented, on behalf of the Staff sergeants, by Sergt.-Major Phillips.

The fairy sketch, entitled *Our Doll's House*, which was produced as a holiday attraction at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment, will be withdrawn at the end of next week, and a novelty, called *A Night Surprise*, substituted on Monday, Feb. 12. Mr. West Cromer is the author, and Mr. German Reed composes the music. *Matched and Mated*, which is as attractive as ever, and Mr. Corney Grain's new sketch, *Spring's Delights*, will retain their places in the programme.

The Army.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. Capt. Maunsell has been permitted to withdraw his application to retire. Capt. Worthington is contemplating retirement.

5th Dragoon Guards. As we some time since stated when announcing the probable retirement of Col. Godman, Major Marsland succeeds to the command, Capt. Bourne obtaining the majority and Lieut. Kearsley the troop.

Royal Artillery.

Capt. G. C. Strahan, C.G.M., arrived at Barbadoes on Dec. 19, and assumed the duties of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island.

Major W. Carey, Lieut. W. Plant, and Corpl. E. Owen, 4th Brig., have passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

Col. R. C. Romer has applied for leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

Lieut. C. M. Haggard, 13th Brig., was employed on Lord Lytton's Staff as extra aide-de-camp during the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

Capt. G. H. W. Ewbank, F Brig. R.H.A. (late Bengal), has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

Capt. F. W. Carey has been permitted to exchange from the 3rd to the 19th Brig., and Capt. F. Dixon into the 3rd from the 13th Brig.

Royal Engineers.

The following changes have taken place:—Col. T. L. J. Gallwey from Guernsey to Gibraltar, as Com. R.E. Brevet Col. R. D. Kerr, from leave to Jersey; Brevet Col. A. R. V. Crease, from Devonport to Guernsey. Lieut.-Col. G. H. Gordon, from Jersey to Bermuda. Major and Brevet Col. F. Mould, from Devonport to Exeter; Major and Brevet Col. G. D. Pritchard, from Agra to Europe, on leave. Major E. F. Lloyd, from Preston to Manchester. Capts. J. R. Hogg, from Newport to Worcester; H. A. Gunn, from Manchester to the Staff College; G. Harris, from Portsmouth to Aldershot; M. S. Bell, V.C., from Shorncliffe to the Staff College; G. T. Plunkett, from leave to Chatham. Lieuts. B. S. Haynes, from Kurrachee, on sick leave; N. Arnott, from leave to Roorkee; W. E. Morgan, from Pembroke Dock to Milford; H. W. Renny-Tailyour, from leave to Gibraltar; M. W. Skinner, from Portsmouth to Aldershot; R. M. Ruck, from Chatham to Gravesend; W. H. Goldney, from Secunderabad to Europe, on leave; F. N. Maude, from leave to Roorkee; G. E. Shute, from leave to Bangalore; H. J. Jerome, from the Curragh to Chatham; H. M. Sinclair, from leave to Dover; E. R. Kenyon, from leave to Manchester; S. N. Grant, from leave to Bangalore; and M. Elrington, from leave to Weymouth. Late Bengal—Brevet Col. F. R. Maunsell, C.B., from Europe on leave, to Roorkee. Major J. M. McNeile, from Nusseerabad to Europe, on leave. Capt. C. A. Sim has succeeded Capt. S. C. Clarke in the command of the 38th Comp., at Chatham, and Capt. T. Glancey has assumed command of the 39th Comp., at the same station, in place of Capt. C. A. M. Skinner.

4th King's Own. The Curragh correspondent of the *Irish Times* hears that Capt. Lugard, 2nd Batn., is to be offered one of the Staff appointments falling vacant in the spring. The *Hampshire Telegraph* says that "Sub-Lieut. Hickman had a very narrow escape of losing his life on the 13th ult. at Gibraltar. He was climbing on the east side of the Rock, near Catalan Bay, when a turf to which he was holding gave way, and he fell a distance of about forty feet, turning over several times in his fall. He escaped, however, with a severe injury to one of his ankles." Surg.-Major J. L. Power, 2nd Batn., died at Mannheim, Baden, on the 25th ultimo. He served in the Franco-German war from Oct., 1870, to March 6, 1871, and was present at the siege of Paris, the retreat of Gen. Von der Tann's army after the battle of Culmeirs, battle of Neuville, several minor actions around Orleans, and second capture of Orleans (German steel war medal). He entered the Army Jan. 19, 1860, and became surg.-major April 1, 1875.

11th Regiment. A detachment of the 2nd Batn., about the strength of a company, as a baggage party, with the soldiers' families, will proceed by a special train at 9 a.m. on the 7th inst. from Farnborough Station to Portsmouth Dockyard. The service companies are to proceed by a special train on Thursday morning from Aldershot to Portsmouth, to embark in H.M.S. Serapis for conveyance to Bombay.

13th Light Infantry. Capt. Musgrave, 1st Batn., reverts to regimental duty from the Staff of Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., Governor of South Australia. Lieut. Parr, 1st Batn., has been appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Bartle Frere, who leaves for the Cape about the middle of next week. Lieut. Parr was for some time Fort Adjt. on the Staff in Natal.

14th Regiment. Mr. W. M. C. Lapenotiere, late of the regiment, died on his passage out to Australia in the steamer Rodney on Oct. 1.

18th Royal Irish. Sub-Lieut. Downes, 1st Batn., has been appointed to the 2nd Bengal N.I., on probation, as a candidate for the Indian S.C.

20th Regiment. Capt. Beaumont's company will be filled from outside.

22nd Regiment. H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Lieut. Molyneux, 1st Batn., being appointed aide-de-camp to Brigdr.-Gen. the Hon. F. Thesiger, C.B., at Aldershot. Lieut. Molyneux took up duty on the 25th ult.

23rd Fusilers. If Capt. Maling elects to remain in the regiment he will be called upon to resign his Staff appointment and join the 1st Batn.

32nd Light Infantry. Lieut. Phillips obtains Capt. Havelock's company.

34th Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Batten, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to do duty with the 1st Bengal N.I. on probation.

40th Regiment. Capt. Morphy has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Marines.

Leave of absence has been granted the following officers viz.:—Capt. J. C. Crawford, three months; Lieut. and Adjt J. Le C. Robiliard, fourteen days in extension; Capt. and

Brevet Major George Brydges, fourteen days in extension; Capt. E. H. Moore, fourteen days; Capt. E. V. Goldsmid, one month; Capt. E. W. G. Byam, one month in extension; Lieut. W. W. Taylor, one month; Capt. and Brevet Major W. H. W. Bennett, one month; Capt. James Lecky, two months; and Lieut, F. M. Eden, one month in extension.

53rd Regiment. Capt. Auchinleck has been permitted to resign his appointment as adjutant of the 6th Royal Lancashire Militia.

58th Regiment. Capt. Foster has been appointed to the depôt at Northampton. Notwithstanding Lieut. Harrison's long service, it is to be feared he will have to suffer the mortification of seeing an outsider brought in over his head to the vacant company.

61st Regiment. A correspondent writes:—"In the hope that this may meet the eye of some of the authorities, I write to ask you to kindly publish the subjoined extract from 'Hart' for 1877, showing the length of service of twelve out of the thirteen lieutenants of my regiment, whose names appear in the 'Army List' for last month (January):—Lieuts. W. M. Fowler and C. M. Murray, fifteen years' full pay service; F. J. Carter (adjt.), thirteen years' full pay service; R. H. Corbett and E. Law, twelve years' full pay service; T. W. C. Leathem, eleven years' full pay service; A. C. Fryer (instr. of musketry), M. C. O'Connell, and C. E. Whalley, ten years' full pay service; M. M. F. Trotman, A. Gilmore, and F. H. England, nine years' full pay service. It will thus be seen that the average length of service of the twelve is eleven and a-quarter years, while the junior lieutenant but one (lately gazetted) has nine years' full pay service—a brilliant prospect! I may add that only one step (a company) has gone in the regiment for four years, while two officers (a major and a captain) were brought in from half pay about a year ago. In this way the assurance to Parliament of the late Government, that promotion would not be retarded by the Army Regulation Bill, has been verified in the case of us unfortunates."

64th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Barker, whose appointment was recently announced, has joined the Staff at Head-Quarters as Assist. Director of Military Education from the Staff College, where he has lately been employed as Professor of Military History.

65th Regiment. Capt. C. A. Fillingham died at Lucknow on the 1st ultimo, aged twenty-nine years. He entered the Army July 20, 1867; became lieut., Sept. 15, 1869; and capt., May 17 last.

66th Regiment. The old colours have been sent home from India by Lieut.-Col. Barclay and the officers in charge of an officer, and are about to be laid up in the Church of St. Mary's, Reading.

67th Regiment. A Madras paper reports that cholera has made its appearance among the men of the regiment. A private died from the disease on Jan. 2, and six cases had been admitted into the regimental hospital.

77th Regiment. Capt. E. N. Mosley, late of the regiment, died at Thornhill, Derby, on the 28th ult., aged thirty-seven years. The deceased joined the Service March 18, 1859; became lieut., Oct. 2, 1863; capt., Jan. 29, 1870; and retired last year by sale of his commission.

92nd Highlanders. Capt. Oxley was the winner of the "All-comers' prize" in the Assemblage rifle meeting. Lieut. Cunyngham has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

94th Regiment. Capt. French has handed in his resignation of the adjutancy of the Louth Militia.

98th Regiment. Lieut. Marryat obtains Capt. Gunton's company.

101st Fusiliers. Seeing how rapid promotion has been in the 101st, it would be but justice were the company vacant by the retirement of Capt. Arrowsmith offered to one of the subalterns of the unfortunate 109th.

105th Light Infantry. An enjoyable entertainment was given in the garrison library, Colchester, on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Bell, wife of the commanding officer, taking part.

107th Regiment. Lieut. Hardtman-Berkeley is to be allowed to accompany Governor Cairns, C.M.G., from Queensland to South Australia as his aide-de-camp.

Rifle Brigade. The Brigade is not to be robbed of a step in consequence of the Duke of Connaught's recent introduction. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Stephens, 2nd Batn., is to be promoted to the 1st Batn., vice Col. Manningham-Buller, retired upon half pay, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sotherby, also of the 2nd Batn., being promoted to the majority, and Brevet Major Cragg rejoining the establishment from the adjutancy of the West Kent Militia. We (*Irish Times*) hear that the 1st Batn. will be very shortly moved from the Royal Barracks, Dublin, to the Curragh, to enable the Royal Engineers to proceed with some sanitary works which are considered requisite for the health and comfort of the troops.

2nd West India Regiment. Capt. O'Callaghan, the *Irish Times* says, is not to accompany Sir Arthur Kennedy to Queensland as aide-de-camp, as currently reported.

10th Brigade Depôt. The command will be vacant shortly consequent on the promotion of 'Col. Broadley Harrison. Col. Harrison was appointed in April, 1875, and served previously in the 11th Hussars.

Commissariat Department. "C. de G." writes:—"The officers of the Commissariat and Transport Department are most grateful for your warm and persistent advocacy of their cause. There is one point, however, and a very important one, which requires to be brought prominently forward, and that is, the anomaly of a corps consisting of 250 officers and some 2,000 non-commissioned officers and men being under the actual command of a retired officer, who is not subject to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War himself, and cannot legally exercise any of the powers conferred by that Act and those Articles. Previous to Control the Commissariat Department was presided over by a full-pay commissary-general-in-chief, appointed for five years, and possessing full military authority over every officer and soldier in the department. This officer was part of the establishment, and by the present arrangement the department loses one appointment as commissary-general and a quinquennial step of promotion in each grade."

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

6th Lancashire. Capt. Auchinleck, 53rd Regt., has resigned the adjutancy.

1st Stafford. The vacant company will, it is understood, be filled by the introduction of a Linesman or ex-Linesman.

Aberdeenshire Highlanders. The adjutancy is falling vacant by the retirement of Brevet Major Alexander.

Royal South Wales Borderers. Why should this regiment be inserted in its wrong place in the "Army List?" It should appear among the W's, but it has been put by mistake between the 2nd Somerset and 1st Stafford.

Royal Cork City Artillery. Capt. Hon. B. B. Fitzpatrick has handed in his resignation of his commission.

Royal Carnarvon Rifles. The Auxiliary Forces Circulars just issued contain a notification of the increase some time since sanctioned. Is not this official announcement somewhat late?

Kildare Rifles. Sub-Lieut. de Robeck has qualified for a cadetship in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Louth Rifles. The adjutancy is vacant by the retirement of Capt. French, who was appointed in Nov., 1875.

Royal North Down Rifles. Major Hall has been recommended for promotion to the honorary rank of lieut.-col. Sergt.-Major Pilkington, who joined from the 25th Regt., having completed twenty-two years' service, has retired on a pension. The sergeant-major was entertained at supper in the sergeants' mess-room, Newtownards, on the 26th ult. In proposing the health of the guest of the evening the adjutant, Capt. Hamilton, spoke in high terms of Mr. Pilkington, who, he stated, was in many respects a man superior to the situation he occupied.

The officers commanding the following Militia regiments will be permitted to recommend two lieuts. during the year 1877 for commissions in the Army as second lieuts.:—Regiments of fourteen companies—Northampton and Rutland, Worcester, and 2nd Lancashire. Twelve companies—West Kent, 1st Lancashire, East Kent, Royal Sussex, Notts, 1st Stafford, 1st and 2nd Lanark, and 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Lancashire. Ten companies—1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th West York, 1st Cheshire, West Suffolk, 2nd Surrey, Leicester, 1st, 3rd, and 5th Middlesex, 1st and 2nd Warwick, Shropshire, 2nd and 3rd Stafford, Tyrone Fusiliers, Ayr and Wigtown, St. Helier Battalion, Jersey, and 2nd Guernsey. As the foregoing are entitled to only one nomination according to the normal roster, the second nomination now offered is in anticipation of one to be offered in a future year. In case of refusal the future claim of the regiment so refusing will not be prejudiced, provided the refusal be made known to the Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces by April 1, 1877. The following will be allowed one nomination each, viz.:—Twelve companies—*3rd Lancashire. Ten companies*—Northumberland, 2nd Middlesex, Highland Light Infantry, Antrim Rifles, 2nd Cheshire, Royal London, Hants Infantry, Limerick County, 4th Middlesex, and 6th West York. [*Each of the foregoing regiments having anticipated the nomination to which it would have been entitled on the normal roster for 1877 is offered this extra nomination in anticipation of one for a future year. In the event of a refusal its future claim will not be prejudiced.] Eight companies—1st and 2nd Durham, Berks, North Lincoln, Cumberland, Forfar Artillery, Essex Rifles, Bedford, 1st and 3rd Surrey, 2nd South Devon, Hertford, Monmouth, Cornwall Rangers, 1st Devon, Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry, 2nd Somerset, 1st Derby, North Gloucester, Armagh, Scotch Borderers, Aberdeen, Highland Borderers Light Infantry, Clare, Highland Rifles, King's Own Tower Hamlets, Wexford, Dublin City, North Tipperary, Kerry, Dublin County, Hereford, South Down, North Cork, Edinburgh County, Kilkenny, Renfrew, 1st Jersey, and 1st Guernsey. Seven companies—3rd and 5th Jersey. Six Companies—Haddington Artillery, West Cork Artillery, Norfolk Artillery, Kildare, Galway, Roscommon, Cavan, Louth, Westmeath, Meath, Monaghan, Yorkshire Artillery, 2nd Jersey, 3rd Guernsey, and Jersey Field Artillery. The Westmoreland, North Mayo, and Sligo having been permitted the option of postponing the nominations offered to them in 1876 are placed on the normal roster for 1877.

VOLUNTEERS.

40th Middlesex Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Vincent is inaugurating changes calculated to add materially to the *prestige* of the corps both in the matter of drill and discipline. Among other things, the system of committees is proposed to be modified, a set of revised rules having emanated from the members themselves.

3rd Glamorgan Rifles. Capt. and Adjt. H. J. Berners died at Pau on the 28th ult., aged forty years. The deceased served with the 43rd Light Infantry in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, and was present at Jubbulpore and Puttrai (medal). Also served in the New Zealand war in 1864-65, and was wounded in the action at Te Ranga (mentioned in dispatch, and medal). He entered the Army June 7, 1854; became lieut., April 13, 1855; capt., Feb. 11, 1862; and retiring by sale of his commission, joined the regiment as adjt. March 2, 1868.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

3rd Bengal Cavalry. Capt. G. W. Willock, third squadron officer, has been granted leave from India to England for one year on private affairs.

16th Bengal Cavalry. Major J. Upperton, second in command, acted as an extra aide-de-camp to Lord Lytton, at Delhi, during the Imperial Assemblage.

1st Bengal N.I. Sub-Lieut. A. C. Batten, 34th Foot, being a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed to officiate as second wing subaltern on probation.

2nd Bengal N.I. Sub-Lieut. W. K. Downes, 18th Foot, having entered himself as a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating second wing subaltern on probation.

13th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. Playfair, wing officer, is about to return to India, to resume duty from leave.

23rd Bengal N.I. Subadar-Major Nutha Sing, "Sirdar Bahadoor," did duty as an extra native aide-de-camp to Lord Lytton during the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

29th Bengal N.I. Lieut. C. C. Dyce, wing subaltern, is about to be promoted to the brevet rank of capt.

1st Punjab Cavalry. Major G. C. Bird, second in command, is about to return to duty in India from leave in England.

4th Punjab Cavalry. Major T. O. Underwood, squadron officer, has been granted a six months' extension of leave from India.

6th Punjab Infantry. Lieut.-Col. C. W. Chowne, wing officer, is about to return to India to resume duty from furlough in England.

3rd Madras Light Cavalry. The *Times of India* thus refers to the appearance of the regiment at the Imperial Durbar at Delhi:—"There, too, were the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, which was raised in the year 1785; it was recruited from Hyder Ally's horsemen, and afterwards from those of Tippoo Sultan. It has since continued to be recruited from Arcot and Mysore, and the men have been horse soldiers from father to son during the last century. The regiment was at first under a native commandant, but gradually fell into the European system, with full complement of English officers, until 1865, when the number of British officers was reduced to seven. The regiment took part in most of the early wars, and bears 'Mahidpore' and 'Seringapatam' on its colours. It was also engaged in the Pindaree war in 1868, and in the South Mahratta Country in 1844-45. The uniform is French grey, with facings of pale buff, ornamented for officers with silver lace, for men white worsted lace. The arms are sword, pistol, and carbine. The organization is on the model of a British Cavalry regiment in all respects, except that native officers replace British ones for all places, except the four senior and Staff positions. The natives wear red turbans—the Europeans helmets, with white turbans. The horses are of the Persian, Herat, and Turkoman breeds."

1st Madras N.I. Capt. F. R. B. Byrch, qrmr., has been granted a six months' extension of leave from India.

20th Madras N.I. Speaking of the regiment, which was present at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, the Special Correspondent of the *Times of India* says:—"Turn also to the records of the 20th Madras Native Infantry. This regiment was raised in the year 1775 at Tanjore by Capt. Baggot. The regiment was engaged throughout the wars of Hyder Ally, and was present at the taking of Bangalore under Lord Cornwallis in 1791, and at the assault of Seringapatam in 1799. It served in the Mahratta Country in 1802-3. In 1811 it volunteered for the Mauritius. In 1817 it formed part of the line in the Goomsoor Country, where it continued that and the following year. In 1834 it was present at the taking of Coorg, and in 1844-45 it served in the Southern Mahratta Country campaign; was present at the storming and taking of Samanghur, surrender of Badderghur, storming and capture of Panallghur and Pownghur, &c. Whilst serving under Gen. Sir Eyre Coote in action near Sholinghur on Sept. 7, 1781, the personal standard of Hyder Ally was captured, and the regiment has been allowed to carry it ever since as a third or honorary colour—an extra jemadar is allowed for the purpose."

29th Madras N.I. Col. H. A. Hare, commandant, has arrived home from India on leave.

1st Bombay Cavalry. Major E. G. Jenkins, squadron officer, has arrived home from India on leave.

26th Bombay N.I. Najor J. C. D. Moray, wing officer, has vacated his appointment, and has taken up general duty at Ahmedabad.

INDIA.

The *Times of India* says:—"There was no little indignation amongst military men at the Delhi Assemblage, when the *Gazette* Extraordinary was issued on the evening of Jan. 1, and it was found that not a single honour had been conferred on any representative of the Army. The omission was felt the more, because the Navy, in the person of Admiral Macdonald, received a K.C.S.I., all to itself. The rest of the good things was reserved for a handful of civilians, some of whom, no doubt, deserved remembrance on such an occasion, and a whole swarm of natives of every conceivable class. That the natives of India should receive the lion's share of the honours distributed upon the creation of a new Empire of India, was of course, quite becoming and proper, but surely military men who had done good service to the State in the past, and who may be called upon to shed their blood again in its defence, should not have been wholly overlooked. The non-official Europeans were also passed over, but as they are accustomed to be slighted and ignored, they do not complain; but military men do complain, and very bitterly."

The thirty surviving officers of the siege dined together lately at Delhi. Gens. Norman, Daly, and Roberts spoke. Gen. Brind defended himself with emotion against the charges of cruelty brought against him in Kaye's "History of the Sepoy War."

Several regiments, both at Peshawur and Rawul Pindee, have been warned for approaching field service. Among these the *Civil and Military Gazette* names the 4th Hussars, the 12th Bengal Cavalry, the 4th Batn. Rifle Brigade, the 21st Bengal N.I., and the 5th Goorkhas.

We (*Civil and Military Gazette*) understand that Capt. Champman, D.A.Q.M.G., has returned to Kohat from making a survey of the road to Thull, and Col. Mylne, of the Commissariat Department, has arrived at Kohat within the last few days. The objects with which these officers have visited the frontier station, deputed by Government as they have been for some purpose unknown, have not yet been made public, but circumstances all point to some preparations for an expedition.

Col. G. E. Thomas, Bombay S.C., has been appointed to do general duty at Sattara.

Surg.-Major B. Kendall, Bengal Medical Service, has applied for permission to retire upon the pension of his rank.

An Auxiliary Forces Circular just issued states that "the men belonging to Class 2, section D, of the Army Reserve (enrolled pensioners) in the following districts will be called out for eight days' exercise during the present year:—Aberdeen, Bath, Bristol, Cardiff, Chatham, Coventry, Derby, Dundee, Edinburgh, Gloucester, Leeds, 1st and 2nd Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1st and 2nd Plymouth, 1st and 2nd Portsmouth, Preston, North Stafford, Stirling, Worcester, 1st and 2nd Belfast, Cavan, Clonmel, Ennis, Kilkenny, and Waterford. If arrangements can be made for ball practice two of the eight days will be so employed. All pensioners who appear unfit for further service, or are over fifty-five years of age, will be struck off the strength of the force on March 31.

THE NATIVE ARMY IN INDIA.

The following important Circular, dated "Camp, Delhi, January 1, 1877," was issued on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage :—

The Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council has much gratification in announcing to the Native Armies of India that, with a view to the improvement of the condition of the Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men serving in the Armies of the three Presidencies and the Punjab Frontier Force, the following measures, recommended by the Government of India, have received the sanction of her Majesty's Government :—

I. A grant of 30 rs. will be made to every recruit of Artillery, Infantry, and Sappers and Miners, and to the Madras Cavalry and Governor-General's Body Guard on enlistment, to aid in the provision of the established kit.

II. An annual allowance of 4 rs. will be given to every non-commissioned officer, drummer, and private of Artillery, Infantry, and Sappers, and to the Madras Cavalry and Governor-General's Body Guard, in aid of half-mounting. This will not be given to soldiers of less service than eighteen months.

III. Good-conduct pay at the rate of one, two, and three rupees monthly will be granted in future as follows, viz. :— To the Bengal Cavalry and Punjab Frontier Force, after three, nine, and fifteen years, instead of after six, ten, and fifteen years' service ; and to the Madras Cavalry, to the Artillery of the Bombay Army and Punjab Frontier Force, and to the Infantry and Sappers and Miners of all three Presidencies, after a service of three, nine, and fifteen years, instead of one and two rupees after six and ten years, as at present.

IV. Increased pay will be given to Native commissioned officers at the following rates, which include cantonment batta, viz. :—

		Per Mensem.		
Governor-General's Body-Guard.				
1 Subadar		Rs.180	0	0
1 Jemadar		70	0	0
1 „		60	0	0
Madras Cavalry.				
Subadars, one-half		Rs.150	0	0
„ „		110	0	0
Jemadars, one-half		60	0	0
„ „		50	0	0
Body-Guard of the Governor of Bombay.				
1 Ressaldar		Rs.250	0	0
1 Jemadar		135	0	0
1 „		70	0	0
Bombay Cavalry, each Regiment including the Scinde Horse.				
1 Ressaldar-Major		Rs.300	0	0
1 Ressaldar		250	0	0
1 „		200	0	0
1 „		150	0	0
1 „		135	0	0
1 „		120	0	0
1 Woordie-Major		150	0	0
9 Naib Ressaldars	3	80	0	0
	3	75	0	0
6 Jemadars	3	70	0	0
	3	65	0	0
Artillery.				
Subadars, after six years' service		Rs.100	0	0
„ under six „		80	0	0
Jemadars, after six „		50	0	0
„ under six „		40	0	0
Infantry of the Three Presidencies, and Punjab Frontier Force, and Sappers and Miners.				
Subadars, one-half		Rs.100	0	0
„ „		80	0	0
Jemadars, one half		50	0	0
„ „		40	0	0

In the Bombay Sappers and Miners two subadars and three jemadars will receive the higher rates, and the remaining officers the lower rates of pay. The allowance to all subadar-majors will be increased from 25 rs. to 50 rs. per mensem.

V. Compensation for dearness of provisions, which is now granted to other branches of the Service in the three Presidencies, will be extended to the Bengal Cavalry, including that of the Punjab Frontier Force. The several indulgences thus granted to the Native Armies of India will have effect from the date on which her Majesty's gracious assumption of the style and title of Empress of India is proclaimed to her Majesty's subjects in this empire, viz., from Jan. 1, 1877.

A great deal of doubt, says the *Times*, has been set at rest by an announcement in the *London Gazette*, that Col. F. Chaplin, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, retires upon half pay after serving five years as a regimental lieutenant-colonel. This officer is the first to retire under the new scheme ; but now that the rule has been established there will be a number of other similar changes, and sixteen other regiments will lose their commanding officers during the present year. They are the 1st Life Guards, Col. Bateson ; 2nd Dragoon Guards, Lieut.-Col. Steward ; 5th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Carden ; 9th Foot, Col. Hawes ; 14th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Hawley ; 15th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson ; 20th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Meares ; 22nd Foot, Lieut.-Col. Armstrong ; 67th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Jebb ; 72nd Foot, Lieut.-Col. Beresford ; 79th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Miller, C.B. ; 80th Foot, Col. Smith ; 86th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Jerome ; 103rd Foot, Lieut.-Col. Parsons ; 2nd West India Regt., Lieut.-Col. Webber, C.B.

The *Irish Times* learns that the War Office has again had submitted to it a recommendation to the effect that the Staffs of sub-districts are incomplete whilst deprived of the services of a permanent adjutant, but we regret to say there is as yet no prospect of the want being supplied. The same journal "is glad to learn that the health of Lieut.-Gen. Randal Rumley has improved."

The directors of the London and County Banking Company, in submitting the balance-sheet of the bank for the half-year ended Dec. 31, report that after paying interest to customers and all charges, allowing for rebate, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £105,447 6s. This sum, added to £25,719 2s. 3d. brought forward from the last account, produces a total of £131,166 8s. 3d. They recommend the payment of a dividend of 8 per cent. for the half-year, which will absorb £120,000, leaving a balance of £11,166 8s. 3d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account. The present dividend, added to that paid to June 30, makes 16 per cent. for the year 1876.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The department to which I belong have every reason to thank you for the interest you have always shown in everything connected with the administration of the Army and its efficiency, well knowing that anything coming from the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE carries a weight that cannot be assumed by any other contemporary, and believing that your experience is derived, not from theory alone, but long observation in the field. It would be difficult to imagine the depression under which the Commissariat and Transport Departments at present labour. There is a feeling throughout that their chiefs, their natural protectors, have no sympathy with them, and that those officers who have borne the burthen in all climates, in peace and war, are being set aside whenever an opportunity offers, without hesitation or consideration for past service ; and as to promotion, as laid down in Royal Warrants, it appears hopeless. The Surveyor-General in the early part of the past year was pleased to say that he was willing to receive and take into consideration any personal grievance laid before him in writing by any departmental officer, and the pigeon-holes of the War Office bear witness to the response ; but there it ended, so far as the Surveyor-General or any one else is concerned. The aggrieved officers were told in Parliament last March, when a question was asked by Sir Henry Havelock on the subject of Commissariat grievances and discontent, that a committee was sitting on the *personnel* of the department, and that' until the committee made its report, it was considered inadvisable to give an answer—that is ten months ago ! A new scheme, again propounded ostensibly by Mr. Haliburton, is put forward as the cause of the delay in redressing these grievances, and this scheme is now no secret, although its sittings were held with closed doors, and none admitted or examined upon it save those known beforehand to be favourable to its objects. This gentleman who, it is rumoured, has much ability, was, I find, a very junior officer in the Commissariat Department, and from some infirmity, either sickness or an injury, was reported unfit for general service in the department of which he was a member, and on the formation of Control found a place in the War Office as assistant to the Director of Supplies and Transport at a salary of over double his former pay. His success here is a great credit to his abilities. Mr. Haliburton starts in his report by laying down certain premises, and from these builds a structure less stable, I am of opinion, than even Control. I deny these premises *in toto*, and so does a gentleman of the rank and standing of Mr. Tatum, to whom his report was referred. The report assumes that there is a want of harmony between the Army and Commissariat. Before I go further, hear Sir Charles Trevelyan's evidence on the last committee held at the War Office on Control. In answer to a question whether he would not prefer his own Treasury officials to conduct finance, instead of Commissariat officers, he says—"By availing itself of these officers (*i.e.*, Commissariat) it could obtain officers of proved character and ability, and officers who, belonging to a regular service, had all the motives for good conduct which that implies. The sole consideration to be set against all these objections was, that it is contrary to general principle that the same person should serve two masters. But I had that confidence in the officers of the Commissariat, that I felt sure they would prove an exception to this general rule. One of the peculiar features of the Commissariat is that it is trained to act under many superiors belonging to different branches of the Service—Commissariat, military, Treasury, colonial governors, and so forth." (Question 2650—Chairman, Major-Gen. Sir D. Cameron, K.C.B.—And the Admira'ty ?—Yes, and the Admiralty. And as the Commissariat has always acquitted itself to the satisfaction of all those different superiors, I felt sure that they would also do their duty by their old masters at the Treasury, and so it has turned out.) I leave you, sir, to judge for yourself as to the accuracy of Mr. Haliburton's statements. I admit that there may be some grounds for what Mr. Haliburton says during the five years Control lasted, to which scheme Mr. Haliburton, it is believed, gave a helping hand, and has been one of the very few fortunate gainers, but I deny its existence, either before Control or since it has been abolished, except in so far as any check-keeper of the public purse may become liable. That distinguished portion of the Army, the Royal Engineers, do not come out scathless when they keep watch over the Government expenditure in barracks or buildings, and are not in this respect a whit more popular than the Commissariat. The object Mr. Haliburton has professedly in view is the more harmonious working of the military machine. Mr. Haliburton cannot be serious in the reasons he adduces for the employment of men of the quartermaster class in substitution of the present young officers. The very reason he gives, I think, would prove the contrary. He says they should be "up to" the "thousand and one little methods to which those with whom they have to deal resort in order to 'scamp' the Service to the utmost." These are Mr. Haliburton's words. I confess that I do not understand them, unless he intends his model quartermaster should be trained in the school of dishonest contractors ; this is too dangerous an experiment I should think to try in the British Army. It is opined that Mr. Haliburton, in the first instance, before he proceeds further with his scheme, purposes to get expunged from the Queen's Regulations, Sec. 7, Art. 24, which expressly lays down that these officers were prohibited, and are "not to deal with the quality of supplies, or to have anything to do with the admission of forage into store," also Art 25, applying in the same way to finances. Now, the reason for insertion of these articles into the Queen's Regulations it is not necessary to dwell upon, only that it wasl aid down for good reasons, and that it should be an argument, and a very weighty one, against officering the junior ranks with men of the quartermaster class ; they are most useful in branches where they are unconnected with contractors or supplies. The offence of being young men and from school being brought against the present junior officers I imagine should be a reason, and was a ground for their selection, and I would far prefer them ; they are educated, they are gentlemen, their traditions are those of their class, and they have had no knowledge of or connection with contractors before they entered the Service, and are of the same material which made a Sir John Bissett, a Sir Randolph Routh, a Sir George McLean ; and last, not least, Mr. Haliburton's chief, Sir William Drake, whom, if report speaks true, Mr. Haliburton aspires to succeed. These young gentlemen have learned drill and interior economy with their corps, and are trained to ride. I am afraid *few* of Mr. Haliburton's friends can "cross country." Now for the captains of ten years' service, whom their several regiments may desire to take service in the Commissariat ; they had better consult, first, those who have tried it under Control, and the faith that has been kept with them. I imagine that one-half hour's conversation with those regimental officers who joined Control, would be sufficient to convince them that not much faith can be put in Government covenants. The same War Office pigeon-hole in which their complaints are stowed away could also testify to this. It will not require much argument to convince any one that the training of a regimental captain is not such as to form officers of administration, able at accounts, keen in knowledge of supplies and banking operations, and to be sufficiently so trained as to be able to check the practised junior officers of the department. Mr. Tatum, I think, makes this plain in his paper on Mr. Haliburton's scheme. Mr. Haliburton argues that there is no responsibility connected with finance that a military officer just appointed would not equally well perform as a trained departmental one, the regulations providing for everything connected therewith, and, therefore, exercise of judgment is unnecessary. I think Mr. Haliburton is in error when he makes such a statement in peace time, when everything runs smoothly ; this may be the case, but certainly not in war, or in many other difficult circumstances. Witness West Indies and breaking-up combinations of contractors under Depty. Comy.-Gen. Bowers, New Zealand, and monies sought to be obtained from the Treasury-chest for colonial purposes under Depty. Comy.-Gen. Strickland and Comy.-Gen. Jones, and almost all our colonies where the financial abilities of the Commissariat officers and their regard for the public interest saved thousands upon thousands to their country. These services were and are fully recognized by the Treasury, although not noticed by Mr. Haliburton. Mr. Haliburton's scheme lacks, to my mind, the two essentials without which it cannot hope for success, namely, in the junior ranks, the materials from which he can hope to get men above all inducements of pecuniary gain other than what is legitimate ; and in the senior ranks, that from which can be obtained able administrators, the latter entering the department at a period of life difficult to learn new duties, and foreign to their training, modes of thinking, or habits.

February 1, 1877. COMMISSARY.

SIR,—The announcement in your issue of Saturday last, that in the event of an expeditionary force being sent to the East the post of commissary-general will be betowed on a general officer, has given rise to much unfavourable comment in departmental circles. If the Secretary of State has come to a decision so disparaging to the officers of the Commissariat, the department has great cause for complaint. The only construction that can be placed upon such a proposal is, that in the opinion of the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance (who is responsible for the efficiency of the Department), the establishment cannot furnish an efficient officer for the charge. This, however, is not the case. The records of service, which are better than mere opinion, prove conclusively that there are officers within the department who are quite capable of taking Commissariat charge of an army in the field. The principle of selection, which usually obtains in respect of military command, might fairly, and with benefit to the Service, be adopted in this case. Under the present Administration the officers of the Commissariat are sufficiently weighted with grievances for which they can obtain no redress ; but this last suggestion, if carried out, would be the crowning point of their misfortunes. If the idea has been seriously entertained by the Secretary of State for War, it is to be hoped that he will reconsider it, and thus save an important department of the Army from unmerited humiliation.—I am, &c., JUSTITIA.

Jan. 30, 1877.

SIR,—Before giving vent to the feelings of surprise raised by the little paragraph in your last, announcing (I trust not upon good authority) that in the event of an expedition proceeding on service, an officer from the effective list of generals would be appointed commissary-general, it occurs to me that it may be as well to ask if you can say of which department—the Commissariat and Transport, or Ordnance Store ?—for, as you are doubtless aware, the officers of these two departments—to the confusion of the Service—have the same titles, so that with an army in the field there will in future be two commissary-generals. —Yours, &c., A. C. S.

THE CASE OF H.M.S. REPULSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—May I make bold enough to ask you the favour to give us, through your paper, what information you can with respect to the possibility or probability of H.M.S. Repulse returning to England. After four and a-half years of an extremely unhappy commission, under four admirals and five captains, there does not appear to be any prospect for a man to get free but desertion, which method has already been adopted by about 250, or half the complement. Mr. Ward Hunt, on becoming First Lord of the Admiralty, declared his intention of relieving ships at the expiration of three years. How he has done so the "Navy List" will show ; but the Repulse is the hardest case of all, I think, and I could bring 500 of her complement, out of 517, to say she was the most uncomfortable ship they had ever seen. It will serve no purpose to weary you with grievances, but I assure you that things have gone from bad to worse under the new rulers in the Pacific Ocean, and life is now scarce worth having on that station. By taking some notice of our case you will greatly oblige many besides your obedient servant,

SICK AND WEARY.

The Secretary of State for War, the *Times* states, has written to Mr. Kimber to say that, in regard to the merits of the Plumstead-common case, he leaves with confidence the suit to the decision of the Courts of Judicature, and the Bill to the consideration of Parliament. He declines at the present stage to offer any opinion upon either subject.

Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. A. Spencer died at Dover-street, Piccadilly, on the 18th inst. Col. Spencer, who was a son of the first Baron Churchill, was born in 1804, was lieut.-col. of the 37th Regt. from 1845-49, exchanging in the latter year to the Coldstream Guards, with which he served from 1849 to 1851, when he retired.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following letters have been addressed to us on the above subject:—

Sir,—I have just read an excellent article in your issue of Jan. 27 upon the new system adopted with regard to the Army Medical Department. The great loss which the medical officers have to lament arises from the difficulty they have in getting a servant, who before, as regimental officers, was supplied on reasonable terms from the ranks. Medical officers of the junior ranks had one soldier servant, and those who held field officer's rank had two soldier servants; but, by the present arrangement, this privilege is forbidden, and the generous allowance in money, in lieu of these servants, is one shilling a-day, or £18 5s. a year. It is impossible for any gentleman now to get a man servant, not to say two men servants, for £18 5s. per annum. The mess difficulty is easily arranged. If a regiment makes a bachelor an honorary member of their mess, and he avails himself of this, and uses the mess, he ought, of his own free will, to offer, when he accepts the kind invitation, to contribute to the mess fund a monthly contribution, equal to that paid by other officers of his relative rank, and, besides, request that he may be put upon the same footing as the other dining members of the mess, with respect to paying for his dinners, even when he may happen not to dine. Of course married medical officers so situated would not be likely to use the mess more than other Staff officers do who are made honorary members of the regimental messes in their garrison; but, in the event of these gentlemen being obliged to use the mess, they could not reasonably object to being put, for the time, upon the same footing as the married officers of the corps. If I were in any position of this kind, I would certainly feel much more comfortable under some arrangement of this sort than otherwise.—I am, &c.,

An Old Regimental Medical Officer.

Sir,—The prescient article adorning the first page of your last issue only loses power towards its close, and does, in drawing to its conclusion, more honour to the writer's heart than to his head. "The wonderful silence of the Army medical officers" alluded to I take to be conclusive evidence of their secret satisfaction with the issues of unification, as they have always shown aptitude in ventilating even sentimental grievances—such as slights and paltry details about uniform, &c. The unification is excellent; but will this new ten-year bonus scheme eventually produce any medical men of the right sort to unificate? The truthful bearing of many of the observations in the article quoted entirely depends upon circumstances. Many worthy Army surgeons looked upon the whole mess arrangements as an expense and a vexation. Now they feel nearly as free as their civil brethren. The article goes on to say, "We now come to the disadvantage to regiments of being deprived of their surgeons." Now, all that follows in the article—with the exception, perhaps, of "that the mess will suffer," &c.—is nearly, if not wholly, imaginary and delusive. The increase of expense to those who remain, after the withdrawal of a messmate or two, must be a very trifling affair. Throughout my service, at home and abroad, I have never felt any difficulty about malingerers, whether in my own or when with a strange corps. Then "those who are really ill, suffering from the medical attendant's ignorance of their constitution and general history," is a vague state of matters for a competent and kind-hearted doctor to comprehend. "Officers' wives will naturally be less confidential to a strange doctor," &c., and a very wholesome improvement, too, *verb. sap.*; and this applies with more force to the case of "soldiers' wives." The painful incident at Woolwich only exposed incapacity or inhumanity in the surgeon, not defect in the system. The families of soldiers married without leave need lose nothing if the surgeon in charge is kindly and intelligent. As for the officers regretting the change for the reason that they cannot "informally consult an old friend" is not borne out by my experience; indeed, it has occurred that it was quite the other way, officers applying to me as the newly and temporarily-joined surgeon in preference to their own surgeons, with whom they were either on ill social terms or afraid of the regimental intimacies and tendencies of some men to tattle concerning certain ailments. What earthly reason can an intelligent British or other officer have for hesitating to apply to a comparative strange medical officer for advice? As for "the colonel being deprived of a very useful adviser, whose place cannot be filled by a man who knows nothing, and cares less about the regiment," rather should it be said that the commissioned officer has got rid of a scapegoat, or a stumbling-block, or disagreeable check, or a cantankerous opponent, or an object to bully and insult, and annoy, and generally to dislike, whichever you like to choose for the particular regiment, but seldom, ah! seldom, as his philosoper and friend; the military mind harbours no such sentimental nonsense. Now, he consults, for the good of his regiment, with a man who feels more independence of thought and feeling from his new isolation, away from the heart-burnings, the petty jealousies, and the party feeling of the corps. As for the "knowing and caring" alluded to, I have never been conscious of feeling any particular likes or dislikes for regiments. The unification of the Army Medical Department is a small part of the general progress and development of society and of the age, is quite suited to the times and the occasion, and will, in spite of the sorrowful anticipations of the writer of the article, flourish into even a better phase. Unlike the writer of the article, I think that, on the whole, it will more than answer; it will be crowned with success, if you implement it with a fair supply of good officers.—I am, &c.,

Satis.

Sir,—In your last issue you have a long article relative to the new medical regulations. I have been many years in the Service, and never heard medical officers complain of their regiments, and I fancy most of them are much annoyed at being removed from the society of their brother officers. You also observe, "In future, attached surgeons will be honorary members of the mess, but will pay no subscriptions." Now, I do not see how a man can belong to a mess without paying his subscription (his feelings would not allow him to do so), as he would be putting the regiment to an expense by his so doing. The War Office must recollect that all the mess property belongs to the officers, and not to the Government.—I am, &c.,

A Retired Officer.

Sir,—In your very able article of Jan. 27 you have most impartially weighed the merits and demerits of the medical unification scheme. And to what does it all lead? That the medical officer will be ostracised, and that the mess, discipline, the really ill, the colonel, officers, and the officers' and soldiers' families will suffer. If, then, the regimental unit suffers in every particular, how can the Army as a whole be benefitted? You, in conclusion, express some surprise that "medical officers have been wonderfully silent," forgetting, doubtless, that on the only occasion on which there was an official inquiry into the unification scheme the principal medical officers of districts were excluded, and general officers were expected to express their opinions on a theory of the practical working of which they could have no knowledge whatever. Medical officers raise their voices individually in appeal as each one experiences his personal grievance—whether it be severance from his regiment, the refusal of the privilege of exchange allowed to every other officer in the Army, the sudden disallowance of forage while horse and trappings are still on his hands, the compulsion to accept regimental quarters while he is for unification purposes called a Staff officer, or any other of the many wrongs—but with what effect the widespread discontent of the department only too plainly shows. Yet, surely when it is universally admitted that from the enforcement of an unsound scheme both regiments and the Army, as a whole, will suffer, it behoves, not the medical officers, but the colonels of regiments and the generals of brigades and divisions, to break a silence which has been kept too long, and which, if continued, will hand over the comfort and efficiency of those under their command to the mercy of erring theorists.—I am, &c.,

X.

THE OCCUPATION OF QUETTAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Your journal of the 27th ult. contains a paragraph, in which my name appears, in reference to the occupation of Quettah in Balochistan by a detachment of native troops of the Indian Army, and which leads me to infer that the writer has no personal knowledge of that locality, nor of the political, military, and commercial bearing of the question; and as it is a subject of some present and future national importance, perhaps you will permit me space to place it before your readers from my view, arrived at after a twenty years' study and a personal experience of the country and people of Balochistan, which few, if any other individual has had the advantage of. It may be as well to commence by stating that Quettah is a small fortified town situated in the valley of Shaul in Balochistan, about thirty miles from the north-west entrance of the Bolan Pass, and about ten from the frontier of Affghanistan, at an elevation of 5,600 feet above the sea. It commands the entrance of the Pass as well as the road leading to Khelat, the capital of the country. The Pass itself is about sixty miles in length, and opens at its south-eastern entrance into the province of Cutch Gundava, which entrance is again commanded by the fortified town of Dadur, from which to the British frontier is a distance of about seventy miles. The whole country from Quettah to the British frontier belongs to the Khan of Khelat. The writer of the paragraph I have mentioned, after calling attention to the occupation of Quettah by a detachment of Native Infantry, acknowledges that this occupation finds favour with the neighbouring tribes, and has the effect of keeping the Bolan Pass free for traffic. He then adds that that occupation cannot fail to give umbrage to the Amir of Cabool, and that no military advantages have been secured by it. And he still further adds that the detachment at Quettah is always exposed to be cut off, while, on the other hand, the passage of the Pass could be easily forced in case of war. According to the writer of the above, the only advantage consequent on the presence of the detachment above the Pass is that it finds favour with the neighbouring tribes, and keeps open the traffic of the Pass. This advantage, in my opinion, would almost alone compensate for the disadvantages pointed out by him, did these disadvantages really exist. But, in fact, Quettah has been occupied by a detachment from the Resident at Khelat's escort at the request of the ruler of the country, and to assist the neighbouring tribes by the moral effect caused by its presence in maintaining open the traffic of one of the main roads leading into India from Persia and Afghanistan, and which road has been since 1869 almost entirely closed by constant inter-tribal disputes, while the greatest sufferers have been the Afghan traders, their Amir, Shere Ali, having frequently brought to the notice of the British authorities the injury which the trade of his country sustained by the plundering of the caravans and the stoppage of the Pass. Why, therefore, the Amir should take umbrage at our action I am at a loss to understand. The detachment is not isolated, as, in addition to the small force at Quettah, I have reason to believe that another detachment from the Resident's escort is encamped at or near Dadur, at the southern entrance of the Pass, while the space intervening between Dadur and the British frontier—a dead level of about seventy miles—is patrolled by the 1,500 Cavalry stationed at Jacobabad, the Pass itself being guarded by the chiefs and their followers located in its neighbourhood, who are in British pay, acting as police. Under such arrangements I cannot see any fear of the detachment at Quettah being cut off. From the admirable arrangements which Lord Lytton appears to have made with the Khan and chiefs of Balochistan, when at Delhi, we may hope that a permanent good understanding will for the future be maintained between the Indian Government and the Khelat State, and that in the completion of these arrangements we may see established an entrenched position commanding the northern entrance to the Bolan Pass capable, if necessary, of containing a powerful British army, for offensive or defensive operations, with a well-constructed road leading through the Pass, which offers no engineering difficulties, connected at Dadur with a railroad joining our Indian railway system at Sukkur, on the Indus; by which means the force at Quettah would have the whole resources of India and England to draw upon; in fact, troops could be dispatched from England and arrive in a European climate above the Bolan Pass within a period of six weeks, and from our Mediterranean fortresses in half that time. With such measures once completed we might, I think, contemplate without uneasiness the occupation of Merv, or even of Herat, by Russia. I cannot, therefore, help considering that in occupying Quettah we have, in fact, obtained without bloodshed a most important military advantage, as well as a very great commercial one, and which will obviate the necessity of having at any future time to force the Bolan Pass. We may rest assured that in securing the alliance of a Power possessing so valuable a strategical position as Balochistan holds to British India, Lord Lytton has performed a great service to England, and it is to be hoped that he will now succeed in a still more difficult undertaking, that of placing the Afghan nation in similar political relations with India as Balochistan now holds.—I am, sir, yours &c.,

Henry Green, Major-General.

United Service Club, Jan. 30, 1877.

MILLBANK PRISON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Will you permit me to remind your correspondent, "A Blue Book," that an extract from a medical officer's report is no reply to the statements I have made about Millbank Prison. Acting, apparently, upon the old legal maxim, that "when you have no case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney," he begins by saying, "I did not study the Directors of Convict Prisons reports sufficiently to be accurate;" while he, at the same time, never attempts to prove the inaccuracy of a single statement I made. I asserted Millbank to be the most unhealthy prison of three named. I proved from the Directors' reports between 1854 and 1874 that this was the case. I also mentioned that the worst cases were removed from Millbank to an invalid prison—such as Woking—to die, and that this probably kept the death-rate of Millbank down. The statistical tables connected with convict and military prisons are evidently as open to your correspondent as to myself; and if he wishes to throw doubts on what I have alleged, let him, with my previous letter in his hand, go to the source named, and from that contradict me if he can, and in as "cutting" terms as he chooses to make use of. I may add, in conclusion, that if "A Blue Book" will refer to my paper in *Colburn*, he will find that my "sarcastic thunderbolts" were, in the first instance, flung at the heads of the military authorities for their allowing soldiers to be confined in so unhealthy a prison as Millbank.—I am, &c.,

The Author of the Paper on "Military Prisons" (*Colburn*, Dec., 1876).

Jan. 16, 1877.

The commission of eminent physicians appointed by the Queen to report upon the sanitary defects of the War Office are pursuing their task at no small sacrifice of time and labour. When they have completed their inspection they will have seen every room. Meantime, however, the mere publication of our report has done good. The audit-room has been lightened of a considerable part of its population, and the general character of the sanitary arrangements, which were some months since overlooked by the Board of Works, is again being overhauled. No doubt also this committee will be able to obtain the prior reports of the Army Sanitary Committee on this structure. We have great faith, however, in the common-sense capacity of so eminently clear-headed a physician as Sir William Jenner and in his colleagues to shake themselves quite free from the trammels of minor details, to look at the building as a whole, and consider whether its tortuous, winding, ill-ventilated, ill-adapted structure is not such as to condemn it off-hand. Here is a dangerous building, which may be and has been tinkered into temporary fitness for habitation by repairs and changes here and there. But we wish now specially to urge that, with a site which would sell for nearly half a million sterling, and with buildings so wretchedly unsuited for a public office, it is not true public policy to regard only this drain-pipe or that skylight, or the little details of repair, but broadly to look at the whole complicated nest of ill-ventilated rooms, narrow passages, and winding corridors, and to consider whether this structure should not, in the interests of health, be condemned. To build a War Office suitable for lodging this great public department might cost a million; the present site would sell for perhaps half that sum, especially if the value of Winchester House be added, and England is neither so poor nor so stingy that the balance required could not be had for a work which is at once one of humanity and public credit. That Sir William Jenner and his colleagues can approve of the present offices from a hygienic point of view is not to be anticipated; and we have some confidence that they will so deal with the subject as to effect a permanent and large reform. That small reforms will follow is, of course, inevitable; but we hope for much more.—*Sanitary Record.*

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:—"H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has been sorely troubled of late about a matter of enormous importance to the Army. It is not about retiring pensions, promotion, quarters for married officers, or trifles of that sort, but about the momentous subject of shirt collars! Considering the small modicum of pay officers receive, I imagined that his Royal Highness might have been anxious to save officers the charges of a washerwoman's bill. To a civilian it might appear that as every officer wore a shirt, he also wore a collar; but this is by no means the case. There is a delicate question of privilege involved. There are but two foot regiments, the 43rd and the 53rd Light Infantry, notified as entitled to wear shirt-collars in uniform. Perhaps they won this distinction from some achievement in which shirt collars bore a conspicuous part. I am told that the 7th Hussars assert that they are entitled to the honour, or the inconvenience, also. But the Duke has plainly declared that shirt-collars are not on any account to be worn in uniform by any foot regiments but the 43rd and 53rd. No one can explain why these famous regiments have a distinction so honourable in itself and so beneficial to laundresses."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *National Zeitung* says that the question as to who is to succeed the Grand Duke Nicholas in the chief command of the Russian Army was brought before a Council of Ministers a few days ago—the Czar presiding in person. Field-Marshal Bariatynski has declined on the ground of his advanced age, and Gen. von Todleben cannot be spared from his present department. The correspondent believes the choice to be at present between Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrovitch, Ataman of all the Cossacks, and commandant of the military district of St. Petersburg, and Grand Duke Michael, the younger brother of Grand Duke Nicholas, and at present Governor of the Caucasus. In any case the new commander-in-chief will have the assistance of a staff of eminent and experienced officers, consisting of Gens. Count T. Heyden, von Gueldenstubbe, and Xryshanovski. The last-named is general of Artillery.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the depôt is stationed.]

Corrected up to February 3.

	Year in which the corps last went on or returned from foreign service.	*Foreign Station to or from which it last changed.*
1st Life Guards—St. John's Wood	1816	France
2nd—Windsor	1816	France
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park	1816	France
1st Dragoon Guards—Manchester	1866	Madras
2nd—Cahir	1870	Bombay
3rd—Dublin	1868	Abyssinia
4th—Dundalk	1856	Crimea
5th—Ballincollig	1856	Crimea
6th—York	1861	Bengal
7th—Newbridge	1867	Bengal
1st Dragoons—Norwich	1856	Crimea
2nd—Leeds	1856	Crimea
3rd Hussars—Mhow; Canterbury	1868	Bombay
4th—Rawul Pindee; Canterbury	1867	Bengal
5th Lancers—Aldershot	1874	Bengal
6th Dragoons—Dublin	1867	Bombay
7th Hussars—Edinburgh	1870	Bengal
8th—Aldershot	1864	Bengal
9th Lancers—Sealkote; Canterbury	1875	Bengal
10th Hussars—Muttra; Canterbury	1873	Bengal
11th—Umballa; Canterbury	1866	Bombay
12th Lancers—Secunderabad: Canterbury	1876	Secundrbd.
13th Hussars—Lucknow; Canterbury	1874	Bengal
14th—Bangalore; Canterbury	1876	Bangalore
15th—Meerut; Canterbury	1869	Bombay
16th Lancers—Shorncliffe	1877	Secundrbd.
17th—Aldershot	1865	Madras
18th Hussars—Colchester	1876	Bangalore
19th—Longford	1870	Bengal
20th—Brighton	1872	Bengal
21st—Hounslow	1873	Bengal
Grenadier Guards, 1st bat.—Chelsea	1864	Canada
2nd bat.—Wellington Barracks	1842	Canada
3rd bat.—Chelsea	1856	Crimea
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat.—Well. Bks.	1856	Crimea
2nd bat.—Windsor	1842	Canada
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat.—Shorncliffe	1856	Crimea
2nd bat.—Tower	1864	Canada
1st Foot, 1st bat.—Mullingar; Dunbar	1870	Madras
2nd bat.—Mean Meer; Dunbar	1866	Bombay
2nd Foot, 1st bat.—Ahmednuggur; Guildford	1866	Aden
2nd bat.—Aldershot; Guildford	1866	Bermuda
3rd Foot, 1st bat.—Bengal: Canterbury	1866	Bengal
2nd bat.—Cape of Good Hope; Canterbury	1876	Cape
4th Foot, 1st bat.—Gibraltar; Curragh	1874	Gibraltar
2nd bat.—Curragh	1868	NovaScotia
5th Foot, 1st bat.—Allahabad; Woolwich	1866	Bengal
2nd bat.—Woolwich	1867	Cape
6th Foot, 1st bat.—Roorkee; Dover	1867	Bengal
2nd bat.—Dover	1867	Jamaica
7th Foot, 1st bat.—Dublin; Woolwich	1870	Aden
2nd bat.—Belgaum; Woolwich	1873	Bombay
8th Foot, 1st bat.—Nowshera; Aldershot	1866	Malta
2nd bat.—Aldershot	1868	Malta
9th Foot, 1st bat.—Colchester; Yarmouth	1870	Cape
2nd bat.—Rawul Pindee; Yarmouth	1874	Bengal
10th Foot, 1st bat.—Penang (for England); Warley	1864	Cape
2nd bat.—Dover	1873	Burmah
11th Foot, 1st bat.—Jubbulpore (for England); Exeter	1864	Bengal
2nd bat.—Aldershot; Exeter	1870	Cape
12th Foot, 1st bat.—Umballa; Gravesend	1876	Umballa
2nd bat.—Fort William; Tilbury Fort	1864	Bengal
13th Foot, 1st bat.—Cape of G.H.; Aldershot	1867	Gibraltar
2nd bat.—Aldershot	1867	Mauritius
14th Foot, 1st bat.—Seetapore; Bradford	1867	Malta
2nd bat.—Belfast; Bradford	1870	Melbourne
15th Foot, 1st bat.—Sheffield	1870	Bermuda
2nd bat.—Poona; Sheffield	1875	Bengal
16th Foot, 1st bat.—Gosport Forts	1870	Nova Scotia
2nd bat.—Secunderabad; Gosport Forts	1876	Secunderabad
17th Foot, 1st bat.—Peshawur; Newport, S.W.	1870	Bengal
2nd bat.—Mhow; Newport, S.W.	1876	Poona
18th Foot, 1st bat.—Bareilly; Fermoy	1872	Malta
2nd bat.—Fermoy	1870	Sydney
19th Foot, 1st bat.—Aldershot	1871	Bengal
2nd bat.—Portsmouth; Aldershot	1877	Bengal
20th Foot, 1st bat.—Halifax, N.S.; Aldrsht.	1873	Bermuda
2nd bat.—Aldershot	1872	Mauritius
21st Foot, 1st bat.—Rangoon; Ayr	1869	Bombay
2nd bat.—Portsmouth; Ayr	1873	Madras
22nd Foot, 1st bat.—Fleetwood	1869	N.Brnswk
2nd bat.—Raneekhet; Fleetwood	1873	Bengal
23rd Foot, 1st bat.—Dublin	1869	Bombay
2nd bat.—Gibraltar; Dublin	1874	Gibraltar
24th Foot, 1st bat.—Cape of G. H.; Brecon	1866	Malta
2nd bat.—Dover; Brecon	1873	Madras
25th Foot, 1st bat.—Fyzabad; Shorncliffe	1875	Fyzabad
2nd bat.—Shorncliffe	1876	Aden
26th Foot,—Glasgow; Paisley	1875	Bengal.
27th—Malta; Colchester	1876	Malta
28th—Hong Kong; Bristol	1868	Gibraltar
29th—Chatham	1873	Barbadoes
30th—Chatham; Burnley	1869	Nova Scotia
31st—Portland; Kingston	1876	Gibraltar
32nd—Cape (for England); Devonport	1865	Gibraltar
33rd—Kamptee; Chatham	1876	Kamptee
34th—Ferozepore; Carlisle	1875	Ferozepore
35th—Barbadoes; Chichester	1875	Jamaica
36th—Devonport	1875	Bengal
37th—Gosport	1875	Bengal
38th—Manchester	1872	Bengal
39th—Jhansie; Weymouth	1869	Bengal
40th—Dum Dum; Buttevant	1872	Bengal
41st—Pembroke; Cardiff	1875	Aden.
42nd—Malta; Perth	1874	Malta.
43rd—Bellary; Birr	1872	Madras
44th—Secunderabad; Warley	1871	Madras
45th—Bangalore; Newport, S.W.	1864	Bombay
46th—Bermuda; Devonport	1876	Bermuda
47th—Jersey	1869	Barbadoes
48th—Cannanore; Northampton	1868	Malta
49th—Portsmouth	1875	Bombay
50th—Kinsale; Maidstone	1869	N. S. Wales
51st—Peshawur; Colchester	1872	Bengal
52nd—Plymouth; Oxford	1868	Malta
53rd—Birr	1875	Bermuda
54th—Morar; Cork	1871	Bengal
55th—Aden (for England); Carlisle	1863	Bengal
56th—Kurrachee (for Aden); Warley	1871	Bombay
57th—Ceylon; Woolwich	1873	Ceylon
58th—Aldershot; Northampton	1874	Bengal
59th—Dugshai; Burnley	1867	Ceylon
60th—1st bat.—Portsmouth	1876	NovaScotia
2nd bat.—Meerut; Winchester	1867	Bengal
3rd bat.—Winchester	1857	Madras
4th bat.—Agra	1876	Agra
61st Foot—Aldershot; Bristol	1872	NovaScotia
62nd—Chukrata; Kilkenny	1869	Bengal
63rd—Mean Meer; Ashton	1870	Bengal
64th—Aldershot	1872	Malta
65th—Lucknow; Preston	1871	Bengal
66th—Poona; Portsmouth	1870	Bengal
67th—Madras; Gosport	1872	Burmah
68th—Nusseerabad; Sunderland	1872	Bombay
69th—Gibraltar; Cardiff	1867	Canada
70th—Mooltan Kingston	1871	Bengal
71st—Malta; Fort George	1868	Gibraltar
72nd—Sealkote; Stirling	1871	Bengal
73rd—Subathoo; Hamilton	1866	China
74th—Singapore; Paisley	1868	Gibraltar
75th—Curragh; Weymouth	1875	Natal.
76th—Chatham	1876	Secunderabad
77th—Cork; Woolwich	1870	Bengal
78th—Edinburgh; Fort George	1871	NovaScotia
79th—Fort George; Perth	1871	Bengal
80th—Singapore; Manchester	1872	Singapore
81st—Jullundur; Jersey	1870	Gibraltar
82nd—Buttevant	1870	Aden
83rd—Deesa; Curragh	1867	Gibraltar
84th—Preston	1871	NovaScotia
85th—Lucknow; Oxford	1868	Bengal
86th—Curragh	1875	Cape
87th—Bermuda; Galway	1866	Gibraltar
88th—Athlone; Galway	1870	Bengal
89th—Thyetmyo; Armagh	1870	Madras
90th—Limerick; Hamilton	1869	Madras
91st—Enniskillen; Stirling	1868	Madras
92nd—Seetapore; Aberdeen	1868	Bengal
93rd—Dublin; Aberdeen	1870	Bengal
94th—Newry; Armagh	1868	Bengal
95th—Cork	1870	Bombay
96th—Aldershot; Ashton	1873	Bengal
97th—Halifax, N.S.; Maidstone	1873	Jamaica
98th—Malta; Aldershot	1873	Barbadoes
99th—Kilkenny	1869	Cape
100th—Aldershot	1868	Canada
101st—Malta; Tralee	1874	Malta
102nd—Gibraltar; Naas	1876	Gibraltar
103rd—Kilkenny; Naas	1871	Bengal
104th—Guernsey; Tralee	1871	Bengal
105th—Colchester	1874	Bengal
106th—Chester; Sunderland	1874	Bengal
107th—Parkhurst; Chichester	1875	Secundrbd.
108th—Colchester	1876	Mhow
109th—Dinapore; Aldershot		
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat.—Dublin	1870	Canada
2nd bat.—Gibraltar; Winchester	1874	Gibraltar.
3rd bat.—Shorncliffe	1871	Aden
4th bat.—Peshawur; Winchester	1873	Bengal

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4th ,, ...Portsmouth
5th ,, ...Portsmouth
6th ,, ...Ceylon
7th ,, ...Ceylon
9th ,, ...Penang

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Head Quarters...Devonport
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3rd ,, ...Pembroke Dk.
4th ,, ...Staddon
5th ,, ...Devonport
6th ,, ...Plymouth
7th ,, ...Devonport
8th ,, ...Bull Point

4TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Ahmedabad
A Battery.........Kirkee
B ,, ...Deesa
C ,, ...Belgaum
D ,, ...Hyderabad
E ,, ...Neemuch
F ,, ...Ahmedabad
G ,, ...Nusserabad

5TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters ...St.ThomasMt
1st Battery ......Tonghoo
2nd ,, ...Secunderabad
3rd ,, ...Penang
4th ,, ...St Thomas'Mt.
5th ,, ...Rangoon
6th ,, ...Cannanore
7th ,, ...Tonghoo

6TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Colaba
1st Battery ......Bombay
2nd ,, ...Aden
3rd ,, ...Aden
4th ,, ...Mhow
5th ,, ...Aden
6th ,, ...Bombay
7th ,, ...Rangoon

7TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Halifax, N. S.
1st Battery ......Bermuda
2nd ,, ...Barbadoes
3rd ,, ...Halifax
4th ,, ...Bermuda
5th ,, ...Halifax
6th ,, ...Halifax
7th ......Jamaica

8TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters....Meerut
A Battery ....Jullundur
B ,, ...Meerut
C ,, ...Mooltan
D ,, ...Nowgong
E ,, ...Ferozepore
F ,, ...Meerut
G ,, ...Mean Meer
H ....Peshawur

9TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters ...Kirkee
A Battery ......Secunderabad
B ,, ...Kurrachee
C ,, ...Bangalore
D ,, ...Trinchinopoly
E ,, ...Kirkee
F ,, ...Ahmednuggur
G ,, ...Thyetmyo

10TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Dover
1st Battery ......Dover
2nd ,, ...Shoeburyness
3rd ,, ...Shoeburyness
4th ,, ...Newhaven
5th ,, ...Dover
6th ,, ...Dover
7th ,, ...Dover

11TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Barrackpore
A Battery ....Barrackpore
B ,, ...Barrackpore
C ,, ...Dinapore
D ,, ...Benares
E ,, ...Allahabad
F ,, ...Saugor
G ,, ...Nowgong

12TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Malta
1st Battery ......Malta
2nd ,, ...Malta
3rd ,, ...Malta
4th ,, ...Malta
5th ,, ...Malta
6th ,, ...Malta
7th ,, ...Malta

13TH BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Mean Meer
1st Battery ......Amritsar
2nd ,, ...Mean Meer
3rd ,, ...Attock
4th ,, ...Peshawur
5th ,, ...Ferozepore
6th ,, ...Kyragully
7th ,, ...Calcutta

14TH BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Newbridge
A Battery ....Fermoy
B ,, ...Athlone
C ,, ...Kilkenny
D ,, ...Newbridge
E ,, ...Clonmel
F ,, ...Limerick
G ,, ...Dublin

15TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Jersey
1st Battery ......Alderney
2nd ,, ...Spike Island
3rd ,, ...Limerick
4th ,, ...Jersey
5th ,, ...Guernsey
6th ,, ...Camden Fort
7th ,, ...Weymouth

16TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Nwctl.-on-TD
A Battery ....Newcastle
B ,, ...Hilsea
C ,, ...Newcastle
D ,, ...Weedon
E ,, ...Weedon
F ,, ...Hilsea
G ,, ...Newcastl

17TH BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Gibraltar
1st Battery ......Gibraltar
2nd ,, ...Gibraltar
3rd ,, ...Gibraltar
4th ,, ...Gibraltar
5th ,, ...Gibraltar
6th ,, ...Gibraltar
7th ,, ...Gibraltar

18TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Sheffield
A Battery ....Sheffield
B ,, ...Coventry
C ,, ...Sheffield
D ,, ...Trowbridge
E ,, ...Newport
F ,, ...Birmingham
G ,, ...Leith

19TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Lucknow
A Battery ....Agra
B ,, ...Morar
C ,, ...Bareilly
D ,, ...Fyzabad
E ,, ...Sitapur
F ,, ...Cawnpore
G ,, ...Lucknow

20TH BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Secunderabad
A Battery.........St.Thomas M.
B ,, ...Bellary
C ,, ...St.Thomas M.
D ,, ...Bangalore
E ,, ...Kamptee
F ,, ...Secunderabad
G ,, ...Kamptee

21ST BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Morar
1st Battery ......Morar
2nd ,, ...Gwalior
3rd ,, ...Allahabad
4th ,, ...Lucknow
5th ,, ...Agra
6th ,, ...Delhi
7th ,, ...Jutagh

22ND BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Ceylon
1st Battery ......St. Helena
2nd ,, ...Hong Kong
3rd ,, ...Mauritius
4th ,, ...C of Gd Hope
5th ,, ...Ceylon
6th ,, ...Ceylon
7th ,, ...Penang

23RD BRIGADE—
Head Quarters... Woolwich
1st Battery ......Ft. Brockhrst
2nd ,, ...Sheerness
3rd ,, ...Wlch. & Purflt.
4th ,, ...Golden Hill
5th ,, ...Golden Hill
6th ,, ...Woolwich
7th ,, ...Tilbury Fort

24TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Woolwich
A Battery ....Woolwich
B ,, ...Woolwich
C ,, ...Woolwich
D ,, ...Woolwich
E ,, ...Woolwich
F ,, ...Woolwich
G ,, ...Woolwich

25TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Colchester
A Battery ....Shorncliffe
B ,, ...Colchester
C ,, ...Sheerness
D ,, ...Colchester
E ,, ...Shorncliffe
F ,, ...Bristol
G ,, ...Ipswich

DEPÔT BRIGADES.

1st Division, Sheerness. | 2nd Division, Woolwich.

COAST BRIGADE—Horse Guards, Pall Mall.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop R.E. Train—Aldershot
B Troop—Aldershot
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Shorncliffe
2nd—Chatham
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Chatham (Torpedo)
5th—Aldershot
6th—Fiji
7th—Cape
8th—Gibraltar
9th—Glasgow
10th—Bermuda
11th—Bermuda
12th—Bermuda
13th—Inverness (survey)
14th—Bedford (survey)
15th—Kensington
16th—Reading (survey)
17th—Curragh
18th—Cork Harbour
19th—Edinburgh (survey)
20th—Malta
21st—Malta
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Cork
24th—Portsmouth
25th—Gibraltar
26th—Halifax, N.S.
27th—Aldershot
28th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
29th—Gibraltar
30th—Chatham
31st—Chatham
32nd—Bermuda
33rd—Devonport (Torpedo)
34th—Ipswich (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st WestIndia Regt.—Sierra Leone
2nd—Jamaica
Malta Fencibles—Malta

ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Head-quarters—109, Victoria-street, Westminster.

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE, GIBRALTAR.

The following Circular has been sent to us from Gibraltar:—

The great success which has attended the Soldiers' Institutes already established in the principal garrison towns of the United Kingdom and the frequently expressed desire of many soldiers of this garrison, which numbers upwards of 5,000 men, have led some officers and others to undertake the establishment of a Soldiers' Home in Gibraltar, which, while abounding in all the temptations to vice usually existing in a garrison sea-port town, does not possess a single house unconnected with Societies or Lodges, where the steady soldier can spend his evenings. He is also, from its isolated situation, cut off from those out-door amusements and recreations so essential to the healthy tone of body and mind. There being few English residents here, it becomes necessary to appeal for assistance to those Christians at home possessed of wealth, and while fully aware of the many and deserving claims on the sympathy and support which they must always find around them, it is confidently believed by those undertaking this work and aware of all the circumstances, that there are few similar undertakings of the present day likely to do more good than the establishment here of a Soldiers' Institute. It is estimated that the object in view may be attained at a cost of £4,000. An earnest appeal is therefore made to all who have the interest of the soldier at heart, to help in this most desirable work, by contributing liberally towards the expense of it.

Management.—All property will be vested in Trustees, who will form the Governing Body, without whose approval no fundamental law can be repealed or altered, nor Superintendent appointed or dismissed. A local Committee of Management will be formed, to which the Superintendent will refer and submit accounts. A list of Trustees will be given hereafter.

Provisional Committee.—Col. W. G. Cameron, C.B, 4th Regiment; Col. R. Onslow Farmer, Royal Artillery; the Rev. J, Coventry, Chaplain; Major J. M'D. Elliot, 4th Regiment; Capt. H. S. Clarke, Royal Artillery; Lieut. M. B. Wilbraham Taylor, Rifle Brigade.

The following sums have been received or promised:—Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., £50; Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. J. Lawrence, K.C.B., £5; Major-Gen. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., £5; S. Morley, Esq., M.P., £25; Sir D. Russell, K.C.B., £5; the Bishop of Gibraltar, £5; Dr. J. MacRobin, £4 7s. 6d.; Mrs. Rose, £5; Miss Nightingale, £5; Mrs. Phipps, £2; Lieut.-Col. W. D. Forster, retired R.A., £5; Capt. H. S. Clarke, R.A., £10; J. G. Sheppard, Esq., £10; Dr. Kidd, £1; Mrs. Sittar, 10s.; Mrs. Wortley, £25; Major-Gen. Lake, C.S.I., £2; Major-Gen. Heyland, £1; Lieut. Mackinlay, R.A., £2; E. Dru Drury, Esq., £5 5s.; Anonymous, £20; Mrs. Cottam, £1; Col. Cameron, C.B., £10. Donations may be sent to the Treasurer, M. Wilbraham Taylor, Esq., Rifle Brigade, Gibraltar, or to the credit of the Soldiers' Institute, Gibraltar, at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan and Co., 54, Lombard-street, or at Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie and Co., 1, Pall Mall, East, S.W.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* hears that "Prince Frederick William, the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, is, before commencing his studies at the University of Bonn, to do duty for some time with the 1st Regiment of the Prussian Guards. His brother, Prince Henry, is to go shortly to the Marine Academy at Kiel."

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No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.

Remittances should be made payable to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

SHOEBURYNESS.—Cap dark blue, band white.

KEITH.—Would that we could contradict the statement. Facts are stubborn things.

BOMBARDIER.—Dissatisfied men like yourself are much better out of the Service than in it. We never overlook a case of real hardship.

LLANDUDNO.—There are two sides to every question, and there will be two sides to this. We have adopted a more effectual remedy for the evil, if it exists, than that of publishing your letter.

DETACHED SQUADRON.—We are very glad to hear of the improvement, and you will be pleased to know that a mail programme was issued officially for publication for the information of friends at home. Always ready to act on a hint.

BERMUDA.—Truth must conquer in the long run, and sensational yarns become exposed. The character of the journal to which you allude is fast becoming known in the Service, and is neither worth your powder nor our own. The provincial to which you allude has made the *amende*.

JUNIOR.—It is no use kicking against the pricks. They all do it.

R. H. S. M.—Yes, and sorry indeed are we to hear it. You will see the case alluded to this week.

K. La M.—Next week.

KING'S COUNTY.—Your case has not passed unnoticed. Yes.

ATTACK FORMATION.—Next week.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Herzegovina and the late Uprising.
Every-day Errors of Speech.
Baily's Magazine.
Cornhill Magazine.
Colburn's Magazine.
Fraser's Magazine.
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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877.

With feelings of deep sorrow, not unmingled with a tinge of indignation, have we received, from two sources, extracts from letters containing a harrowing account of the sad loss of life which recently occurred in the Detached Squadron. So heartrending is the picture placed before us that we should hesitate to dwell upon it but for the fact that we take it as a duty we owe to the Service to call for a searching inquiry. The statements we have received are no sensational reports written for publication, but comments penned in a tone of the deepest regret for the loss of a loved shipmate, and intended originally for private perusal. Those who have been placed in possession of these facts have, however, asked us to bring the matter forward, and though the lost cannot be restored, yet the conduct of one high in authority, as represented in these letters is a subject which must not be allowed to pass unchallenged. Some particulars of the drowning at sea of a gallant young officer and two brave seamen in attempting to save the life of a shipmate who had fallen overboard from the Newcastle, have already been given in our columns, but the whole circumstances of the case have not yet appeared. On December 13, when the ship was about 400 miles from Singapore, Mr. Wingfield was engaged heaving the log, the ship going eight knots and the wind right aft. Miles, Captain of the Mizen-top, endeavoured to catch hold of the log-line, and leaned out with one foot on the port; but the half-port, not being hooked, fell down, and he went overboard. Mr. Wingfield jumped after him, and two A.B.'s, named Hesk and Reid, ran aft from the forecastle and also jumped over. The starboard lifebuoy had meanwhile been let go, but the port one could not be used owing to having a canvas cover over the handle. It happened that the watch were engaged on the forecastle at this moment, and thus some delay arose in lowering the boat and heaving to. An accident nearly happened also in lowering the boat, for there was a heavy sea running, and she would have capsized had not the "falls" unrove themselves; but the after-fall remained hooked, and the boat swung round, two men being pulled out of her by the life-lines. She was then towed stern foremost for a time, but finally got away with ten men and a Midshipman. By this time those who were overboard must have been fully a mile astern and dead to windward. The ship was then hove to, and the four men were seen to be some distance from the lifebuoy, which lay flat in the water instead of floating erect. Mr. Wingfield was seen to place round Miles' neck a life-collar which he had carried about with him for some time. At 4 o'clock, an hour after the accident, the cutter was recalled, and as soon as it was hoisted up the Newcastle went away under studding sails. These are the facts, and it is only fair to say that in the letters in which they are contained there is not any shadow of personal feeling against Captain R. G. Douglas, but it is asserted that throughout the ship and squadron there is a most painful impression that either from apathy, want of presence of mind, or absence of resource exhibited by him, these gallant fellows were sacrificed and left to die. Looking at the matter as calmly as circumstances will permit and anxious not to do the least injustice to the side which, we trust, may yet be called to offer some defence, we must admit that everything tends to show that the Captain was unequal to the occasion. Why, we would ask, did he not try to work the vessel up to the life-buoy as soon as the cutter was clear of the ship? The cutter was short-handed, and it is quite possible that the ship would have reached the men before her. But instead of that the ship was allowed to drift some three miles to leeward, no effort being made to keep close to the cutter in case of accident. When Hesk and Reid were last seen they were within a hundred yards of the life-buoy. They were both strong swimmers, as also was poor young Wingfield, and Miles had a life-collar round his neck. The temperature of the water was above 80 degrees, and it is therefore only too probable that they reached the buoy or managed to keep afloat for a long time. This is the most harrowing part of the deplorable occurrence, and we dare not dwell upon it for the sake of those who have to mourn the loss of such brave fellows. In one short hour after Miles fell overboard the cutter was recalled, and seeing the rate at which the ship was going through the water at that time and the delay that arose in lowering the boat, it is generally believed that she could not have reached the men within an hour's pull dead to windward, and she neither sighted the life-buoy or men before she was recalled. We feel it our duty to state for the honour of the Service and Commander Dacres, that he begged the Captain to beat up to the spot where the men were likely to be still battling for life, but with feelings akin to shame and sorrow we have to state that the Captain declined to do so, while officers and men seem to have felt that their shipmates were being deserted and left to die. By his former acts of gallantry young Wingfield had won the admiration of the ship's company, and Hesk had already been awarded one if not two medals for saving life at sea. And thus they perished! Admiral Lambert called upon Captain Douglas to report upon the accident, and it was thought that an inquiry would be ordered, but no such step has been taken, and we now place the matter before the Admiralty in such a form as would probably not reach them officially. Their Lordships are, in all likelihood, not aware that there was no sentry over the lifebuoys; that only one was let go, and that was so much out of order that it would not float upright; that the handle of the other buoy was covered up with a piece of canvas for keeping the paint work clean, and that it could not be got at until too late; that the officer in charge of the boat had no compass course given him (being only told to pull in "that direction"), and was not assisted by any signals from the ship; and that the cutter's recall was hoisted before she reached the scene of the catastrophe. It will be readily understood that we should not have written in this strain had we not the best authority for the statements here made, and were fully alive to the feeling existing in the ship and squadron, a feeling which will be shared by the whole Service. When officers and men risk their lives for the sake of their shipmates, they have always felt that, though they may be drowned in the attempt, the utmost will be done to save them. But in this case it almost seems that four lives were thought of less importance than regaining station. In one hour from the time of the accident the cutter was recalled, and we sincerely trust that the cause of this unseemly haste may be fully inquired into. Well can we understand an old officer who has sons in the Service writing to us on the subject, and designating this as nothing short of being "cruelly deserted."

The Military Secretary will hold a leveé on Tuesday next.

The commanding officers of metropolitan Volunteer corps are trying to get up an Easter Review again this year. We wish them every success; for though the amount of tactical instruction imparted on these occasions is small, the mere assembly and march past of several regiments do good. In the first place, it gratifies the members of the corps and their friends; in the second place, it gives regiments an opportunity of comparing themselves with other corps, and of discovering defects. Finally, a battalion which can march past well has already mastered an important part of drill.

Brevet Major Alexander, 93rd Highlanders, at present serving as Adjutant of the Aberdeenshire Militia, is about to retire from the Service, with a view to becoming a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Turkish Cavalry.

The narrow escape from a painful death of McConnon, the Chelsea murderer, ought to suggest to the authorities the necessity of taking some steps to prevent the sale of poisonous liquors in the neighbourhood of barracks. A large number of public-houses at present sell drink which does not simply intoxicate, but produces a sort of madness. McConnon certainly was more mad than drunk when he committed the crime for which he was sentenced to be hanged, and the greater violence observable in drunken men of the lower classes than in those of a superior station is, we are convinced, partly, at all events, to be attributed to the adulteration of liquor. Another point demanding the immediate attention of the Horse Guards is the neglect of the spirit of the Queen's regulations on the subject of drunken prisoners. There surely must be something wrong in a regimental system when one prisoner can kick another prisoner to death without any one being aware of the fact till too late.

The friends of Major-General Arthur Shirley will regret to learn of that officer's death, which has occurred most unexpectedly at Gothic Cottage, East Birghall, near Colchester. General Shirley served in Canada with the 7th Hussars from 1838 to 1842, and was actively employed during the rebellion of 1838-39 on the frontier. In March, 1855, he was appointed to the command of the Cavalry Division of the Turkish contingent, with local rank of Major-General, and held this command until the end of the Russian war. He was present at Eupatoria with Omar Pacha in May, 1855; in January, 1856, was sent to Schumla to inspect the Bashi-Bazouks, and was charged with the reorganization of that force—received the 2nd Class of the Medjidie and Turkish medal. He entered the Army Aug. 31, 1830; became Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1833; Captain, July 15, 1836; Major, Aug. 28, 1846; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 16, 1847; Colonel, Nov. 28, 1854; and Major-General, March 7, 1862. General Shirley's death causes no promotion, as he retired ten years ago from the Army.

Sir Henry Green, whose letter as to the occupation of Quettah we publish this week, is a well-known and able Progresista in his views of foreign policy. We shall not now enter on a discussion of so large a question; but we may observe that a good deal remains to be done, on Major-General Green's own showing, before a force at Quettah can be considered secure in the rear and with communications well established.

Colonel Gordon—alarmed, probably, by the violence of his admirers, who wished the authorities to lay hands on him and pack him off "bag and baggage," *nolens volens*, to govern Bulgaria and regenerate Turkey—has fled from England! He left this week for Paris *en route* for Egypt, probably as the Khedive is very anxious to finish the occupation and settlement of the Lake districts.

In "A. C. G.'s" letter attention is directed to the similarity in the titles of officers of the Commissariat and the Ordnance Store Departments. Its inconveniences have been pointed out by General officers in England and Ireland, particularly after the mobilization of the Army Corps last year. To have two sets of officers with the same titles performing entirely distinct and independent duties is an admirable arrangement for creating confusion. In olden days the Service knew the duties pertaining to a Commissary-General, and those of an Ordnance Storekeeper were equally well understood. Why puzzle everyone now by giving the Ordnance Department Commissariat titles? We are not aware that this is especially a grievance of the Commissariat, but presume that it is of both the departments, as of the other branches of the Service who have dealings with them. As though the object was to make it as little as possible apparent that the departments are distinct, the alterations in uniform for officers and men have been the most minute.

The War Office has been induced, as we lately suggested that it was probable it would be, to take a lenient view of the case of the Commissariat officer who got himself into trouble a short time back in the Western District. A lengthened term of honourable service prompted this leniency, the officer having been granted his commission in recognition of special zeal evinced as a non-commissioned officer. It has, however, been considered expedient to withdraw the officer from his late station, and to make an alteration in the nature of his duties.

The Inspectorship of Warlike Stores at Bermuda, vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant J. P. Cundill to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, has been given to Lieutenant F. W. Radcliff, Royal Artillery, who joined the Service July 23, 1870.

Major-General Hon. L. Smyth, C.B., whose name we mentioned in connection with one of the commands about to fall vacant, is expected to be appointed to the Cork District, as it is now pretty certain that Major-General Sir Richard Kelly will be transferred to Colchester, as we lately intimated he had expressed a wish to be.

Lieutenant H. Pilkington, Royal Engineers, who has lately obtained the final certificate at the Staff College, is leaving England for India without waiting to undergo the term of attachment prescribed by Staff College Regulations, in order to join the Staff of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. Lieutenant Pilkington was on Sir Charles Staveley's Staff at Devonport previous to entering the Staff College.

By the retirement, gazetted on Tuesday, of Colonel Manningham-Buller, Lieutenant-Colonel H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught falls into command of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to which he was gazetted in September last. Regimental promotion will not be interfered with, as Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens is to be gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel in succession to Colonel Buller, and will be appointed to the 1st Battalion.

Promotion in the new Line regiments is not very equal, and steps taken with a view of arranging matters more fairly would meet with satisfaction. In the 101st the senior Lieutenants have seven, five, six and a-half, four, three and a-half, and three years' service respectively; whereas in the 109th they have seventeen and a-half, fifteen, fifteen, fifteen, fifteen and a-half, and fifteen and a-half respectively. The subalterns of the 101st could not complain were they to be required to spare a company or two for their less fortunate brethren in arms of the 109th.

There is no idea of subjecting the mobilization Scheme to any further trial—for the present, at any-rate. It was given out recently that two more Army Corps were to be mobilized for exercise. Yet the Estimates to be submitted to Parliament in a fortnight's time foreshadow no such concentration of forces. There will be summer drills on a large scale at Aldershot; but, as regards these no definite information can be given. The reports as to the troops which will take part are simply guesswork, for even in the Quartermaster-General's Department great uncertainty prevails, and the publication of details only disturbs regiments, and disturbs them, in very many instances, most unnecessarily.

Representations have reached the War Office as to the insufficiency of the Staff of the Cork District—the most extensive in Ireland—and suggesting the importance of further assistance being furnished.

Major-General R. Y. Shipley, C.B., who is most popular at Aldershot, is named for transfer to the command of a district in the United Kingdom, but it is doubted whether provision will be made for him in April next. It is thought that he may be offered the South-Eastern District when Major-General Parke vacates in the autumn. On this point, however, nothing will be settled for a long time yet.

Major-General Sir Edwin B. Johnson, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, will leave England on Thursday next for India, *en route* to take up duty as Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General, his brother, Colonel C. C. Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps, leaving at the same time, to resume duty as Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army, from European furlough.

REVIEWS.

British Seamen. By Thomas Brassey, M.P. (Longmans, London.)

In a modest preface to this work Mr. Brassey submits to the reader that it is simply the result of much study of Blue-books, Parliamentary returns, and reports of commissions, and that little or no originality can be claimed for the opinions or suggestions he sets forth; but we find frequently suggestions bearing on their face not only originality, but much ability as well. Mr. Brassey, at some length, discusses the vexed question as to the deterioration of the British merchant seaman, and gives as his opinion that they are at the present time much as they always have been, and in this verdict we concur. It is doubtless true that the increased employment of steam exercises no little effect in rendering the sailor less experienced and handy in actual seamanship; yet, for all that, when the emergency arises the sailor is equal to it, just as of yore. It is evident that Mr. Brassey, in his love for sea-life and everything connected with it, would have us believe the sailor to be more like the picked men of his own yacht than the ordinary "Jack" of Liverpool. He likes sailors, and to employ a vulgarism he "sticks up" for them. He devotes a good deal of space to the training-ships and to plans for training seamen; and, according to his account, the dietary on board some of the training-ships must be most insufficient, more especially when it is taken into consideration that the boys rescued from crime and poverty are, as a rule, sickly and weak, their puny frames clearly denoting that a liberal diet would prove, in the end, to be a great economy. The most interesting portion of the whole book we consider to be that which is devoted to the advance-note system. Not long ago we referred, whilst reviewing another work, to the disastrous results the custom brings about, and we cordially concur with what his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh stated in a speech some four years ago at Liverpool, that "so long as the system of crimping and advance-notes existed they would have no certainty as to how many ships might be lost before they had gone their first day's voyage." The advance-note can be of benefit merely to the crimp; but the shipowners well know that it secures the sailor joining his ship, and that the crimp or discounter can be left to see to this. Therefore shipowners are to a measure interested in the continuance of the disgraceful system. The allotment-note, by which the wives or relations of the sailor benefit, works well and most beneficially. Almost invariably the advance-note either finds its way into the ever-yawning pocket of the crimp, or else affords the sailor the means of indulging in a final debauch. Want of space prevents us going further into the matter, and we must refer our readers to the book itself, promising that, although it contains certainly no lack of extracts from Blue-books and other official documents, that the reader will not find it dry reading, but, on the contrary, full of interest, and we consider that Mr. Brassey, by his unwearied perseverance in studying shelves upon shelves of books and papers, has earned not only the thanks of the sailor, whose earnest advocate he undoubtedly is, but of everyone who takes an interest in our Mercantile Marine. The book is skillfully compiled and well written throughout. It contains evidence of much painstaking enquiry and research.

MAGAZINES.

Baily has a short paper on the new laws of racing by "Amphion," and consequently, as a matter of course, well worth reading. The remaining articles are of the usual standard. We are amused to observe a review in the magazine of the late Major Leveson's work of fiction, entitled "Sport in Many Lands," for a work of *fiction* it undoubtedly is. The simple manner in which the reviewer gives the "Old Shekarry's" account of his own marvellous presence of mind and courage in destroying a "man-eater," and supplementing the thrilling narrative by observing, "It would be hard *to beat* this instance of mingled daring and coolness," is delightful; for it is an unintentional sarcasm, and, therefore, all the more exquisite. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum;* but we must say that Major Leveson's book reminds us of the old story of the man who declared he had "stuck" ninety-nine pigs in India in an incredibly short space of time; at which statement one of the astonished audience remarked that he might as well have made it a hundred. To which replied the pig-sticker, indignantly, "Sir, do you think that I would peril the salvation of my immortal soul by telling a lie for the sake of *a pig?*"

The directors of the Provident Life Office report that the past year has been one of increased prosperity. The number of new policies issued was 1,006 for assurances amounting to £451.650, producing in annual premiums the sum of £14,557 8s. 10d. Compared with the previous year the result is an increase of 185 new policies, £42,970 in the amount assured, and £1,395 in the new annual premiums. The proposals declined were 80, for assurances amounting to £52,800. The annual income has been increased to £252,614 1s. 1d. Owing chiefly to the comparatively small amount paid for claims, and to the largely augmented annual income, the accumulated funds have been increased by the sum of £117,802 19s. 8d., an amount of increase unprecedented in any one year since the foundation of the office.

The Navy.

APPOINTMENTS.

Admiral—Sir H. J. Codrington, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Fleet, vice Sir F. Moresby, deceased.

Captain—A. H. Hoskins, to be Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, vice Stirling, promoted.

Commander—H. F. Campbell, to the Flora, vice Mitchell, whose period of service has expired.

Lieutenants—E. Rooke, to the Devastation; C. V. Smith, to the Fawn; D. Hamond-Graeme, to the Bullfinch; C. B. P. Hume, to the Philomel; and M. H. W. Laborde, to the Seagull; A. W. Moore, to the Valiant.

Navigating-Lieutenants—J. Partridge, to the Asia, additional for service in the Inconstant.

Alacrity, 1, schooner, Lieut.-Com. W. W. Moore, arrived at Sydney on Dec. 10 from Kandavu, &c. She was refitting on Dec. 15.

Alexandra, 12, armour-plated, Capt. R. O'B. Fitzroy, flagship of Vice-Admiral Hornby, was officially inspected at Chatham on Thursday. In consequence of orders received from the Admiralty, the undocking of the ship has been postponed for a short time longer. The Alexandra was to have sailed from Chatham for the Mediterranean to-day, but she will not now leave for a week or ten days. A number of the hands are employed on board all night to complete the torpedo fittings.

Amethyst, 14, corvette, Capt. A. J. Chatfield, was expected at Valparaiso at the beginning of January.

Antelope, 2, iron vessel, Lieut.-Com. J. C. Burnell, has left Constantinople for Italy to convey thither the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Elliot, who proceeds to England. The Antelope will then go on to Malta to refit. She arrived at Brindisi on the 1st inst.

Assistance, 2, troopship, Capt. F. M. Prattent, appointed to sail from Portsmouth on Thursday with supernumeraries for the Channel Squadron, has been found defective in her boilers. Their condition was made the subject of an inquiry on board on Saturday last by Capt. Waddilove, of the Steam Reserve, and a number of naval and dockyard engineers. It appears that when the ship heels over at sea the ends of the plates adjoining the combustion chambers are left dry by the water, whereby the shell becomes blistered by the furnaces. The tubes are also believed to be in a bad condition.

Barracouta, 5, sloop, Capt. C. E. Stevens, left Ascension on Jan. 3 for Sierra Leone, Madeira, Gibraltar, and England, with invalids and time-expired men, &c.

Beagle, 1, schooner, Lieut.-Com. C. Caffin, was at Kandavu on Nov. 28, and would convey H.B.M.'s consul to Samoa, if necessary.

Bellerophon, 15, armour-plated, Capt. F. T. Thomson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. C. Cooper Key, was at Antigua on Jan. 12, having left Bermuda on Jan. 4, with the Eclipse, Dryad, and Zephyr in company.

Cockatrice, 1, gunboat, Com. A. J. Musgrave, arrived at Malta from Smyrna on the 16th ult., and was in the dockyard creek refitting on the 23rd.

Conflict, 1, schooner, Lieut.-Com. W. M. Carey, was to leave Auckland on Nov. 28 for Havannah Harbour, and would return to Sydney about the end of December.

Contest, 4, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. W. Allen, was at Whydah on Jan. 21.

Crocodile, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. P. R. Sharpe, arrived at Bombay on Jan. 31.

Cruiser, 4, sloop, Com. J. Hext, left Malta on Jan. 22 for Syracuse, Corfu, and the Piræus.

Daring, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. J. G. Hanmer, was at Panama as senior officer on Dec. 16.

Decoy, 4, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Hayes, left Jamaica on Dec. 28 for Devonport, calling at Bermuda; she arrived there on Jan. 10, and would leave in about four days.

Devastation, 4, turret-ship, Capt. F. W. Richards, arrived at Corfu on Jan. 21, from Malta, and remains.

Dido, 12, corvette, was, on Saturday last, placed under the shears at Portsmouth to have her boilers lifted. She will be brought forward for commission.

Dromedary, transport ship, which was recently rather seriously damaged on her voyage from Portsmouth to Chatham, through a large steamer coming into collision with her, is now undergoing repairs at Chatham Dockyard.

Dryad, 9, sloop, Com. R. D. King, was at Antigua on Jan. 12.

Eclipse, 12, corvette, Capt. J. E. Erskine, was at Antigua on Jan. 12.

Encounter, 14, corvette, Capt. R. Bradshaw, was at Antigua on Jan. 12.

Euryalus, 16, iron corvette, cased with wood, 3,932 tons, 5,250 horse-power, was launched from Chatham Dockyard on Wednesday with great success. Her principal dimensions are —Length between perpendiculars, 280ft.; extreme breadth, 45ft.; depth in hold, 15ft. 7in. She was commenced in 1873, and has, therefore, been upwards of three years in building. The dockyard gates were thrown open to the public about half-past 12, and shortly afterwards some 4,000 or 5,000 spectators had assembled, the principal visitors being accommodated on stands at the head of the building slip. Among the officers present at the ceremony were Vice-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet; Vice-Admiral Chads, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore; Rear-Admiral C. Fellowes, C.B., Superintendent of the Dockyard; Rear-Admiral W. H. Stewart, C.B., Controller of the Navy; Rear-Admiral Boys, Director of Naval Ordnance; Rear-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, K.C.B.; Major-Gen. Erskine, Commandant of the Chatham District; Col. Stokes, C.B., Commandant of the School of Military Engineering; Col.-Comdt. Fellowes, R.M., and many other distinguished officers of the Army and Navy. The band of the Royal Marines was present. Shortly before half-past 1 o'clock the Rev. J. W. L. Bampfield, M.A., chaplain of the dockyard, read the usual prayers prepared for such occasions. Shortly afterwards everything was ready, the arrangements being under the direction of Mr. R. P. Saunders, the Chief Constructor of the dockyard, and his assistants. Admiral Fellowes, C.B., then conducted the wife of Rear-Admiral Stewart to "christen" the vessel. This was done by pushing the handle of a lever from her. A heavy weight fell and knocked away the last dog-shore, and the huge vessel was then free. Without the slightest hitch, and without having recourse to the hydraulics which had been prepared, the vessel left the slip in splendid style. Admiral Fellowes called for three cheers, and round after round was given, the band playing the National Anthem and "Rule Britannia." The vessel was afterwards moored in the stream and the large concourse of spectators dispersed, the whole of the dockyard men being granted a holiday for the remainder of the day. In the afternoon Admiral Fellowes entertained a large party at Government House, his official residence in the dockyard. The Euryalus will be immediately got ready for sea.

Excellent, 13, Capt. F. A. Herbert, gunnery-ship, at Portsmouth, has for many years past failed to keep pace with the progress of naval ordnance, and there is now every probability that this great defect will be shortly remedied. As the introduction of big guns into the Excellent would probably shake the old three-decker to pieces, the Lord Clyde, an armour-plated ship of 7,842 tons displacement, which was towed round from Devonport to Portsmouth some months ago, is now undergoing a survey, and will be attached to the Excellent as an additional drill-ship. She will be fitted with one 25-ton gun, of the same calibre as those on board the Monarch and the Devastation, and a couple of 18-ton guns, such as are carried by the Hercules and the Sultan.

Fawn, 4, sloop, Com. W. J. L. Wharton, was, on Jan. 8, surveying in the Red Sea.

Flying Fish, 4, composite sloop, Com. H. F. Crohan, was at Tamatave on Nov. 23.

Helicon, 2, despatch-vessel, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were to have left Malta on the evening of the 23rd ult. by this vessel, for the Piræus, where the Duke will join his ship, the Sultan, but, owing to a strong contrary wind and a rough sea, their departure was postponed.

Hercules, 14, armour-plated, Capt. N. Bowden-Smith, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. Drummond, K.C.B. On the 8th ult. the officers of this vessel (including Messrs. W. Braddon, P. Elliot, J. Brent, Lang, A. Grant, C. Wilson, Cowper, and Wilkinson) gave a theatrical performance at Smyrna, which was witnessed by many people from the shore, and was a great success. *Keep your Temper*, *Rough Diamond*, and *French Exhibition*, were the pieces performed.

Jumna, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. J. D'Arcy, left Portsmouth on the 26th ult. for Bombay, with troops.

Lapwing, 3, gunvessel, Com. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart. The correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes from Chefoo under date Dec. 9:—"On Nov. 20, Mr. Detring, the Commissioner of Customs, offered the services of the Harbour Master, Mr W. C. Howard, who had suggested to him a feasible plan for floating her. Mr. Howard was invited to proceed to the wreck, and arrived there on Nov. 21, and said she could be floated for about $2,000. Mr. Howard's plan was merely to make a breakwater around her by means of 10,000 or more bags of sand. This would preserve her against the heavy seas running in a gale from the north-east, and she could be floated off either at the next spring tide, or, at latest, on one of the high tides in March. Mr. Howard went at once to Chefoo, purchased bags, and returned to the stranded vessel to begin operations. Five hundred coolies were employed in filling the bags with sand and making the breakwater. A trench was dug around the vessel, and three anchors were placed, awaiting a high tide. It is reported the coolies did not work well in the water, and that the trench was chiefly dug out by the men of the Charybdis. On Nov. 28 a gale blew from the N.E., and was so severe that the vessel was driven higher on shore. The breakwater at this time was only half completed, but it was the opinion of all the officers who were present that had it not been for the breakwater the vessel must have been totally destroyed. The trench was completed and everything made ready to float the vessel at the first high tide. At twelve o'clock on the night of Dec. 4 the Lapwing floated, and the following morning was towed to a safe anchorage. She is in good condition, and is now being rigged to proceed shortly to Shanghai, in company with the Charybdis and Frolic. The cost of floating her does not exceed $2,100."

Liberty, 8, sloop, Lieut.-Com. C. Johnstone, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on the 27th ult.

Lightning, torpedo-boat. A notable addition to the fleet has been made by the launch this week of the torpedo-vessel Lightning, the first of the kind built for our Government. She is built on Thorneycroft's lines of steel plates on steel frames. Her length is eighty-one feet, and her estimated draught nineteen inches forward and four feet three inches aft. Steel has been freely used in her engines, which weigh under ten tons, and will develop three hundred horse-power, eighteen knots on the measured mile having been guaranteed. The deck, which is of steel covered with thick canvas, is nearly flush, and has a bullet-proof conning-tower forward and officers' cabin aft rising two feet above it. The boiler-room is distinct from the engines, and air is supplied to it by a fan. The Lightning has a yacht-like appearance, and her crew will number only two officers and about half-a-dozen men.

Lynx, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. F. M. Ommanney, was on the East Coast of Africa on Jan. 8.

Malabar, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. E. Kelly, left Suez on the morning of the 29th ult. for Bombay.

Martin, 10, sloop, Lieut.-Com. E. Hicks, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on the 29th ult.

Myrmidon, 4, gunvessel, Com. the Hon. R. Hare, would leave Valparaiso with the Repulse on Dec. 16 for Coquimbo.

Nymphe, 9, sloop, Com. S. P. Townsend, having landed the Governor of Fiji at Levuka on Nov. 27, arrived at Sydney on Dec. 13, all well.

Opal, 14, corvette, Capt. F. C. Robinson, was taken into the floating dock at Santiago on Dec. 14. Her machinery and engines were in a defective condition, the engines, it is stated, not having worked satisfactorily from the time the vessel left England. On being placed in dock it was discovered that her forefoot had been broken off from havin been aground in Smith's Channel, while several sheets copper were torn off the starboard side. One of the seam of the Opal named Sargeant had been accidentally killed board by the falling of the lower boom.

Pearl, 17, corvette, Com. Hoskins, was at Sydney up Dec. 15.

Pert, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. H. C. Aitchi was at Nassau on Jan. 9.

Philomel, 3, gunvessel, Com. Henry H. Boys, was at Z bar on Dec. 1; she had been cruising between Pemba Brava, and had surveyed the harbour of Mombaza.

Pioneer, 6, composite-vessel, Lieut.-Com. E. Hotham, was at Appi on the 21st ult. She was ordered to Monrovia to await arrival of the Spiteful.

Plover, 3, gunvessel, Com. H. B. Stewart, was visiting the ports on the north side of Jamaica on Jan. 9.

Raleigh, 22, frigate, Capt. G. Tryon, C.B. On the 8th ult. Nav.-Lieut. H. Husbands, of late this ship, was tried by court-martial on board the Hercules at Vourla, for drunkenness on board at sea. Capt. Bowden-Smith was president. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and, in consideration of previous excellent character, was only sentenced to lose one year's seniority and to be dismissed his ship.

Rapid, 3, sloop, Com. A. A. F. FitzGeorge, has proceeded to Constantinople to replace the Antelope.

Renard, 1, schooner, Lieut.-Com. H. J. Pugh, left Sydney on Dec. 11 for Auckland.

Repulse, 12, armour-plated, Capt. F. W. Wilson, flagship of Rear-Admiral de Horsey, at Valparaiso on Dec. 16, would sail that day for Coquimbo. She will refit previous to leaving for England. The health of the officers and crew of the squadron was very good.

Rifleman, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. F. S. Clayton, was at Boshire on Dec. 13.

Rupert, 4, iron-clad ram, Capt. W. J. Grubbe, C.B., on the 18th ult. proceeded outside Malta for trial of her engines, which, having proved satisfactory, she sailed on the 20th for the Piræus.

Salamis, 2, despatch-vessel, Com. F. W. Egerton, left Portsmouth on the afternoon of the 1st inst. for Plymouth and Lisbon.

Sapphire, 14, corvette, Capt. E. H. Murray, was to leave Wellington for Auckland on Dec. 12, and would remain there.

Sappho, 4, composite-sloop, Com. Noel N. S. Digby, arrived at Port Arthur on Dec. 13 with the Governor of Tasmania, and was to leave next day for Launceston.

Seaflower, 8, brig, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Eyre, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on the 28th ult.

Seagull, 3, gunvessel, Com. F. W. Heron, was taken into Devonport Harbour on Wednesday, that another attempt might be made to improve the ventilation of her engine-room and stoke-hole. The air-screens of the stoke-hole are to be replaced in their original position, the alterations made under the officer sent down from the Admiralty not having had the desired effect. The order directed the alterations to be completed within forty-eight hours, that the ship might leave for the West Coast of Africa.

Serapis, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. G. D. Davidson, was docked at Portsmouth on Saturday last for examination on her return from Bombay. The results of the first thorough test of the new protective and anti-fouling cement, the invention of Major Crease, R.M.A., were then observed, and the appearance of the hull was satisfactory on the whole. There was a long band of grass on both sides along the water line, but of short and slight growth, and which disappeared altogether long before the bilge was reached. The exfoliation had been so great that the iron of the hull was exposed in several places, but the composition had so effectually performed its work that there was no trace of rust visible.

Shah, 26, screw-frigate, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford. Early on the 19th ult. the Shah went out of Gibraltar for exercise. In addition to the ordinary firing at targets, firing the broadsides by electricity formed part of the programme, and some splendid practice was made in this way, and also by a Gatling gun placed in position in the main top. Capt. J. D. M'Crea, senior naval officer, was on board for the day's trip. The Shah arrived at Madeira at noon on the 28th ult. all well, and would leave on the 29th.

Simoom, 2, troopship, Capt. R. G. S. Pasley, arrived at Jamaica on Jan. 8, and would leave on the 12th for West Coast of Africa.

Sirius, 12, corvette, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, was at Jackin on Jan. 21.

Squirrel, 8, sloop, Lieut.-Com. R. N. Hamond, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on the 29th ult.

Supply, 2, storeship, Staff Com. F. Inglis, was at Jackin on the 21st ult. She was ordered to Quittah, and to return on the arrival of the mail due on the 29th.

Teazer, 4, composite gunvessel, Com. C. Wodehouse, was in the Gulf of Oman on Jan. 8.

Thetis, 14, corvette, Capt. T. Le H. Ward, at Bombay on Jan. 8, would shortly leave for England *viâ* Aden and the Suez Canal.

Triumph, 14, armour-plated, Capt. G. H. Parkin, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rice. On the 11th ult., at Vourla, a court assembled on board the Monarch to try Thomas Hill, A.B., of the Triumph, for assaulting Sub-Lieut. Fraser in execution of his duty, striking a petty officer, and other acts of insubordination. Prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Topaze, 28, screw frigate, Capt. A. Thrupp. The officers of the Topaze gave a dramatic performance at Hong Kong on Dec. 1, in aid of the Thunderer Relief Fund. In the notice of the entertainment the *China Mail* remarks that the performers deserve the fullest credit for the excellent manner in which they placed the drama before a Hong Kong audience. The scenery and properties were exceedingly well arranged, and great trouble must have been taken by all concerned to make the piece a success in every way. *His Last Legs*, like many dramas of the kind, must have been written expressly for the hero, and for nobody else. Mrs. Montague (Mr. Wickham) and Julia (Mr. Dillon) were admirably made up, and the acting of both, especially of the widow, called forth unqualified approbation. Mrs. Banks (Mr. Tizard) had but little to do and nothing to say, but she looked her placid character fairly well. Dr. Banks (Mr. Dundas) was well got up as the elderly physician. Lieut. Montagu's Charles Rivers was an easy and faithful rendering of the young lover struggling to gain his ends by stratagem; but the heart and soul of the piece was O'Callaghan (Fleet-Surg. Warren), the "Kilkenny Boy," "Man of Genius," &c., &c. The "get-up" and bearing of O'Callaghan was simply perfect, and Mr. Warren was vociferously applauded throughout and encored in his well-sung song of the "Kilkenny Boys."

Tourmaline, 12, corvette, Capt. F. W. Sullivan, C.B., ft Sierra Leone on Dec. 26, arriving at Ascension on Jan. 6, d would leave on the evening of Jan. 8 for the Cape of Good pe.

ndaunted, 31, frigate, Capt. H. W. Brent, flagship of -Admiral Macdonald, was at Bombay on Jan. 8. The health of the crew on the East Indies Station was good and the weather cool.

Volage, 18, corvette, Capt. H. Fairfax, senior officer on the South-East coast of America, was at Colonia on Jan. 26.

Wye, store-ship, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, arrived at Malta on the 22nd ult. from Smyrna.

Zephyr, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. G. Le Cocq, was detached from the ships accompanying the Bellerophon on Jan. 7, and proceeded to Jamaica.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday gives notice to the officers, seamen, and Marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for two slave dhows, the Katiri Sham and Simesa, captured on the 23rd and 24th of October, 1875, by her Majesty's ship London, will commence on Tuesday, the 6th inst., in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Controller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £26 7s.; captain, £76 8s. 6d.; second class, £12 13s.; third class, £10 16s. 10d.; fourth class, £7 4s. 7d.; fifth class, £4 6s. 8d.; sixth class, £3 12s. 4d.; seventh class, £2 10s. 7d.; eighth class, £1 8s. 11d.; ninth class, 14s. 5d.; tenth class, 7s. 2d. For two slave dhows, name unknown, and the Kasumba, captured. on the 2nd and 3rd of November, 1875, by H.M.S. London The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £11 16s. 6d.; captain, £34 5s. 9d.; second class, £5 13s. 9d.; third class, £4 17s. 7d.; fourth class, £3 5s.; fifth class, £1 19s. 1d.; sixth class, £1 12s. 6d.; seventh class, £1 2s. 9d.; eighth class, 13s.; ninth class, 6s. 6d.; tenth class, 3s. 3d. Also for three slave dhows, name unknown, Rupia and Kallam, captured on Nov. 18 and 19, 1875, respectively, by H.M.S. London. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £41 1s. 7d.; captain, £119 2s. 9d.; second class, £20 4s. 7d.; third class, £17 6s. 9d.; fourth class, £11 11s. 3d.; fifth class, £6 18s. 8d.; sixth class, £5 15s. 7d.; seventh class, £4 1s.; eighth class, £2 6s. 3d.; ninth class, £1 3s. 1d.; and tenth class, 11s. 6d. Also for a slave dhow, name unknown, captured on Dec. 8, 1875, by H.M.S. London. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £4 2s. 8d.; captain, £11 19s. 11d.; second class, £2 0s. 9d..; third class, £1 14s. 11d.; fourth class, £1 3s. 3d.; fifth class, 14s.; sixth class, 11s. 8d.; seventh class, 8s. 2d.; eighth class, 4s. 8d.; ninth class, 2s. 3d.; and tenth class, 1s. 1d.

PRESENTATION TO SIR GEORGE NARES.

At a court of the Shipwrights' Company, held on Saturday last, the presentation of their freedom was made to the commander of the late Arctic Expedition. Capt. Sir G. S. Nares, who was warmly cheered, in acknowledgment of the honour said it was naturally highly gratifying to members of the public services, when, in addition to the approval of their conduct by their Queen and their official superiors, popular feeling adopted further means of displaying its interest in the work performed, as on the present occasion, when so important a company of the metropolis thus honoured the members of the Arctic Expedition by expressing approval of their endeavours to perform the work allotted to them. It was very pleasing to themselves and to the profession to which they belonged that the company whose mission it is to foster the shipping trade of the country and to watch over the interests of the large body of men on whom sailors so greatly depend had taken this opportunity of displaying the great interest they take in the performances of a small body of naval officers and men. Thanks to the shipwrights' skill and to the power of steam, there were vessels capable of conducting them to the limit of navigation and to the highest attainable position whence they could explore the Polar areas. Although unable, by reason of the difficulties of the road, to travel at so quick a rate as they had previously been able to accomplish in more southern latitudes when searching for the crews of Sir John Franklin, yet, as their duty was solely scientific research, much valuable information was gleaned, and considerable advance made in geographical knowledge. Besides meeting with heavy roads, the men were grievously stricken by that dreadful scourge an outbreak of scurvy, the cause of which was now, very properly, being investigated. The results of that inquiry must be beneficial to the country; and we may now reasonably hope that our Arctic explorers, as also our soldiers and sailors during war, will not hereafter be so liable to be attacked as they would most certainly have been were it not for the late disaster. He had never disguised the fact that the outbreak of scurvy hastened his return; but disease or no disease, the mission was fulfilled, and by returning when they did the expedition was brought to a successful conclusion at a trifling cost to the country.

The trials which have been made with different helm indicators have not given such results as were anticipated, and there is at present no intention of introducing them on board her Majesty's ships.

On Monday two composite gunboats built for her Majesty's Government were successfully launched from the yard of the Barrow Iron Shipbuilding Company in the presence of a distinguished company of spectators. These gunboats are two of the six ordered by the Government some time ago of the Mallard class, in which fine steaming qualities are associated with great resisting strength. One received the name of the Foxhound, from Miss Blanche Egerton, daughter of Admiral the Hon. F. Egerton, M.P., and the second received the name of Forward, from Lady F. C. Cavendish. Each boat carries two 64-pounder guns amidships and two 20-pounders, one fore and one aft. They measure in length 35ft., in breadth 23ft. 6in., and have a depth of hold of 12ft.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"*By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.*"—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made Simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

THE GOODENOUGH MEMORIAL.

At a meeting of the Goodenough Memorial Fund Committee, which was held on Wednesday last at the United Service Institution, and was presided over by Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, G.C.B., it was decided that, with a view to the encouragement of naval gunnery—a subject in which the late lamented commodore took, as is well known in the Service, the liveliest interest—the precedent of the Beaufort Testimonial should be followed, and that the acting sub-lieutenant who acquitted himself best at his gunnery examination, among those who have taken first in seamanship of each year, should receive a gold medal and a sum of money, the grant being called the "Goodenough Testimonial." The committee further decided that a bust of Commodore Goodenough should also be executed, as best meeting the wishes of a large number of the subscribers, who preferred a memorial in some tangible form to keep alive the memory of this distinguished officer. We understand, also, that the subscription-list will close on March 31, 1877, and that a formal notice will be published as soon as certain necessary preliminary arrangements are completed. It will greatly interest the friends and admirers of Commodore Goodenough to learn that, in addition to the Home Memorial, very active steps have been taken in Australia to perpetuate the memory of the commodore, who had won the respect, not only of the officers and men of that station, but also of the colonists. The ground surrounding the spot in which his body rests, with the two young seamen of the Pearl, his companions in death, has been purchased and enclosed at a considerable cost, and gravestones erected by the officers and crew of the Pearl, who, with Commodore Hoskins, have also contributed most liberally to the Home Memorial Fund. A most useful institution has been established at a large cost, and is in full working order, for the benefit of the men of the squadron, called the "Goodenough Royal Naval House" by subscriptions from his friends and admirers in New South Wales, and by the officers of the squadron, and a marble bust has been subscribed for and ordered by friends in Sydney, the destination of which was, by the last accounts, undecided.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution held on Thursday rewards amounting to £700 were voted to the crews of various lifeboats for services rendered during the late heavy storms, in which period they had saved no less than 101 lives from wrecks. The silver medal of the institution, and its thanks inscribed on vellum, were voted to Capt. O. S. Cameron, R.N., Inspecting Commander of Coast-guard at Newcastle, Ireland; and £4 to two Coast-guardsmen for putting off in their boat, and, at great risk, saving four men of the brigantine Fame which was wrecked off Newcastle during a strong wind, and a very heavy sea, on Jan. 3. The silver medal and thanks of the institution on vellum were also awarded to Mr. John Payne, chief officer of Coast-guard at Skerries, Ireland, for wading into the surf on two occasions and saving, at great risk, one of the crew of the smack Falcon, which was wrecked there in a gale from E.S.E. and a very heavy sea on Jan. 2. Other rewards were also granted for saving life on our coasts, and payments amounting to £1,349 were made on some of the 256 lifeboat establishments of the institution. Among the contributions recently received by the society were £800 from A. B. S., to defray the cost of a lifeboat establishment, the boat to be named the Bowman; £250 from S. L. Helm, Esq., through the Manchester branch; £100 from George Cruddas, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne; £19 15s. 6d., collection at St. Gabriel's Church, Pimlico, per Rev. Brymer Belcher, M.A.; and £8 8s., proceeds of an entertainment by the naval and military officers and men of H.M.S. Jumna while in the Suez Canal on Dec. 22, per Lieut. Gerard Bromley, R.N. The late Miss Grace Everard, of Tavistock, had left the institution a legacy of £1,000, the late Capt. Burch, R.N., of Exmouth, £50, and the late Miss H. M. Jones, of Yatton, £10.

PROPULSION BY SAILS.

The fourth lecture of the course on "Tonnage and Propulsion," delivered at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on Wednesday last, by Mr. W. H. White (Assistant-Constructor of the Navy), was devoted to the consideration of the above subject. The actual management of sailing ships is, of course, a matter of seamanship; but unless the naval architect has properly arranged the masts and sails, even the most skilful seaman would fail to make a ship perform well. In the lecture the various rules by which the arrangements of sail-plans are governed were summarized, and illustrations were given of the contrast between the sailing line-of-battle ships and frigates of forty years ago and the rigged ironclad battle ships of the present day. Incidentally it was shown that the great increase in the size and weight of modern ships renders it practically impossible to give them a sail-spread proportionate to that formerly secured unless other and more important features were sacrificed. The Hercules, for example, would require 75 per cent. more canvas than she spreads to be on terms of equality with the old sailing ships, and this could not be carried or worked efficiently on a vessel of her length and dimensions. This fact has not, however, much importance, for first-class ironclads of the most recent date have comparatively light rigs in all navies, the sail being only auxiliary to the steam-power, and enabling fuel to be economised under some circumstances.

A commander's naval pension of £65 a-year, vacant by the death of retired Capt. John J. Keeling, has been granted to retired Capt. Frederick H. Stevens.

The following men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—M. Murphy and P. Cooper, commissioned boatmen; J. Elms, chief boatman in charge; C. H. Goodfellow and J. Bennett, boatmen, all of the Coastguard; Arthur Sewell, ship's cook, and Richard Smith, steward, of the Duke of Wellington; and A. G. Norgrove, drummer, of the Iron Duke.

Rossetter's Hair Restorer.—This unrivalled preparation has now been before the public for many years, and as its success has led to several spurious imitations, the public should be on their guard. Rossetter's preparation is the only one that will with certainty restore grey hair to its original colour, remove dandruff, prevent the hair from falling off, promote its growth, and give it the lustre of youth.

The Navy Gazette.

ADMIRALTY, JANUARY 26, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Surg. G. J. Gray has been placed on the Retired List from the 23rd inst.

JANUARY 27, 1877.

The undermentioned Staff-Surgs. have been promoted to the rank of Fleet-Surgs. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of Dec. 7, 1876:—J. Flanagan, W. J. Baird, M.D., E. T. Mortimer, and A. B. Messer, M.D.

JANUARY 29, 1877.

In pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, Admiral Sir H. J. Codrington, K.C.B., has been promoted to be an Admiral of the Fleet, vice Sir Fairfax Moresby, deceased, to date from Jan. 22, 1877, and the following promotions, consequent thereon, have also been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir J. R. Drummond, K.C.B., to be Admiral in H.M.'s Fleet, Rear-Admiral Sir R. J. Macdonald, K.C.S.I., to be Vice-Admiral in H.M.'s Fleet, and Capt. F. H. Stirling to be Rear-Admiral in H.M.'s Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions on the Retired and Reserved Lists have also taken place, from the same date:—Retired Vice-Admirals: the Hon. T. Baillie, Sir C. H. M. Buckle, K.C.B.; Sir G. Giffard, K.C.B.; Sir F. W. E. Nicolson, Bart., C.B., to be Admirals on the Retired List. Retired Rear-Admiral the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer to be Vice-Admiral on the Retired List. Reserved Vice-Admirals: Sir B. J. Sulivan, K.C.B.; H. Bagot; Sir G. N. B. Middleton, Bart., C.B.; Sir G. G. Otway, Bart., to be Admirals on the Reserved List.

JANUARY 30, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. B. Shattock has been placed on the Retired List from the 22nd inst., with permission to assume the rank of retired Com.

JANUARY 31, 1877.

The following promotions have been made:—Sub-Lieuts. C. S. Elton, H. C. A. Baynes, T. C. St. A. St. John, R. C. Sparkes, J. H. T. Burke, H. Pearson, F. G. C. Langdon, C. B. P. Hume, D. Hamond-Græme, H. J. Jeffreys, W. B. Fisher, E. P. Ashe, H. B. Anson, A. W. S. Douglas, C. W. Swetenham, J. Cuddy, F. P. Taylor, E. Duncombe, C. V. Smith, C. G. Dicken, and F. S. Inglefield to be Lieuts. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of Jan. 30, 1877.

FEBRUARY 1, 1877.

Capt. A. H. Hoskins has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty the Queen, vice Capt. Stirling, promoted to Flag rank; Jan. 22, 1877.

The following promotions have been made:—Commander C. E. Buckle to be Capt. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of Jan. 22, 1877. Lieut. H. C. Kane to be Commander in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of Jan. 22, 1877.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, JANUARY 30, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Jan. 31, 1877:—

1st Life Guards—Lieut. I. C., Viscount Reidhaven, retires from the Service, receiving the value of a Cornetcy and Sub-Lieutenancy; Lieut. G. B. H. D., Lord Rodney, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., in succession to Sub-Lieut. F. Pym, resigned.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. Seager, from Inspecting Officer of Yeomanry Cavalry, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. F. Chaplin, placed on half pay.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. T. Godman retires on half pay.

10th Hussars—Sub-Lieut. E. M. L. Inman to be Lieut.; Sept. 10, 1875. Paymr. and Hon. Capt. S. Murphy, from the 4th Hussars, to be Paymr., vice L. L. Montgomery, deceased.

11th Hussars—Lieut. H. P. S. Reid retires on temporary half pay.

16th Lancers—Lieut. W. R. Wynter to be Capt.; Jan. 8, 1877.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. Lord W. Cecil, from the 2nd Foot, to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. and Capt. G. L. H. Boswell, retired.

7th Foot—Sub-Lieut. T. J. Foster resigns commission.

8th Foot—Qrmr.-Sergt. P. Spencer to be Qrmr., vice T. M. Chadwick, transferred to a Brigade Depôt.

11th Foot—Lieut. N. F. FitzG. Chamberlain has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S.C.; Sub-Lieut. G. H. D'Oyly, to be Lieut.; June 27, 1876.

15th Foot—Lieut. W. H. Rushbrooke to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. G. H. Johnston, appointed Adjt.; Jan. 17, 1877.

17th Foot—The restoration to full pay of Capt. D. Beaumont, from half pay, late 80th Foot, dated Sept. 6, 1876, is cancelled.

20th Foot—Capt. A. E. Beaumont retires on temporary half pay.

21st Foot—Lieut. J. Croker to be Capt., vice A. W. O. Saunders, made Supy. on being appointed a Depty.-Assist. Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry; Nov. 23, 1876.

23rd Foot—Capt. I. C. Maling, from half pay, late 35th Foot, to be Capt., vice J. C. Bradshaw, retired on half pay.

25th Foot—The name of the Captain whose retirement on half pay to serve in the Militia was notified in the *Gazette* of Dec. 15, 1876, is Henry Augustus Brudenell-Bruce, and not as hitherto stated.

26th Foot—Lieut. J. B. Clarke to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. J. R. Mecham, appointed a Lieut.-Instr. at the School of Musketry; Jan. 1, 1877.

27th Foot—Sergt.-Major W. Windrum to be Second-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. R. W. Lumsden, transferred to the 70th Foot.

32nd Foot—Capt. A. E. Havelock retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

53rd Foot—Capt. W. L. Auchinleck, from the Supy. List, to be Capt., vice H. J. Beckwith, retired; Jan. 17, 1877.

58th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major F. J. Green, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on temporary half pay.

60th Foot—Lieut. H. J. Bolton, from 84th Foot, to be Lieut., vice J. H. C. Carey, who exchanges; Lieut. A. Pepys to be Capt., vice W. Warren, retired; Jan. 17, 1877.

65th Foot—Lieut. A. G. A. Durand has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

66th Foot—Lieut. F. P. Smyly, from the Antrim Militia, to be Second Lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. E. Walter, a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

68th Foot—Lieut. W. C. V. Burton retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy.

81st Foot—Lieut. C. W. Young reverts to his regiment, having ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

83rd Foot—Lieut. R. S. Graves, from the 13th Foot, to be Lieut., vice J. W. Hogge, a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

84th Foot—Lieut. J. H. C. Carey, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieut., vice H. J. Bolton, who exchanges.

86th Foot—Lieut. C. H. Coke, from the Hampshire Militia, to be Second-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. H. Loraine, retired.

89th Foot—Lieut. M. J. Meade has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. Lieut. J. R. McMurray to be Adjt., vice Lieut. J. Cuthbert, promoted; Nov. 1, 1876.

93rd Foot—Sub-Lieut. W. F. Turner, from the 64th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. A. MacVicar, promoted.

94th Foot—Lieut. H. Farrer to be Capt., vice J. Mackinlay, deceased; Jan. 4, 1877.

96th Foot—Capt. D. Du M. Gunton retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

97th Foot—Capt. D. J. D. Safford to be Major, vice G. A. Ferris, retired on full pay; Jan. 17, 1877. Lieut. W. H. Murphy to be Capt., vice D. J. D. Safford; Jan. 17, 1877.

101st Foot—Capt. J. W. Arrowsmith retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

102nd Foot—Lieut. C. G. Way, from the 2nd Somerset Militia, to be Second-Lieut.; Lieut. E. H. Goddard, from the 4th Middlesex Militia, to be Second-Lieut.

108th Foot—Lieut. C. A. V. Foulger to be Capt., vice C. V. Hiffernan, retired; Dec. 30, 1876.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. M. Manningham-Buller retires on half pay. Lieut. the Hon. H. O'C. Prittie resigns commission. Lieut. the Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. M. B. W. Taylor, promoted; Dec. 9, 1876.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. W. H. Knight resigns commission. The third Christian name of Sub-Lieut. Barkworth is Sandbach, and not Sandback, as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 16, 1877.

Recruiting District—Second Captain and Brevet Major J. Addy, from half pay, of the late Land Transport Corps, to be Adjt.

Tower of London—The Rev. E. J. Rogers, M.A., Chaplain of the First Class on half pay, to be Chaplain, vice the Rev. W. G. Green, B.A., who resigns that appointment.

Medical Department—Surg.-Major J. Goodwin retires upon temporary half pay; Dec. 19, 1876.

Veterinary Department—The undermentioned Vet.-Surgs. to be Vet.-Surgs. of the First Class:—E. Ewing, Royal Artillery, March 7, 1876; and J. A. Rostron, 5th Lancers.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. R. J. Baker, Madras S.C., to be Col.; Feb. 11, 1876.

Captain and Brevet Major U. L. Morris,' retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Jan. 17, 1877.

Paymr. and Hon. Capt. N. E. Robbins, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to have the hon. rank of Major; Jan. 11, 1877.

Depty.-Assist. Comy. G. Blake, Warrant Officer, Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut., but to be junior of that rank for one year.

The following alterations of dates of commissions and promotions to take place consequent on the death, on Nov. 23, 1876, of Major-Gen. L. S. Hough, Bombay S.C.:—Brevet Col. T. H. Pakenham, from Lieut.-Col., half pay, late 30th Foot, to be Major-Gen., Oct. 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Nov. 24, 1876. The commission of Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. F. Gregorie, 18th Foot, to be antedated to Nov. 24, 1876. Major R. Alexander, 20th Hussars, to be Lieut.-Col.; Nov. 26, 1876. The commission of Brevet Major M. S. Morgan, 14th Foot, to be antedated to Nov. 24, 1876. Capt. A. O. Tabuteau, 93rd Foot, to be Major; Nov. 26, 1876.

The following promotions to take place on the British Establishment consequent on the death, on Dec. 2, 1876, of Gen. W. Prescott, Madras Infantry:—Brevet Col. W. Payn, C.B., from Lieut.-Col. 72nd Foot, to be Major-Gen., dated Oct. 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Dec. 3, 1876; Major F. Morley, 3rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., Dec. 3, 1876; Capt. C. W. Cragg, Rifle Brigade, to be Major, Dec. 3, 1876.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on Dec. 15, 1876, of Major-Gen. D. Hodson, C.B., Madras S.C.:—Brevet Col. T. Ross, from Lieut.-Col., half pay, late 24th Foot, to be Major-Gen., dated Oct. 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Dec. 16, 1876; Major W. H. Newport, Bombay S.C., to be Lieut.-Col., Dec. 16, 1876; Capt. G. Philips, 4th Hussars, to be Major, Dec. 16, 1876.

The following promotions to take place on the British Establishment, consequent on the death on Dec. 18, 1876, of Gen. R. Hawkes, Bengal Cavalry:—Brevet Col. H. E. Weare, C.B., from Lieut.-Col., half pay, late 50th Foot, to be Major-Gen., dated Nov. 9, 1868, such antedate not carry back pay prior to Dec. 19, 1876. Major W. Dickinson, C.S.I., half pay, Bombay S.C., to be Lieut.-Col., Dec. 19, 1876. Capt. W. B. Colvin, 7th Foot, to be Major, Dec. 19, 1876.

The following promotions take place consequent on the death, on Dec. 22, 1876, of Lieut.-Gen. G. Campbell, C.B., Col. of the 85th Foot:—Major-Gen. Sir E. Haythorne, K.C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Dec. 23, 1876. Brevet Col. H. M. Hamilton, C.B., from Lieut.-Col., Brigade Depot, to be Major-Gen.; Nov. 9, 1868. such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Dec. 23, 1876. Major P. M'Pherson, half pay, late 17th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Dec. 23, 1876. Capt. C. B. H. Mitchell, Royal Marines; Dec. 23, 1876.

The undermentioned promotion to take place in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Gen. W. Prescott, Madras Infantry, on Dec. 2, 1876—Lieut.-Gen. T. Polwhele, Bengal Infantry, to be Gen.; Dec. 3, 1876.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Gen. R. Hawkes, Bengal Cavalry, on Dec. 18, 1876:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Bradford, K.C.B., Bengal Cavalry, to be Gen.; Dec. 19, 1876. Major-Gen. H. W. Matthews, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieut.-Gen.; Dec. 19, 1876.

The undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of hon. rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. J. Baker, Madras S.C.; Jan. 17, 1877. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. E. Mayne, Madras S.C.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. E. Mayne, Madras S.C.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. C. Mason, Madras S.C.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. Weldon, Madras S.C.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. J. T. Neild, Madras S.C.

To be Colonel—Lieut.-Col. C. F. J. Skottowe, Madras S.C.

MEMORANDA.

Capt. T. Scovell, half pay, late 63rd Foot, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission; Jan. 6, 1877.

Assist.-Surg. G. A. Wilkinson, half pay, 76th Foot, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance; Jan. 6, 1877.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, FEB. 2, 1877.

Brigade Depôt—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. M. Manningham-Buller, from half pay, late Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut.-Col.; Feb. 3, 1877.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, JANUARY 30, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Jan. 31, 1877:—

Royal Bucks—Lieut. C. Meeking to be Capt.

Royal Carnarvon—Capt. J. C. Bradshaw, half pay, late 23rd Foot, to be Capt.; Jan. 17, 1877.

1st Royal Cheshire—Assist.-Surg. A. Hamilton resigns commission; C. H. M. Arrowsmith, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

2nd Royal Cheshire—R. S. Bagnall, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal Cumberland—Sub-Lieut. L. F. Ballantine-Dykes resigns commission.

2nd, or South Devon—Capt. J. R. Stevenson resigns commission; Lieut. W. P. Chapman to be Capt.; Sub-Lieut. C. M. Rodger to be Lieut., Aug. 15, 1874; Robert Keate, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Dorset—Wilfrid Michael Watts-Russell, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Durham Artillery—Lieut. J. Tate to be Capt.

Royal Glamorgan—Lieut. W. H. H. Wilson to be Capt.; Lieut. G. C. Dicker to be Capt.

West Kent—Lieut. E. A. C. Hosmer resigns commission.

1st Royal Lancashire—Capt. W. Cross resigns commission.

3rd Royal Lancashire—Joseph Langton, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

5th Royal Lancashire—Percy Algernon Ongley, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal South Lincoln—Thomas Coney Tunnard-Moore, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

3rd Middlesex—Sub-Lieut. D. J. Hamilton resigns commission.

4th Middlesex—Capt. A. Hunt, half pay, late 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Capt.

5th Middlesex—Capt. D'O. C. Battley is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd, or East Norfolk—King Hermann Plumridge, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

2nd Royal Surrey—Sub-Lieut. H. T. S. Lightfoot to be Lieut.; Nov. 4, 1874.

Royal Tower Hamlets—Ernest Bloxam Constantine Elim, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

4th West York—Capt. H. A. Burton, 14th Foot, to be Adjt., vice Lieut. R. H. Atkinson, 14th Foot, whose term of service in that appointment has expired.

5th West York—John William Dent, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Highland Borderers Light Infantry—For, Capt. H. A. Brudenell-Bruce, half pay, late 25th Foot, to be Capt., Dec. 16, 1876, notified in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 29, 1876, read, Capt. H. A. Brudenell-Bruce, half pay, late 25th Foot, to be Capt.; Dec. 16, 1876. Ivan Campbell, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. Robert Leonard Crossman, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

The Highland Light Infantry—Hedley Wright, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

2nd Royal Lanark—Capt. H. S. McNeill is granted the hon. rank of Major.

Royal Perth—Lieut. W. F. Middleton to be Capt., vice G. C. Wylie, resigned.

Antrim—Lieut. J. Boyle to be Capt. Evan Annesley Hancock, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal North Down—Capt. C. D. C. LLoyd resigns commission.

Galway—Lieut.-Col.-Comdt. R. Somerset, Earl of Clancarty, resigns commission; Richard Somerset, Earl of Clancarty, late Lieut.-Col.-Comdt., to be Hon. Col. of the regiment.

Kilkenny—Sub-Lieut. the Hon. G. L. Bellew to be Lieut.; May 26, 1875.

Londonderry—Major G. B. Knox resigns commission, also is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Waterford Artillery—Arthur St. John Seally, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Berks—Sub-Lieut. O. R. Dunell resigns commission.

Hampshire—The second Christian name of Sub-Lieut. Hargreaves is Gervis, and not Jervis, as stated in the *London Gazette* of May 19, 1876; Alfred Leighton McCalmont, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

West Somerset—Capt. H. C. Adams resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; Capt. H. B. Patton resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Suffolk—E. B. Mansel, Esq., late Capt., 6th Dragoons, to be Capt., vice W. H. Rodwell, resigned.

Westmoreland and Cumberland—L. F. Ballantine-Dykes, late Sub-Lieut. Royal Cumberland Militia, to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

FURNISH ON THE NEW HIRE SYSTEM.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea."—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

THE 81-TON GUN.

The long-expected trial of the gun against plates in the marshes was made in the presence of the largest gathering ever seen at Shoeburyness on Thursday. After the gun had fired from every quarter the eager crowd ran to see the result of the shot. The target was quickly surrounded. The shell had penetrated the target, had gone, in fact, clean through the first three plates, through the three thicknesses of teak, and had bulged and splintered the rear plate. The base of the shell was, in one part, 7in. from the front edge of the first plate, and 5in. in another, one part of the shell having thus "set up," as it is technically called, or closed up, with the force of the blow, more in one part than in another. It was believed that the rear plate had been penetrated about two inches, and by crawling between the woodwork at the back it was seen that the bulging of the fourth plate had smashed up the very heavy beam of timber placed immediately behind it like firewood, and that there were large and long fissures in the ponderous rear plate. It could be seen, too, that the shot had bulged the rear plate some inches, and had shaken the whole target somewhat, moving even the front plate slightly; but that the whole structure had stood the blow exceedingly well. The hole in the front plate was "clean"—that is, the exact shape of shot, some of the displaced front plate being in front of the target in all sorts of shapes and of an ounce or two in weight, and it was seen, too, that they were of that part of the plate struck by the outside of the body of the round-headed cylindrical shot, as the graze of the brass rifling studs was upon most of them. The shot had struck on the target 6ft. 3½in. from the left edge of the target, and 2ft. 8in. from the bottom, being 13in. lower than where it was marked to strike. The initial velocity as taken by M. Le Boulenger's invention was found to be 1,500·10ft. per second, and the striking velocity 1,496ft. per second. The committee at once decided that no more shots should be fired at this target, but that it should be reserved for trial shots when the gun has been chambered.

SWORD DRILL.

"Proficient" writes:—"Passing by a barrack-square a few days since, I was much amused at seeing a young officer being put through the sword exercise by the sergeant-major. Neither the officer nor the instructor knew anything about it, the latter appealing to another non-commissioned officer who was looking on. Now, in nearly every large garrison there is a sergeant-instructor of gymnastics, whose duty it is to be a proficient in sword drill, and I would strongly urge that every adjutant and sergeant-major should be thoroughly instructed in the sword exercise, and they would then be competent to impart their knowledge to the officers of their regiments. Any general officer who has ever inspected a regiment will testify to the absurd appearance the officers present in their attempt to go through the sword exercise."

MILITARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Para. 31, sec. 9, Queen's Regulations states, "No private soldier is to be promoted to the rank of corporal unless he is in possession of a third class certificate of education." Well, Sir, as I am so ignerant, and do not know what this certificate means, or to what proficiency in learning a soldier must attain to, I venture to ask through the columns of the Army and Navy Gazette whether anything like the following is correct orthography, and would be sufficient for a third class certificate:—"*I certifie* that the remarks *upsit* each *man* names as correct: number of drills *don.*" These words I extracted from an official document, written by a full corporal, belonging to a "crack light Infantry corps."—I am, &c.

Nobody.

MESS EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The hospitable custom of regiments entertaining each other is sometimes carried to excess, and occasions debt and great inconvenience to officers with limited means. Thus a regiment arrives at the Curragh Camp or at Aldershot; the officers of it are invited to dine y, say, ten regiments in succession. This does ot cost them much individually, but the new rival feels bound to ask the ten regiments in succession, and "champagne" them all. nsider what this costs, and how much ter it would be if the officers of the newly- red corps were asked to be honorary bers of the other messes till they got ed and their own mess established. A ent passing through a station should, of , receive hospitality from the corps red there. When Col. Middleton was mand of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, er to check extravagance he asked orary colonel, Sir George Murray, to of an order for no champagne or e claret being used by the Black Sir George assented to this arrangement d Col. George Johnstone continued rule as long as the regiment was at d much to the advantage of the ckets. The same plan was followed in the 36th Regt., under Col. Hort. Lately at Portsmouth, great credit is due to Gen. Sir Hastings Doyle for his order that when regiments entertained each other no champagne is to be used, so that mess bills be kept as moderate as possible, and they are reformed under his judicious command, and no doubt with the approval of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, who is always desirous to prevent extravagance and to retain good officers, "who dare to be singular," and not fast men in the Service.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A.

January 21, 1877.

BIRTH.

Tobin.—Jan. 12, at Ottawa, Canada, the wife of Seymour Tobin, Royal Navy (retired), of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Charter.—Baker.—Jan. 23, at St. Matthias' Church, Kensington, by the Rev. H. P. Liddon, D.D., Canon of St. Paul's, assisted by the Rev. S. C. Haines, M.A., Vicar, William Boileau Charter, Esq., Lieutenant R.N., eldest son of Major Charter, late 11th Regiment, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Hon. John Baker, of Morialta, South Australia, M.L.C. Australian papers please copy.

DEATHS.

O'Neill.—January 30, at 10, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park, Minna, wife of Lieutenant Henry E. O'Neill, R.N., and youngest daughter of the late William Fell, Surgeon, aged 26.

Shepherd.—January 22, at Chequey Rock House, Sheppey, Agnes, the dearly-loved wife of Major W. Shepherd, R.A., youngest child of the late Archibald L. Petrie, of Lynn Regis, Norfolk, and niece of the late Captain C. H. Marr, 12th Royal Lancers, aged 42 years.

Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Every evening, THE FORTY THIEVES. The Vokes Family. Premiere danseuse, Mdlle. Bossi. Double Harlequinade: Clowns, C. Lauri and F. Evans. Preceded by BOX AND COX. Prices from 6d. to £4 4s. Doors open at 6.30. Commence at 7. Box Office open from 10 till 5 daily. MORNING PERFORMANCES every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY. Doors open at 1.30. Commence at 2. Children and schools admitted at half price to all parts of the house, upper gallery excepted.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Entire change of Entertainment. HYLDEMOER, a Fairy Story, with a ghost effect. CHRISTMAS AND ITS CUSTOMS, and a New Optical Entertainment, consisting of FAMOUS STATUARY UNDER THE LIME LIGHT, and the SHADOW PANTOMIME, by Mr. J. L. King. CHEMICAL MAGIC, by Professor Gardner. The SEANCE, by the Polytechnic Medium. The TALKING LION, &c., by Mr. James Matthews. The GIANT CHRISTMAS TREE. Admission to the whole, 1s.; Schools and Children under 10 years, 6d. Open from 12 till 5 and 7 till 10.

WANTED, at the West Riding Asylum, Wakefield, a VIOLIN and FRENCH HORN PLAYERS, who will also be required to act as attendants. Must be good executants, and able to read music at sight.

Salary to commence at £30 a-year, and advance £2 annually up to £50, with board, lodging, and washing, and a suit of clothes, and a pair of boots every eight months.

Candidates will, on application by letter or personally, be supplied with forms, to be filled up and returned. Those only deemed eligible will receive communications in reply.

HERBERT C. MAJOR, M.D.,
Medical Director.

Asylum, Feb. 1, 1877.

A GENTLEMAN REQUIRED who can introduce £15,000, for which he may receive an interest equal to £30,000, in an undertaking calculated to give him a return of 50 per cent. on his capital. He, his son, or his nominee may, if competent, also be appointed managing director at a remuneration equal to £1,000 a-year. Address "Alpha," care of C. Mitchell and Co., Advertising Agents, 12 and 13, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

FOR SALE, a full dress (Infantry) SASH and SWORD-BELT. Price, £3 5s. Apply to L. L., Post Office, Bath.

A MESSMAN WANTED for the Royal Dragoons, Norwich. Apply to the Mess President.

TO OFFICERS DESIRING TO ENTER BUSINESS.—Lessons in practical BOOK-KEEPING by double entry given by a Public Accountant at his office in the City. For terms, &c., address Auditor, care of Messrs. Bruce and Ford, 1, Trump Street, E.C.

A SERGEANT-MAJOR about to be discharged would like to be employed with the Militia or Volunteers in a similar capacity, or any situation of trust. Good testimonials. Address Adjutant, 2nd Batn. 5th Fusiliers, Woolwich.

RETIRED OFFICERS and OTHERS.—Patentee of an article that must command an enormous sale, in consequence of its supplying an universal want, seeks co-operation of a gentleman to undertake correspondence, &c., relating thereto. Two or three hours daily. Liberal terms. Capital required about £300.—W. T. 55, 154, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

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MISS THOMPSON'S PICTURES.
THE ROLL CALL.
QUATRE BRAS.
BALACLAVA.

THE ROLL CALL is now at the Engraver's. The Artist's Proofs of the Engraving, which will shortly be published, are all subscribed for, but other Proofs can still be obtained.

QUATRE BRAS is now on exhibition at Edinburgh. The list of subscriptions for Artist's Proofs is now closed.

BALACLAVA is now on exhibition at Huddersfield.

Prices of Proofs:—

Roll Call and Quatre Bras.—Artist's Proofs, £26 5s., all sold.

Roll Call.—Before letters, £15 15s.; India, £10 10s.

Balaclava.—Artist's Proofs, £15 15s.

Quatre Bras and Balaclava.—Before letters, £10 10s.; India, £7 7s.

Prints of each picture, £5 5s.

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TO LET ON LEASE.—A small and most picturesquely situated property in the most beautiful part of the LAKE DISTRICT. The house contains entrance hall, lobby, dining-room, drawing-room, library (or bed-room), three bed-rooms, servants' bed-room, pantry, kitchen (containing a splendid wrought iron range of the best make, and self-supplying boiler), scullery, large lumber loft, two water closets, two staircases, and the usual offices. The rooms are small. The house is supplied with the purest spring water, which rises, without pumping, to the roof. The sitting-rooms, hall, and lobby are furnished with the finest plate glass windows, and all the windows have been recently fitted with rollers and the best linen blinds.

The carriage drive is nearly a quarter of a mile in length.

The views from the windows are among the most magnificent in the Lake District, comprising Lake Derwentwater, Skiddaw, Blencathra ("Saddleback"), Falcon Crag, Catbells, The Vale of Borrowdale, &c.

There is also on the estate a superior and very substantial FARM COTTAGE in good repair, containing four rooms and good-sized kitchen (close range), besides the usual farm buildings

The grounds (woodland and pasture) are rough but very beautiful.

Address, R. B. B., care of Messrs. Day and Hassard, 28, Great George Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.—Established in 1836, and Incorporated in 1874 under "The Companies' Act, 1862."

Subscribed capital, £3,750,000, in 75,000 Shares of £50 each.

REPORT adopted at the Annual General Meeting, 1st February, 1877.

ABRAHAM HODGSON PHILLPOTTS, Esq., in the Chair.

The Directors, in submitting to the Proprietors the Balance-sheet of the Bank for the half-year ended 31st December last, have to report that after paying interest to customers and all charges, allowing for rebate, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £105,447 6s. 0d. This sum, added to £25,719 2s. brought forward from the last account, produces total of £131,166 8s. 3d.

They recommend the payment of a dividend 8 per cent. for the half-year, which will abso £120,000, leaving a balance of £11,166 8s. 3d. to carried forward to profit and loss new account.

The present dividend added to that paid to June 30th makes 16 per cent. for the year 1876.

The Directors retiring by rotation are John James Cater, Esq., Edward Harbord Lushington, Esq., and William Henry Stone, Esq., who, being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

By the retirement of Stephen Symonds, Esq., on account of ill-health, there is a vacancy in the Auditorship, which it is in the power of the Meeting to fill up.

The Dividend, £1 12s. 0d. per share, free of income tax, will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on or after Monday, 12th inst.

BALANCE SHEET
Of the London and County Banking Company,
31st December, 1876.

Dr.		
To capital paid up	£1,500,000 0 0	
To reserve fund	700,000 0 0	
To amount due by the Bank for customers' balances, &c.	£22,245,013 3 5	
To liabilities on acceptances, covered by securities	3,048,341 9 10	25,293,354 13 3
To profit and loss balance brought from last account	25,719 2 3	
To gross profit for the half year after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, viz.	314,936 19 4	340,656 1 7
		£27,834,010 14 10
Cr.		
By cash on hand at head office and branches, and with Bank of England	£2,254,314 15 8	
By cash placed at call and at notice, covered by securities	3,410,195 13 11	5,664,510 9 7
Investments, viz.:—		
By Government and guaranteed stocks	2,728,744 8 9	
By Colonial Goverument and other stocks and securities	316,707 12 4	3,045,452 1
By discounted bills and advances to customers in town and country	15,419,456 15 4	
By liabilities of customers for drafts accepted by the Bank (as per contra)	3,048,341 9 10	18,467,798 5 2
By Freehold premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, freehold and leasehold property at the branches, with fixtures and fittings		£476,248 17 6
By Interest paid to customers		48,790 17 10
By Salaries and all other expenses at Head Office and branches, including income tax on profits and salaries		131,210 3 8
		£27,834,010 14 10

Dr. Profit and Loss Account.	
To interest paid to customers as above	£48,790 17 10
To expenses, do.	131,210 3 8
To rebate on bills not due, carried to new account	29,488 11 10
To Dividend of 8 per cent. for half-year	120,000 0 0
To balance carried forward	11,166 8 3
	£340,656 1 7
Cr.	
By balance brought forward from last account	£25,719 2 3
By gross profit for the half-year after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	314,936 19 4
	£340,656 1 7

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance-sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed)
WILLIAM NORMAN, RICHARD H. SWAINE, } Auditors.

By Order,
GEO. GOUGH, Secretary.

London and County Bank,
25th January, 1877.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a DIVIDEND on the Capital of the Company, at the rate of 8 per cent. for the Half-year ended Dec. 31st, 1876, will be payable to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branches, on or after MONDAY, the 12th instant.

By order of the Board,
W. McKEWAN, General Manager.
21, Lombard Street, February 2nd, 1877.

THE STAFFORD-HOUSE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of SUFFERING AMONG the TURKISH SOLDIERS.

In consequence of the great sickness and suffering among the Turkish soldiers, caused by the severity of the winter, the want of shelter, and the consequent exposure to which they are subjected, the following noblemen and gentlemen have formed a Committee for the purpose of receiving and applying subscriptions and gifts of clothing and other useful articles to alleviate their distress.

COMMITTEE.

The Duke of SUTHERLAND, K.G., Chairman.
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The Duke of PORTLAND.
The Marquis of ABERGAVENNY.
The Marquis of TWEEDDALE.
The Marquis of ORMONDE.
The Marquis of HEADFORT.
The Marquis of STAFFORD, M.P.
The Earl of HARROWBY, K.G.
The Earl of WHARNCLIFFE.
The Earl of DENBIGH.
The Earl of DUNMORE.
General the Earl of LUCAN, G.C.B.
The Lord FORESTER.
The Lord BLANTYRE.
The Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY.
The Lord de L'ISLE.
The Lord ESLINGTON.
The Lord ABINGER.
Major-Gen. Lord Alfred PAGET.
Major-Gen. H S. ROWAN, C.B.
The Lord Henry LENNOX, M.P.
The Lord Claud J. HAMILTON, M.P.
Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry KEPPEL, G.C.B.
The Hon. Thomas Charles BRUCE, M.P.
The Hon. Percy WYNDHAM, M.P.
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Colonel de HORSEY.
Captain the Hon. Carr GLYN, R.N., A.D.C.
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Vice-Admiral Lord Clarence PAGET, K.C.B.
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W. L. BIRKBECK, Esq.
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M. Laing MEASON, Esq.
T. Gibson BOWLES, Esq.
W. J. STANIFORTH, Esq.
H. W. FREELAND, Esq.
Stewart Erskine ROLLAND, Esq.
Major POORE.
George CRAWSHAY, Esq.
John ROSS of Bladensburg, Esq.

Communications to be addressed to T. Gibson Bowles, Esq., Hon. Sec., 2, Harriet-street, Lowndes-square, S.W.

Subscriptions will be received by Major-General Sir Henry Green, Hon. Treasurer, Stafford-house, S.W.; by Messrs. Drummond and Co., Charing-cross; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard-street; Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., 62, Lombard-street; the National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate-street; and by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall-mall; and will be acknowledged in the published list.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has undertaken to receive subscriptions for the Fund, which may be paid to him at the Mansion House.

Contributions are especially invited of blankets, warm jerseys, warm underclothing, and hospital linen, which will be received at Taylor's Depository, Pimlico, and should be labelled, "For Relief of Suffering Turkish Soldiers."

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	£	s	d
Col Arbuthnot	1	1	0
T. White, Esq	1	1	0
Lord Blantyre	1000	0	0
Sir William Fraser, Bt., M.P.	50	0	0
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A. W. Moore, Esq	5	0	0
Vice-Admiral Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart., M.P.	10	0	0
Mrs. Mary Young	1	0	0
Mrs. Harriet Williams	1	0	0
Baron Henry de Worms	10	10	0
H. Lemon, Esq.	0	10	0
C. L.	2	2	0
G. Henry, Esq	2	2	0
Walter Roberts, Esq	1	1	0
Dowager Lady Abinger	5	0	0
Barre Cunninghame, Esq	10	0	0
Rev. W. Wight	1	1	0
Joseph Ferguson, Esq.	5	0	0
O. Gray, Esq.	1	1	0
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Major Ramsey Phipps	5	0	0
Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P.	200	0	0
B. F. H.	0	5	0
G. Jaspin Nicholls	1	1	0
Major Cathcart	5	0	0
G. A. Anstey, Esq	1	1	0
The Misses Smith	2	0	0
Major Downes	2	0	0
C. T. T.	0	5	0
Farer Turcorina (Oxford), per Sir Charles M'Gregor	1	1	0
H. Fulford, Esq.	0	10	0
Major-Gen. Haliday	10	0	0
Major Hill	1	0	0
The Duke of Portland	1000	0	0
Cecil Daniel, Esq	1	1	0
St. T. Carreras, Esq	3	0	0
General C. Gascoigne,	5	0	0
Admiral Sir A. Slade	20	0	0
General Sir G. Lockwood	5	0	0
General Sir E. Johnson	10	0	0
Hon. John Spencer	1	0	0
Admiral Sir C. Eden	5	0	0
Lord John Manners	5	0	0
Colonel Richard Bateson	5	0	0
Major T. Bett	5	0	0
Major-Gen. Sir Henry Green	5	0	0
G. Loch, Esq.	10	0	0
The Duke of Sutherland	100	0	0
Earl of Lucan	50	0	0
Capt. T. H. W. Cunninghame	20	0	0
A. Parkes, Esq	2	10	0
Augt. L. Chetwode, Esq.	5	0	0
The Duke of Leeds	15	0	0
Mrs. Shute	5	5	0
W. W. Smyth, Esq.	20	0	0
E. T. Thompson, Esq.	1	17	6
Major S. T. Ashton	1	1	0
General F. Johnstone	5	0	0
S. Daly, Esq.	5	0	0
D. A. Johnston, Esq	1	10	0
James Ramsbottom, Esq.	1	0	0
Lord Forester	50	0	0
Capt. Carr Glyn	10	10	0
L. O. Pike, Esq.	5	0	0
Major H. Milligan	1	1	0
Lord Eslington, M.P.	5	0	0
Lady Eslington	2	0	0
G. S. (Epsom)	2	2	0
T. W. Wasney, Esq	5	0	0
Col J. Morland	10	0	0
Captain Wodehouse, R.A.	1	0	0
Capt. H. Trotter, R.E.	5	0	0
G. Bateson, Esq., Yarbaigh	10	0	0
W. H. Milligan, Esq	5	0	0
Lieut.-Col. T. G. Bigge	5	0	0
John Law, Esq	5	0	0
Henry Deedes, Esq	1	0	0
F. Fitzgerald, Esq	21	0	0
Mrs. F. Fitzgerald	1	0	0
John Akroyd, Esq	10	10	0
Barton Smith, Esq	2	2	0
J. T. Agg Gardner, Esq., M.P.	20	0	0
Mrs. Bathol	3	3	0
Frank Neck, Esq.	3	3	0
C. T. Northcote, Esq	1	1	0
J. H. Hiey, Esq.	1	1	0
Peter Reid. Esq.	10	10	0
C. Neck, Esq.	10	10	0
Messrs. Phillips and Son	2	2	0
C. F. Churchill, Esq	5	5	0
R. C. Taylor, Esq.	1	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel G. Cookes	5	0	0
Miss A. S. Wilson	5	0	0
Miss H. T. Wilson	5	0	0
The Earl of Bessborough	2	0	0
T. C. Garth, Esq.	2	0	0
Mrs. Byng	1	0	0
R. Alexander Smith, Esq.	2	2	0
Officers 31st Regiment	5	0	0
Colonel J. N. Sargent	10	10	0
W. H. Waller, Esq	1	1	0
Lord Brabazon	10	10	0
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Lt. Farrar	1	0	0
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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, should* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications should be addressed and remittances made payable.*

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THE "daring innovation," as a morning contemporary terms the intended entry of Engineers from the private trade, has not proved a success, much to the delight of this class in the Navy. Possibly, too, the Service as a whole may not deeply regret the failure. Enough of the inconveniences necessarily arising from a mixture of artificer and officer have already been experienced in ward-room messes, and there was little need at a moment when the Engineer officers had been striving to raise their position, to go lower in the social scale to solve the difficulty of engineering the Fleet. The whole system is utterly wrong. There are too many "officers"—too much of the cocked hat and sword about the engine-room. What the Service requires is that each ship should have two or three well qualified gentlemen as Chief Engineers, who should become Ward-room Officers immediately on joining. Under them should be a large staff of thoroughly efficient and well-paid Engineers' assistants and artificers. Let such inducements be held out as will bring into the Service the best type of working Engineer, men who prefer good pay and a handsome pension to struggling after a false position. There has been a great tendency of late years to strive after rank and gold lace, and it does not appear to have added in any way to the efficiency of the Engineer Department. If the class were differently recruited there would be no difficulty or possible objection to equality with the higher grades, but as the matter now stands it is hardly to be expected that the Engineer can be given it. It is unpleasant to have to speak plainly, but we would ask whether those who are now the seniors of the Engineers' branch would ever have anticipated becoming K.C.B.'s and ranking with Captains had they remained on shore? We have no doubt whatever, for we have heard as much from some of those still serving that, had the Admiralty offered them the same pay and prospects of retirement, they would have accepted appointments in the Service without troubling about the rank, which absolutely is the means of greatly reducing their pay. This is evidently the line to be adopted in solving the difficulty now experienced in obtaining efficient Engineers, and the failure of the Admiralty to obtain a number of working engineers to enter as Engineer officers is a matter over which all other officers should rejoice. Further, it is bringing matters to a climax, and the sooner that is done the better it will be for the Navy. Let the number of officers of this line be gradually reduced, and let greater care be taken as to the social position of all fresh entries, seeing that they should undoubtedly be made Ward-room Officers on appointment to a sea-going ship. The vacancies occurring in the junior grades should then be filled by the best men that pay and prospects will procure, letting them become chief petty officers on entry, and giving them a comfortable mess. These men will think more of their work than of their buttons, and will know that it is better to have gold in their pockets than on their cuffs. The Navy has been suffering long enough from the mistaken position granted to the great body of those connected with the Engineer Department, and we sincerely trust that the day is not distant that affairs shall be placed upon a basis far more satisfactory to the Engineer officers themselves and also to the Service at large. The Engineer officers have cause for complaint, because they are not treated as others with whom they rank; but if the public is accepting all it reads concerning the position of the naval Engineer, it is being egregiously misled. It was but a few days since that a contemporary devoted a leading article to expressing its unqualified wonderment at the "fact" that only eight of that branch ranked with or above a Lieutenant. As nothing could possibly be further from fact, it is needless to follow the writer in his remarks, or to endeavour to trace him in that maze into which his imagination led him. Mr. Reed has induced people to believe that the actual rank of an Engineer is represented by the position in which his name is to be found on the list under a ship's name. If any attempt were to be made to place officers' names under each ship, according to their rank by seniority, endless confusion would arise, for Lieutenants would be found mingled with Paymasters, Surgeons, and Engineers, without any order whatever. Many more instances of misstatement and misrepresentation could be mentioned, but the above suffices to show that much is being made of "grievances" which have no reality. We are glad to be enabled to add that a scheme for the redress of the real grievances of this class is now before the Treasury, and it is probable that the proposed improvements will be submitted to Parliament early in the present Session.

On no part of our military system are the Radicals given to falling with so much truculence as the full Colonelcy of a regiment. They are never wearied of sneering at these sinecures, as they term them, and demanding their abolition as a first step towards an economical administration of the Army. It is not improbable that this foolish cry may be again heard in the House of Commons during the present Session of Parliament. It is as well, therefore, that the public should be told what these Colonelcies are. They cannot be called with justice sinecures in the full sense of the term, for sinecures have come to mean appointments to which there is a salary but no duty attached, and which are conferred from favour. The Colonelcy of a regiment is no more bestowed by favour than is a Staff appointment. Indeed, little if any fault can be found with the manner in which the former is allotted. It is true that the holder need not, and often, nay, generally, does not, perform any duty in return for his pay; but even if, in this sense, it is a sinecure, at least it has been well earned by previous good and poorly rewarded service. If the Radicals object to the name of the thing as a sham, they can hardly find fault with the bestowal of £1,000 a-year on a certain number of old Generals, not one of whom but has in peace or war, generally in both, done good work for the country during, at the least, forty years. Their strong point is, however, that the appointment is a sham. Even on this ground their position is not impregnable. In the Guards and Household Cavalry there are distinct duties attached to the officer, while in the Line there are, also, certain functions which may be performed. Most civilians are unaware that the full Colonel of a regiment has the power to reduce a non-commissioned officer summarily. Moreover, in many demi-official little matters the full Colonel is a useful intermediary between the regiment and the Commander-in-Chief. The former has, for instance, a sort of tacit right to represent the claims of any officer in his regiment to promotion, and to be the mouthpiece of the corps when it is a question of any honorary title, change of uniform. His recommendation in favour of the appointment of any Second Lieutenant would also carry with it much weight. Still, we admit that there is a want of reality about his functions, and of substance in his connection with the regiment. It is in the interests equally of the full Colonels themselves, and of the Service at large, that we suggest that definite duties should be assigned to the position, and that the connection of the Colonel with his regiment should be drawn closer. For example, he might be encouraged to occasionally inspect the regiment, or, at all events, to march past at its head on the occasion of any ceremony of special interest, such as a presentation of colours, a review by her Majesty or the Prince of Wales. He might with justice be required to subscribe to the band and mess in the same proportion as the other officers. Finally, but above all, he should have the nomination from qualified men of all officers appointed Second Lieutenants in the corps. This last function is one of no small importance. In the Guards, the Household Cavalry, the Rifle Brigade, the 60th Rifles, and the 10th Hussars, every one is, on first appointment, nominated by the full Colonel. The result is a superior body of officers. Owing, also, to the fact of their popularity, certain Fusilier Light Infantry and Highland corps are more fortunate in their youngsters than the rest of the Army. In such regiments and in the Ordnance corps the officers are of as good a social standing as ever, but it cannot be denied that there is a deterioration in the ordinary regiment of the Line. It is idle to suppose that because a lad comes well out of a competitive examination, possesses a certificate of good moral character, and is "respectable," that he is fit for the position of an officer. In appearance, manner, and social status he may be such that he will never secure the respect and willing obedience of his men. The Horse Guards know nothing of a candidate till he goes to Sandhurst, unless he has served in the Militia, and, once at Sandhurst, it would need very palpable unfitness to cause the refusal of a commission. If it were required that every candidate before going up for a commission should receive the imprimatur of a full Colonel of a regiment, the growing deterioration of our officers would be checked. Besides, there would be far more fitness in the distribution of them among different regiments than there is at present. The Oxfordshire squire's son would be appointed to the 52nd, the Highlander to a kilted corps, the Irish gentleman to the 88th or some other Irish regiment, and we should no longer see men utterly ignorant and incapable of equitation vexing the soul of Cavalry commanding officers, or others with an Irish brogue wearing the kilt. It may be urged as an objection to our suggestion that after a certain age some Colonels would be incapable of performing even the functions which we have proposed should be assigned to them. We would reply that in the Guards and Household Cavalry the interests of the regiment are duly cared for by their Colonels. Besides, it would be easy enough, even if a general scheme for the transfer of Generals to a Retired List were not adopted, to remove from the Colonelcy of a regiment all men obviously incapacitated by age for the position, giving them as a solatium a slight increase of pay under the title of Good Service Pension. Our object in making these remarks is simply to deprive civilian military reformers of all pretext for sneering at "honorary Colonelcies," and public opinion is certainly very strong on the subject of realism.

They must be sanguine people indeed who believe that naval reform will be advanced by such letters as those Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., has recently addressed to the *Times*. That they should fill our contemporary with a "lively despair" at the state of the Navy is not astonishing, for not only is everything wrong—the ship-building policy, the *personnel* of our ships, and the dockyard administration—but it is in his letters at least vain to seek for a remedy. Mr. Reed is a man of vehement convictions, and he had the talent of impressing his strong views on the Admiralty during his Chief Constructorship, and, as we have never been among his detractors, so we have never shared the feelings of his unreasoning admirers. If he committed some egregious errors in ship-building he also directed the construction of some of the finest ships in the Navy. Consistency in the versatile member for Pembroke we do not expect, but he really presumes too much when he protests against the "aggravated expenditure," and of something very much worse besides, "caused by the endless variety" of our ships of war, and then traces the numerous "blunders and failures" directly to all power and influence being monopolised by the combatant officers of the Navy. Why, it was these very combatant officers who, during Mr. Reed's tenure of office, frequently and earnestly protested against the endless variety of our ships! But the Chief Constructor was then of opinion that "the very variety of our ships," so far from causing a "well-planned engagement" to degenerate—as he now holds would be the case—into a "miserable *mêlée*," "would be the means of the most vigorous and diversified attack upon the hostile fleet." We are not, however, concerned with what were Mr. Reed's opinions eight years ago, but that which he proposes now. We will not do him the injustice to suppose that he is desirous of stereotyping a class of vessels which may all have fundamental errors of construction, as was the case in the unfortunate Vanguard and her sisters. If he does not want this we are reduced to the impotent conclusion that the Naval Superintendents of Dockyards ought to be at once abolished, as being the cause of continual mismanagement, extravagance, and ill-feeling; although, according to Mr. Reed, they do nothing, and accept no responsibility. The "sword and epaulettes" appear to constitute the real offence, and all the delinquencies of the wearers might be rectified, perhaps, by their taking off these offensive emblems of executive power. After all this, we are told that a second Admiral in the principal home ports is desirable and necessary, but that there ought to be a "distinct line of demarcation" between the civil establishments of the dockyard and the naval Service. How this could be made to work—whether the second Admiral would have a voice in the ship's fittings—and how this dual government could be carried on—we are not told. It appears to us impracticable, and one that could only end in bickerings, disagreement, and extravagance. If a committee be appointed to inquire into this matter, we feel sure that Naval Superintendents will be found to have done good service. The value of Mr. Reed's proposals for reform of the Controller's office is shown by his now renewing the suggestion to place the Controller in the Admiralty; although, as he knows, the experiment was tried, and was universally admitted to have proved a failure. There are, however, unquestionably a considerable number of break-downs and failures now-a-days, and these require to be accounted for. Although we entirely approve of naval management of the dockyards, we are not of opinion that all naval officers are competent for those duties, and when a good man is found it is unreasonable and a sacrifice of the dockyards to the *personnel* of the Navy to supersede a Superintendent on his changing his rank. All such appointments should be kept for five years certain, and the responsibility should be made more real than it now is. Some process of decentralization is also required if we are to throw responsibility on the dockyard officers. After all, the great break-downs recently have taken place in the machinery, and Mr. Reed has endeavoured to account for this. That the Engineering Staff requires raising, and that their pay and position should be improved, most people will admit; but the break-downs have been chiefly on the contract trial before the ships had been taken over from the contractors. We agree with Mr. Reed that the Engineering Staff of the Admiralty is ridiculously small, but we certainly were under the impression that this was due to the office of Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy being merged in that of the Chief Constructor when Mr. Reed held the latter office, This may of course have taken place without Mr. Reed's sanction, but such is not the generally-received opinion. Now what are the causes of the break-downs of our ships in their trial trips? The answer is, that they are partly due to the sacrifice of the Engineers to the Constructors (this, at least, was the opinion delivered by an experienced Engineer at the United Service Institution a short time ago); but the main cause is, as we have before endeavoured to show, ordering machinery of an experimental nature from firms which have not been in the habit of fitting her Majesty's ships. If we search for a conspicuous instance of this cause of failure we shall find it in H.M.S. Turquoise, built and engineered by the firm of Earle's Shipbuilding Company, of Hull, which has just failed in her eighth trial off the Maplin Sands.

No reduction whatever will be made in the *personnel* of the Fleet to be borne during the financial year 1877-78. The strength of the Royal Marines will also be maintained as during the present year, 7,000 being detailed for service afloat and 7,000 for head-quarters.

The Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, Admiral Sir James Drummond, has received through the Admiralty the special thanks of the Imperial Government of Germany for the courtesy and attention shown towards the German squadron recently visiting the Mediterranean by the officers of British ships of war employed on that station and by the authorities both at Gibraltar and Malta.

The Indian troopship Malabar will call at Plymouth on her homeward voyage in order to land the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment. She leaves Bombay on February 27, and may be expected at Plymouth on March 30.

We believe that some trials are about to be made in the Channel Squadron to test the value of gun-cotton charges for fog signalling purposes. Some time since the flagship was supplied with howitzers as fog signal guns, and they proved so useful that Admiral Seymour recommended that 24-pounder howitzers should be fitted to ships for this purpose, but we understand gun-cotton is now to be tried. Its use has lately engaged the attention of the Trinity Board.

Captain Chatfield, of the Amethyst, has been given the thanks of the Colonial Office and the Governor-General of Canada for the arrangements made for the passage of his Excellency to and from British Columbia.

Mr. Simon Matthews, Chief Engineer, who has been for some time on half pay, has received permission to accept temporary service under the Italian Government. The leave of absence granted does not exceed twelve months, and is, we presume, subject to recall.

Lieutenant W. M. Carey, in command of the Conflict, has, we hear, made an interesting report on the pearl fisheries off the North-West Coast of Australia.

Lieutenant Richmond Powell, who has been studying at the Royal Naval College, has received permission to accept temporary employment under the Chinese Government, and will navigate a gunboat out to China.

Commander Cawley, R.N., on the Retired List, has been granted leave to go abroad, and we understand that he anticipates receiving employment under the Turkish Government. Commander Cawley obtained his commission as Lieutenant in 1845, became Commander in 1864, and is in receipt of a pension for wounds.

Captain Beamish has been enabled to resume the command of his ship, the Pallas, after his visit to England on sick leave. Consequently, Captain Fisher has been superseded in his temporary command, and continues on foreign leave of absence.

Commander Kane, though promoted from the position as "first" of the Volage, will not be superseded, as the Admiralty has decided to alter the complement of that vessel, and to allow her to bear a Commander in future.

The collier which ran into the Thunderer, and was considerably bruised in consequence, has been treated with some feeling by the Admiralty, for their Lordships have made no charge for allowing her to be docked at Portsmouth, nor have they asked for damages, though the paint-work of the iron monster was a trifle scratched.

A correspondent has called our attention to a paragraph which appeared on January 27 alluding to the number of officers now serving on board the Barracouta who left England in her. Our remarks should have applied to the date of her commission, and not from her leaving England under her present Captain, the only officers who have left the ship during that time being—one Lieutenant invalided, three Sub-Lieutenants promoted, one Paymaster invalided, one Engineer invalided, and one Gunner invalided.

There is some probability that the existing rule of requiring Paymasters and Assistant-Paymasters of the Navy to enter into a bond as security will be modified, if not altogether abolished. The cases of misappropriation of public money are so few that the burthen placed upon these officers may safely be removed without there being any cause for anxiety that the country will be a loser by the change. Many officials of the dockyards and departments have recently been relieved of the formality of procuring bondsmen to become responsible for their correctness, and it is not too much to expect that the same consideration may be extended to the Paymaster branch of the naval Service. We hope it may not be forgotten in the scheme for the improvement of the Assistant-Paymasters, which we presume must be forthcoming, that there will be no reason on the abolition of bonds for withholding these officers' commissions until they attain man's estate, but that they may very properly be placed on the same footing as Sub-Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Horatio Kemble, R.N., of the Minotaur, has been compelled to return to England invalided.

Orders have been given to Vice-Admiral Seymour to remain with the Channel Squadron at Lisbon until the Assistance arrives with supernumeraries. The squadron is then to proceed to Cadiz, where it will arrive in the early part of March, and will await further orders. The Training Brig Squadron, which has been attached to the flag of Admiral Seymour, will shortly receive directions to return to England.

The appointment of another Admiral in command of the French squadron on the West Coast of Africa may possibly bring matters there to a crisis. It is plain that the officer hitherto in charge has not done much else than to stand by and look on, while his fellow subjects have been declaring themselves prisoners and begging us to do nothing lest they lose their heads. It is said that the prisoners enjoy a very fair amount of freedom and are well known as frequent visitors on board the French ships. It has also been hinted that they might stay there if it so pleased them, but that having refused to take the warning we gave them as to the blockade they remained on shore too long and failed to move any of their property off to the ships. Now they know full well that if they deserted their goods their houses would be pillaged, and that they would have no trade left. So they stick to their houses as prisoners, looking forward to the day when one side will grow tired, the blockade will be raised, and business be conducted as usual.

Twenty candidates for appointment as naval medical officers have passed successfully, and have received commissions as Surgeons. They have not entered a day too soon, as officers of their rank have been rather scarce of late.

Rear-Admiral Phillimore, Superintendent of Naval Reserves, has gone afloat for a short tour of inspection of Naval Reserve batteries and Coast-guard stations.

The illness which caused Captain Radulphus Oldfield, C.B., to resign his last command has, we regret to learn, terminated fatally. Captain Oldfield would probably have attained flag rank in the course of another year. By his death an appointment as Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen becomes vacant.

In the course of next week the Emerald, composite screw corvette of 1,864 tons displacement and engines working up to 2,100 horse power, will be moved from Pembroke to Devonport to be prepared for commission. She was launched in August last, and has thus far cost about £80,000. Her engines are by Thomson, a name which cannot be said to be well known in the Service, but it is to be hoped that this "gem" will not be as troublesome in her machinery department as some of her sisters have been.

Captain William James Scudamore, whose death is reported, entered the Navy in 1804 on board the Agamemnon, and after serving off Cadiz in Sir Robert Calder's action and in the Channel served in the West Indies and Mediterranean. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1812, and while afterwards attached to the Termagant, 20, on the South Coast of Spain, commanded her boats at the capture and destruction of several forts and at the taking of Almeria. He also had the good fortune to save several inhabitants of the town of Xavier from being massacred by the French. In 1813-14 he witnessed the capture of Via Reggio and Genoa. In 1814 he was employed in command of a gunboat off Gibraltar and Cadiz. He commanded the Providence, revenue crusier, from 1818 until promoted to Commander, January 1, 1852. He served as an Acting Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard, and was promoted to retired Captain on August 1, 1860.

Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, who had been lying dangerously ill for some time past, died on Thursday night at his official residence at the House of Lords. He entered the Navy in 1808, and saw some severe service, particularly off the coast of Egypt in 1809, when he served in the boats against some French vessels, defended by strong batteries, in the Bay of Rosas. Afterwards he was appointed to command the Cephalus sloop, 18 guns, in which vessel he contributed to the destruction of ten large armed feluccas on the beach near Cetraro, in the Gulf of Policustro. He was subsequently actively employed on the Italian coast, and had some severe fighting with the enemy until he obtained his post rank in July, 1812, during which period he rendered many important services. He returned to England with dispatches from Lord William Bentinck. He subsequently was appointed to the Bonne Citoyenne and Euryalus, and in 1826 was appointed to the command of the Herald yacht to attend the late Duke of Devonshire on his extraordinary embassy to Russia. For some time, as Captain Clifford, he was employed in attendance on the Lord High Admiral, William IV. He had not been actively employed since 1831. For a short time Sir Augustus sat in Parliament, and in 1832 was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, an office he has held ever since. He was created a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1838. Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford was the senior officer on the Retired List, his commission as Captain dating from July 28, 1812; Rear-Admiral, March 23, 1848; Vice-Admiral, September 27, 1855; and Admiral, November 7, 1860.

Since our announcement of last week that a squadron of Egyptian cruisers, under the command of Admiral M'Killop Pacha, was about to proceed to the Red Sea to inquire into and check the reported slave trade, further particulars have been received by the *Standard*, from which we learn that the force will consist of the corvette Latif, the sloop Sinai, an unarmed vessel called the Negluileh, which is intended to be the flag-ship, and another steamer now on her way from Berbera. In addition to their regular crews the vessels will embark some soldiers, together with a suitable staff of medical and Commissariat officers. The correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"Of the chief of the expedition, M'Killop Pacha, who enjoys a more than European reputation, it is unnecessary to say more than a few words. Though but little past the prime of life, he is a Captain of nearly twenty years' standing in the British Navy, where he earned a character for courage and ability, which in the service of the Khedive he has fully maintained. His energetic character is fully recognised by the present ruler of Egypt, who, whenever a task of more than usual difficulty presents itself, invariably offers the post of honour to the English Pacha. One instance of this was afforded at the time of M. Lesseps' Suez Canal demonstration, and others have since occurred in connection with the Abyssinian and Zanzibar Expeditions. Indeed, so influential is the position occupied by Captain M'Killop in the councils of the Khedive, that the mere fact of his being connected with the present expedition gives it an importance which it would not otherwise possess."

It seems probable that the present Session of Parliament will be a warm one for the Admiralty, and several members have already intimated their desire of having a few words with the head of that department. The first effort to bring naval questions before the House of Commons will be made by a member on Tuesday next, when a motion will be made for a Select Committee to inquire into the present system of the administration of the naval and maritime resources of the country, and also into the administrative arrangements made by the First Lord of the Admiralty to secure the efficiency of the naval Services, on which depend the safety of the empire. Then on "an early day" Mr. E. J. Reed will come forward to demand another committee to inquire whether and to what extent the numerous defects found to have existed in her Majesty's ships are due, and how far they depend upon the relation that exists between the officials in her Majesty's dockyards. On March 26 Mr. Seely brings forward his important resolution declaring that the administration of the Admiralty should be vested in a Secretary of State, and that the Controller of the Navy and Superintendents of Dockyards should be persons with practical knowledge. On these matters there will doubtless be some spirited discussion.

Major-General Primrose, C.S.I., has arranged to leave England in the course of a few days for India, to assume command of the Poona Division of the Bombay Army, to which he was lately appointed.

It will be a source of satisfaction to many of those immediately affected to know that the Horse Guards authorities have it in contemplation to extend to the senior Infantry regiments in Ireland the boon granted last summer in the case of the 2nd Battalion 2nd, 2nd Battalion 8th, and 100th, and that some of the battalions which have been longest in that country are noted for removal to English stations to complete their tours of home service. The arrangements made last year was most popular, and is likely to prove advantageous as well; so that we are glad to hear it is the intention to extend it.

The officers of the Commissariat and Transport Department are not unnaturally anxious with regard to their future, which appeared gloomy enough before the rumours of changes in organization reached their ears. It occasions us no little pleasure, therefore, to be able to afford them some slight consolation. The Secretary of State for War, we are assured, will be much too busy with other matters of greater importance this Session to be able to spare time—if even he had the inclination—to engage in a wholesale confiscation. Besides, the failures scored by his predecessor have been such as would cause him to think twice ere he listened to the suggestions which, report says, he has had submitted for his consideration. Mr. Hardy is not immaculate, but he is very friendly disposed towards the officers of the Army; above all things he is cautious, and will lend himself to no sweeping reorganization until he has assured himself that such reorganization will prove of lasting benefit.

We would caution our readers against placing too implicit reliance on the stories which are in circulation as regards an unfortunate occurrence in a regiment in Ireland. The principal actor has, we believe, adopted such measures as will happily render any public exposure unnecessary.

Whatever steps the War Office may deem it desirable to take, in order to ensure a flow of promotion, it is unlikely that Parliament will be appealed to in the form which has been generally suggested. A Royal Warrant has been used once before, and there is nothing to prevent one being made use of again.

The following promotions result from the death of Lieutenant-General W. R. A. Freeman, Madras Infantry, which occurred on the 7th inst., viz.—Major-General C. Prior, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General, and Colonel S. B. Faddy, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General.

A Committee, consisting of Major-Generals G. Erskine and R. Y. Shipley, C.B., and Brigadier-General the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B., is now sitting at the Horse Guards to consider the best system of attack formation. The only one of these officers to whom exception can be taken is Major-General Shipley, who is known to have a strong crotchet. But why should the Committee sit at the Horse Guards? It would surely have been more convenient for it to have assembled at Aldershot, for it could then have subjected the different plans to a practical test, and without unnecessary delay being caused.

Lieutenant J. H. Barnard, C.M.G., 19th Regiment, has been appointed Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Glover, G.C.M.G., R.N., Governor of Newfoundland. Lieutenant Barnard served with the 19th Regiment in the Hazara campaign of 1868, including the expedition against the tribes on the Black Mountain (medal with clasp). Served as a volunteer under Sir John Glover in the Ashantee war of 1873-74, led the advanced guard at the capture of Abogoo, commanded for five days a detached force of 650 men which captured Jaashi, and commanded a detachment of 150 men which drove the enemy out of their camps on the north bank of the Anoom (mentioned in dispatches for great discretion and judgment, and on two occasions for gallant conduct, C.M.G., medal with clasp).

Major H. S. Palmer, Royal Engineers, acts temporarily as Aide-de-Camp to Captain G. C. Strahan, C.M.G., Royal Artillery, Governor of Barbadoes.

Captain A. E. Pearse, 76th Regiment, has been appointed Captain-Instructor at the School of Musketry, vice Captain T. F. Pardoe, 22nd Regiment, appointed a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

Captain A. R. Saville, 18th Royal Irish, Garrison Instructor at Shorncliffe, has been granted an extension of Staff service for twelve months from the 14th ultimo, and Captain H. G. MacGregor, 29th Regiment, on the Staff of the Home District, a similar extension from the 25th ultimo.

The establishment of the Brigade Depôt at Guildford having rendered the services of such an officer unnecessary, Brevet Major T. Gardiner, Superintending Officer of Recruiting, has been removed from that place to the Staff of the Home District.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wright, half pay, late 81st Regiment, has been appointed Acting Staff Officer of Pensioners at Hull.

The suggestion of Dr. Lawrence Hamilton, that something should be done to render more attractive than they are at present the wards of hospitals, is worthy of the attention of the military authorities. A very slight outlay on prints, &c., would do much to cheer up the patients, and gratuitous contributions of the articles required would, were an appeal made to officers, flow in abundantly. Illustrated papers particularly would be willingly given, and among the many artists who wear her Majesty's uniform some would assuredly be found ready to and capable of ornamenting the walls with frescoes were sanction given. Flowers and plants, also, could no doubt be obtained, and the tending of them would afford an amusing occupation to convalescents. At all events, the idea, however worked out, is too good to be pooh-poohed.

The Blue-book published on crime in the Army and Militia, on the motion of Mr. John Holms, though admittedly imperfect, affords undoubted proof that we are yearly obtaining a larger number of recruits from the criminal classes. The evil will never be checked as long as we are unable to require proof of satisfactory antecedents before we enlist a man. At present the supply of good men is so very much smaller than the demand that we are obliged to content ourselves with physical fitness, and altogether to ignore moral qualifications. Nor is it to be wondered at that such should be the case, seeing that a London policeman on first admission to the force is more highly remunerated than a Sergeant in the Army. As to the Militia, several recent injudicious changes have rendered that branch of the land forces very unpopular. Indeed, we fear that the Militia is altogether in an unsatisfactory state, and that were all the regiments simultaneously mustered, the number wanting to complete would be infinitely larger than the War Office suspect.

The Duke of Cambridge four months ago declared that the latest tactical regulations required amendment, and we are now told that a new field exercise will shortly appear. Surely we have spent sufficient time on experiments, and ought to have made up our minds as to what, under the existing conditions of warfare, which have not changed for several years past, is the best method of delivering and receiving an attack. At present we alone of all the nations of Europe are without a definite system of tactics. Till this defect be remedied we cannot be considered ready for the field; yet at any moment we may be required to take it. It is well to be cautious and to avoid precipitation in adopting changes, but this wholesome principle may be carried too far. An indispensable preliminary in the adoption of any system of tactics is a decision as to what the future organization of battalions is to be. Perhaps it is because a decision on this point is pending that we have not as yet got beyond drill and scrambling.

In the course of a year or two a gymnasium will have been provided at every station in the United Kingdom where bodies of troops are stationed. Within the last few years buildings for the purpose of gymnastic exercise will have been built at a cost of considerably over £20,000. Among them may be mentioned those at Athlone, which cost about £2,650; Buttevant, about £2,270; Cork, £1,992; Kinsale, £2,850; Limerick, £2,420; Mullingar, £2,850; Portland, £2,650; Templemore, £2,500; and Tipperary, £2,850.

Two of the Militia regiments recommended by the Localization Committee to have second battalions added were the Royal Cornwall and the Royal Wilts. At the time the Committee sat, the former had an establishment of twelve, the latter of ten companies. Since that, both regiments have been brought down to an establishment of eight companies, and now there is a talk of the separation of companies and formation into battalions being carried out this year. Two companies are, it is said, to be added, and it will be called an augmentation (?)

The *Pioneer* says that it is settled that in future of the two British regiments forming part of the garrison of Peshawur one will be quartered at some more healthy spot, not too far from the frontier. The precise locality of the new station has not yet been decided on, but we would suggest that in the hills at no great distance from Peshawur there is a spot to which weakly men have been for years sent up to live in camp during the hot weather. It would not do to leave the most important station in India insufficiently provided with troops.

It is satisfactory to be assured that proposals for the conversion of any more Militia regiments into Rifle corps will meet with strong opposition at the War Office. We have far too many Rifles already among the Auxiliary Forces, and should it ever be our bad fortune to have to meet the attack of an invading army, it must be evident to all that serious difficulties would arise by reason of the predominance of the green tunic. Any measures, therefore, taken to reduce the number of Rifle regiments, either in the Militia or Volunteers, should meet with the most hearty co-operation. It has been contended that seventeen years ago, when the Volunteers came into existence, everybody was in favour of the adoption of black or grey tunics, and that there is inconsistency in a cry now being raised for scarlet in substitution of the once popular tints. Now, no argument could be more remarkable for the absence of reason. Black and grey twenty years ago were unquestionably the colours most suited to Volunteers. But events have occurred since 1860 which prove beyond doubt that the time has arrived for an organic change. Departments have been organised within the last few years in connection with the armies of leading military Powers, the special duties of the Staffs of which it is to keep themselves posted in every detail in respect to the forces of neighbouring States. Is it to be supposed for a moment that the Intelligence Bureau at Berlin is unaware of the fact that we have included in the home garrisons only four battalions of Regular Rifles—two of the 60th and two of the Rifle Brigade? Yet, if this is known, it is plain we are simply playing into the hands of those who, for aught we know, may one day be our enemies, by permitting half the force available for defence to be clothed in such a manner as to render the peculiarities of their service discernible at a distance of miles. To be of value, Auxiliaries should be dressed as like Regular troops as possible, and anything more suicidal than a policy allowing of such a diversity of opinion as that now unfortunately existing among the officers of one branch of the Auxiliaries it is impossible to conceive. These remarks refer principally to regiments wearing the black tunic, as for those in grey there is no single argument which can be used in their favour; indeed, dressed as they are at present, we doubt whether a General would not be very much better without than with them in face of an enemy.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you kindly, on behalf of my class and brother officers, give the following space in your paper, in the hope that some person or persons in authority, and interested in the welfare of naval officers, may take the matter up with spirit, and use his or their interests in ameliorating the condition of a much-neglected and deserving body? I am an assistant-paymaster of over four years' standing, and my prospects are as I shall state hereafter without any exaggeration. I joined the Service when it was considered by experienced officers that eight years as a commissioned subordinate officer would see me promoted to the rank of paymaster. What a blight has since fallen on all my hopes, as easily seen by a glance at the "Navy List!" I will now show how utterly changed is my future. Their Lordships have considered it expedient for the requirements of the Service to reduce the establishment of paymasters by one hundred, and the probationary time (for it was considered such) to qualify young officers for the responsible appointment as paymaster has increased to over 13 years; nor is this the limit, for any thoughful person looking at the List must see that at the present rate of promotion some of the younger A. P.'s will be over 20 years, even if then promoted, as those being advanced to the position of paymaster are between 34 and 35 years of age, and will not be compelled to retire until 60. I shall then have to wait some 20 or 25 years for their vacancies, working on a pittance, without a cabin, in a position never altering, equal to a sub-lieutenant of 19 years of age; and should I marry and die in the Service, my wife would not be granted, even after that amount of service according to the present regulations, the same boon as the wives of other officers holding the same relative rank, or warrant officers, or the gratuity even granted to the wives of seamen. Moreover, have I any guarantee that on becoming 45 years of age, and not being promoted, their Lordships will not serve me in the same manner as lieutenants, and compel me to retire on the maximum present retirement of assistant-paymaster—namely, 6s per diem, when, after 30 years' sea service, I should be nearly incapable of obtaining employ on shore? Of course, not having entered into an engagement binding to myself and the Admiralty for a given number of years' service at a given salary, and promotion at a certain time, I have no redress, and the only course I can adopt is to supplicate the public on my behalf. If it would not be out of place, I would make a few suggestions which would, at only a trifling increase in the expense of the Navy, tend greatly to make the A. P.'s less discontented than they very reasonably are now. 1. Allow them the privilege of wearing another stripe, to assimilate their uniform with other officers of a like term of service on joining the ward-room mess. 2. Grant them the 9s. per diem on becoming entitled to the ward-room mess, as at present officers who have no friendly aid from home and a clamouring outfitter, find it impossible to join the mess, owing to their impecuniosity. 3. Permit the pay after 10 years' service as an assistant-paymaster to increase until a maximum of 12s. is reached. This would be a slight return for keeping them in a miserable position an unreasonable length of time. 4. To become entitled to cabins on joining the ward-room; he will be then probably older than a third, at least, of his new messmates; for it may well be imagined that when he sees, as the senior assistant-paymasters do, youngsters who come to sea from the Britannia when he was a commissioned officer, and surgeons and naval instructors junior to himself in age becoming entitled and enjoying this greatest of all boons on board ship—a place he can call his own, where he may find peace and quiet—he finds it galling to have still but his chest and hammock to call his own, and to be surrounded whilst washing, even, and dressing, as is often the case, by the crew washing the decks. 5. Their wives to become entitled to a widow's pension if they have served as commissioned officers over ten years, the same as other officers of a like standing. No one can say that these improvements, if carried out, would be more than just.—Yours, &c.,

HOPE DEFERRED.

China, December 15th, 1876.

The retirement from the purchase regiments of the Army, which at the latter end of 1876 had fallen to a very low ebb, became more numerous last month, and we understand that many of the senior regimental officers in the Cavalry and Infantry are leaving altogether or taking half pay. During January three lieutenant-colonels (one under the five years' rule), one major, and ten captains were gazetted out, giving so many steps in their respective regiments. Another lieutenant-colonel, Hamilton Smith, of the 80th, has fallen under the five years' rule, and another, Jerome, of the 86th, will become amenable to it on March 6. In addition to these two officers, Colonels Crompton-Stansfield, of the 2nd Batn. 11th, Bowles, of the 37th, Elkington, of the 2nd Batn. 6th, and Webb, of the 2nd Batn. 8th, are going on half pay, as well as some of the senior Cavalrymen. It is believed that the fact of so many retirements just now arises from uncertainty as to the intentions of the Government with regard to the adoption of the scheme of retirement recommended by the Royal Commission over which Lord Penzance presided, but it is to be remarked that, speaking generally, existing lieut.-cols. do not obtain better terms under the programme of that commission than under the regulations now in force.—*Times.*

At the last meeting of the Governors of the Drummond Institution for the orphan daughters of soldiers, the following subscriptions were acknowledged, viz.:—Gen. the Right Hon. Sir J. Michel, G.C.B., £5; Major-Gen. Wardlaw, £1; Lieut. Clarke, 7th Foot, £1 1s.; Col. the Hon. H. Crichton, 10th Hussars, £2 2s.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Wilbraham, £1 1s.; Gen. Napier, £1; Col. A. F. Peyton, £1; Major-Gen. J. Hort, £1 1s.; Mrs. Jackson, £1; Col. T. Thornton, 10s. 6d.; Col. Crealock, £25; Capt. Terrot, 63rd Foot, £1 1s.; Mrs. Domville, for 1876 and 1877, £2 2s.; Royal Engineers Charitable Fund, for maintenance of Alice Henderson, £14; Col. Wynyard, subscription for 1876, £2; G. Burns, Esq., £3; Messrs. G. F. Brook and Son, £2; H. Brennen, Esq., £1; A. Thom, Esq., £2, and also for following sums, which were standing to creditors in Munster Bank—1866, Lord-Lieutenant, £3 15s.; 1866, H. S., £1; 1868, Nemo, £5; 1870, S. Hutchinson, Esq., £2; 1871, ditto, £3; 1871, ditto, £3; 1872, ditto, £3; 1873, ditto, £2; 1874, ditto, £2; 1875, ditto, £2. The Governors admitted, conditionally, Elizabeth, daughter of late Sergt. W. Johnston, 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade (she being a total orphan), also Emma Grace, daughter of the late Qrmr. Sergt. W. Walton, 43rd Foot. This will leave forty-nine girls in the institution.

The Army.

2ND LIFE GUARDS. Col. Stewart and the officers entertained Lieut.-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Christian and a large party at dinner at Windsor on Saturday evening last.

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS. Although Major Marsland obtains the command, the regiment is to be disappointed of the further steps, as an outsider has been named for the majority.

1ST (ROYAL) DRAGOONS. Capt. Worthington has withdrawn his application to retire, and exchanges to Infantry.

3RD HUSSARS. Col. (Brig.-Gen.) Howard-Vyse, commanding the Scinde District, who recently had symptoms of paralysis, was, we are glad to learn, much better when the mail left India, and was on the point of leaving for Upper Scinde on his annual tour of inspection. Private Chillock, who shot his wife dead on New Year's Day at Mhow, was not to be handed over to the civil powers for trial, but was to be tried by a general court-martial, which will shortly be convened at Mhow.

9TH LANCERS. The *Irish Times* says, "The numerous friends in Ireland of Lieut. Lord William Beresford, 9th Lancers, will be glad to learn that he is to be promoted to the troop left vacant by the death of Capt. Clayton. His lordship, who joined the Army June 8, 1867, is at present employed as aide-de-camp to Lord Lytton, the Governor-General of India, an appointment he assumed in April last."

15TH HUSSARS. We regret to learn that Lieut. Middleton fell from his horse and broke his leg while hunting near Delhi on the 6th ultimo.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following officers of brigades in India have completed the long course at the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, which commenced Jan. 1, 1876, and terminated Dec. 31, viz:—Capts. G. J. Gillies, C. F. Dixon, J. F. Free, E. D. Shafto, F. E. B. Loraine, B. L. Tolner, and A. J. Pearson; Lieuts. F. H. French, E. Buckle, J. W. Yerburg, C. Russell, and E. M. Baker. The following form the class which has arrived from India to undergo the course, viz.:—Capts. O. F. Le Mottée, L. W. Taylor, J. F. Micklejohn, W. H. Wright, W. H. Hemans, and R. Corbett, and Lieuts. F. M. Robinson, J. P. Freeth, G. B. N. Martin, D. M. Waterfield, F. E. Water, and G. R. Price.

Lieut.-Col. A. H. Dawson, 6th Brig. (late Madras), has been assigned local rank as col. in India, with effect from Dec. 12 last; Major P. C. Anderson, 11th Brig. (late Bengal), as lieut.-col., with effect from Dec. 9; and Lieut. A. F. Fletcher, as capt., with effect from Dec. 16.

Vet.-Surg. J. B. W. Skoulding, F Brig. R.H.A., has been ordered to remain at Rawul Pindee, on the expiration of his leave of absence on medical certificate, for duty at that station.

Vet.-Surg. H. Thomson (doing duty with F Bat. 19th Brig.) has been directed to proceed from Cawnpore to Allahabad for duty with E Bat. 11th Brig.

Paymr. Capt. H. W. Feilden, who served as naturalist with the Arctic Expedition, has been appointed to the 1st Brig., and will join at Aldershot, on transfer from the 4th.

Capt. T. B. Tyler, from the 4th Brig., has been selected for appointment to the riding establishment at Woolwich, vice Capt. G. Best, appointed to D Brig. R.H.A.

Referring to the Artillery Brigade at Delhi, the *Times of India* says:—"Let us not forget the celebrated artillery which thundered forth its salutes from both flanks. There was the No. 7 Bat. of the 21st Brig. of the Royal Artillery. The men who this morning were sending forth from their guns the thunder of an Imperial salute know well that their predecessors fought, and fighting fell, in the wars with the French on the Continent of America, and that they showed the daring of the true British artillerymen at the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe. This company, too, enjoys the proud distinction of having been one of the five companies selected to represent the artillery at the siege of Gibraltar, and for its conduct there received several marks of official approbation. A half-company was with Abercrombie at the battle of Alexandria, and those who were with him had conferred upon them the privilege of wearing on the cap a sphinx and the word 'Egypt,' a privilege which died with the wearers. There again and again the salute is continued by the Bengal Horse Artillery, a troop formed from the Galloper guns raised at different periods between 1756 and 1800. To this regiment belongs the proud distinction of having originated Horse Artillery. The Bengal Horse Artillery was established in 1756; an example followed three years afterwards by Frederick the Great, who was the first to use them in actual war. It was said by Akbar Khan, chief of the Afghans, that had all the British fought like the 'red men' (an allusion to the red-flowing manes on the helmets of the troop) they would never have been driven from Cabul. The 'red men' have been true to their traditions, as Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Delhi can show. The Victoria Cross decorated one of its gunners and a rough rider for gallantry at the first place, and its appointments show 'Sphinx,' 'Egypt,' 'Bhurtpore' and 'Ava' as testimony of service rendered."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. G. F. O. Boughey has been assigned local rank as capt. in India, with effect from June 25, 1874, and Lieut. A. Adwdry from Dec. 9.

1ST OR ROYAL SCOTS. Lieut. Smith is to be appointed instructor of musketry to the 2nd Batn., vice Kennedy, promoted.

4TH KING'S OWN. The Curragh correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—"Intelligence has been received of the death of Surg.-Major Power, 2nd Batn., at Mannheim, in Germany, on Jan. 25. The officers of the garrison of Mannheim and the officers and soldiers of the 2nd Grenadier Regt. paid the last honours to the deceased officer, and informed the colonel of the 4th 'that the 2nd Grenadier Regt. would take the place of their distant comrades of the 4th English Regt., and follow the remains of their brother officer to the grave.'"

6TH REGIMENT. Col. Elkington, 2nd Batn., is mentioned as being on the point of retirement upon half pay.

8TH KING'S. The *Times* states that Lieut.-Col. Webb, 2nd Batn., is retiring.

11TH REGIMENT. The Aldershot correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—"The 2nd Batn. 11th Regt., strength about 26 officers, 50 sergeants, and 640 rank and file, left the camp this (Thursday) morning to embark in H.M.S. Serapis for conveyance to India. The following officers embarked with the battalion:—Major M'Causland (in command), Capts. Smyth, Vaughan, Street, Gibbons, Kemble, and Marriott; Lieuts. Kinder (adjt.), Vaughan, Yule, Coppinger, Lang, Yorke, Kelsall, Noon, Braithwaite, Harries, and Peters; Sub-Lieuts. Barton, Briggs, Stanley, Davies, and Cruise; Paymr. (major) Robinson, and Surg. Purefoy, M.D."

17TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Creasy, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate. Lieut. Passy, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

18TH ROYAL IRISH. Lieut. Simpson, a probationer, officiating adjutant of the Governor of Madras' Body Guard, is about to be admitted to the Madras S.C., with effect from Nov. 18, 1875.

37TH REGIMENT. Col. Bowles is said to be retiring upon half pay.

48TH REGIMENT. Major Trent has been assigned local rank as lieut.-col. in India, with effect from Sept. 18, 1875.

ROYAL MARINES.

Leave of absence has been granted the following officers, viz.:—Capt. R. Woollcombe, fourteen days in extension; Lieut. and Assist. Gunnery Instr. A. Allen, six weeks; Lieuts. H. W. Colvin, one month; W. T. Adair, fourteen days in extension; A. Brine, one month; Capts. St. A. St. John, one month in extension; and W. R. Triscott, one month.

The following gentlemen have been appointed (1st instant) to be lieutenants in the Corps of Royal Marines, viz.:—Lieut. H. B. Colvin, Chatham Division, and A. Brine, Portsmouth.

55TH REGIMENT. Lieut. MacMahon, a probationer, second wing subaltern 3rd Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., with effect from Dec. 20.

56TH REGIMENT had been ordered into camp at Kurrachee owing to an outbreak of cholera, and the move to Aden had been temporarily countermanded. The medal given to the most deserving soldier on the occasion of her Majesty assuming the title of Empress of India was awarded to Sergt.-Major R. Mann. This old "Pompadour" has served her Majesty for over a quarter of a century, and is about leaving to draw his pension, accompanied by the respect and best wishes of his fellow sergeants. On New Year's night the sergeants held their annual dinner in their mess-room. After the usual toasts, Qrmr.-Sergt. Robinson, in the name of the sergeants, presented the sergt.-major with a beautiful silver tea service in cutch work as a mark of esteem.

59TH REGIMENT. Brevet Major Lawson has been assigned local rank as lieut.-col. in India, with effect from Dec. 13 last.

62ND REGIMENT. A sad affair took place in the fort at Delhi on the 7th ult. The *Civil and Military Gazette* correspondent at Delhi states that "the hour when the crime was committed was that of tattoo; the men were assembling to answer their names; the man Ryley was left in the tent with one comrade, who was lying in his bed. Ryley blew out the lamp, loaded his rifle, went up to the man in bed, and shot him through the neck; he then reloaded and awaited the approach of his comrades. Of course, the report of the rifle brought some of the men to the tent. Two entered; the foremost was shot through the body and fell. A third shot was fired at the second intruder, who, however, was missed, and before the murderer could reload was successful in seizing the man and preventing further mischief. The man gives no reason for the murderous act, and seems to be utterly indifferent to his fate." Lieut. Williams has been appointed interpreter, vice Dennis, deceased—the appointment taking effect from Nov. 27, 1876.

70TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Freeman has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

77TH REGIMENT is to be moved at the end of the month from Cork to Newry, to replace the 94th.

80TH REGIMENT. Col. Smith is about to be placed upon half pay, under the provisions of the five years' tenure clause.

81ST REGIMENT. Lieut. Birdwood is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed second wing subaltern of the 3rd Bombay N.I. on probation.

83RD REGIMENT. Writing from Deesa on the 5th ult., a correspondent says:—"The regiment on its way to Mandvie was, I am given to understand, splendidly treated to a feast at Radhanpore by his Highness the Nawab, in honour of the Queen's assumption of the Imperial title. The whole town was lighted, and the day was observed as a holiday by the people. The parading of the regiment and the playing of the band were sights the people had never witnessed before. In fact, some of the people—a greater portion—must never in their life have seen a British soldier, nor heard a single note of English music."

85TH LIGHT INFANTRY. Sub-Lieut. Sadler is retiring from the Service.

88TH CONNAUGHT RANGERS. Surg.-Major Heath is about to retire on half pay, the state of his health preventing his proceeding to India.

89TH PRINCESS VICTORIA'S. Capt. Harvest has been noted for appointment to a Militia adjutancy.

94TH REGIMENT. The regiment, the *Irish Times* states, will be removed from Newry to Fleetwood on the 22nd inst. Capt. Farrer has received instructions to attend before a board of officers in the Belfast District for the usual examination, with a view to his appointment to the adjutancy of the 1st Administrative Batn. Galloway Rifle Volunteers. Lieut. Grubb is retiring.

102ND FUSILIERS. We (*Irish Times*) hear that the appointment of garrison-instructor at Dublin is about to become vacant through the promotion of the present occupant, Capt. Duncan.

RIFLE BRIGADE. Capt. C. D. Broadbent, 4th Batn., died at Umballa on the 8th ultimo. The deceased entered the Army Nov. 30, 1855; became lieut., Nov. 19, 1858; and capt., Jan. 13, 1869. He served in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, battle of Koorsee and Nawab Gunge, and siege of Birwah (medal with clasp).

2ND WEST INDIA REGIMENT. Telegraphic intelligence has been received of the arrival of H.M.S. Simoom at Barbadoes on Sunday, the 21st ultimo, with the greater portion of the 2nd West India Regiment on board. She left again on the 26th for the West Coast of Africa, where she exchanges the 2nd for the 1st West India Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Webber, C.B., assumes command of the troops on the West Coast of Africa.

19th Brigade Depôt (Lichfield). Col. Manningham-Buller has been appointed to the command, vice Col. Peyton, appointed to the command at Shorncliffe.

34th Brigade Depôt (Exeter). The command, vacant by the promotion of Col. Hamilton, has been filled by the transfer of Col. Drewe, from Brecon.

Commissariat Department. Comy.-Gen. Robertson, C.B., has left Dublin on leave of absence. During his absence, Depty. Comy.-Gen. Crookshank, C.B., has assumed charge of the Commissariat Department and command of the Army Service Corps in Ireland, and Assist. Comy.-Gen. Hall will take charge of the commissariat duties of the Dublin district.

Medical Department. The *Medical Press and Circular* says:—"It is believed that of the total number of schedules applied for only twenty-four have been returned by intending candidates, and as fifty vacancies are offered for competition on the 12th inst., this result may be accepted as a complete failure. There will no doubt now be some mutual recrimination between the unificationists and the proposers of the short service scheme, each attributing to the other the source of the collapse. The former are, however, somewhat handicapped in the discussion by the fact that an examination had already failed to attract competitors before short service was adopted. It is a pity that the opinion of some ordinary executive medical officer of average intelligence is not asked, since the remedy is simple and economical enough, and perfectly obvious to any one unbiassed by preconceived theories."

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

1st Derby. After twenty-three years' service in command, Col. Coke has accepted the honorary colonelcy, and is to be succeeded as lieut.-col. by Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Mosley. Col. Mosley joined the regiment as major Sept. 16, 1852. He served with the 60th Rifles in Kaffirland in 1851-52, and was present in the operations in the Waterkloof in October, and passage of the Kei with Col. Eyre's column Dec. 4, 1851 (medal).

Huntingdon Rifles. Major H. G. Rooper, adjt. on the Retired List, was on Saturday elected chief constable of Huntingdonshire out of sixty-six candidates. The salary is £250 per annum, with £70 for expenses. Major Rooper was appointed adjt. Feb. 28, 1860, and retired last year. He served previously in the 85th Foot, which he left as capt.

Leicester. The majority vacant by Major Mowbray's retirement will, it is believed, be filled by the promotion of Capt. Pearson. Capt. Pearson served with the 95th Regt. in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1858, including the siege and capture of Kotah, battle of Kota Ka Serai, general action resulting in the capture of Gwalior, siege and capture of Prowre. Acted as assist. field engineer, and mentioned in dispatches (medal with clasp).

2nd Royal Surrey. The records of the regiment, upon which Capt. Davis has been for three years engaged, will be in the hands of the booksellers on Monday. The publishers are Messrs. Marcus Ward, of Chandos-street.

South Wales Borderers. The permanent Staff, &c., of the Radnor Rifles, lately incorporated with the Brecon Rifles as the "South Wales Borderers," is vacating Presteigr for Brecon, which has been selected as the head-quarters of the regiment.

Royal Antrim Rifles. Capt. and Adjt. Hickman, of the Royal Monmouth Militia, has received directions to join at Antrim, to assume the duties of adjt. on the Monmouth regiment being converted into an Engineer corps.

North Cork Rifles. A report to the effect that the regiment will be trained at Mallow this year has occasioned great satisfaction in the neighbourhood.

Royal North Down Rifles. The regiment will train this year at the Curragh, much annoyance being occasioned in Newtownards in consequence.

Galway. Major Daly is named for the lieutenant-colonelcy, in succession to Lieut.-Col. the Earl of Clancarty, appointed honorary colonel. Major Daly has served for close upon twenty-five years in the regiment, and was embodied with it.

It is intended to reopen the school of instruction at Dublin on the 26th inst., provided a sufficient number of candidates come forward.

The following statement of facts may be taken as representing the case of the Militia surgeons, who, by the "clauses of a Royal Warrant, dated War Office, July 19, 1876," and the "instructions of the Secretary of State for War" thereon, are deprived of the larger proportion of the incomes derived from their appointments:—1. That they hold their commissions under an Act of Parliament. 2. That they were compelled originally to reside at the head-quarters of their regiments for certain purposes, viz., attending Staff and families, attending adjutant on recruiting service, and examining recruits at head-quarters. To these were added the examination of recruits for Line and Marines. For all these duties allowances are provided under the Act. Although in certain cases the restriction as to residence was withdrawn, believing that the emoluments of the appointment would remain intact, most of the surgeons continued to reside at head-quarters. 3. That for the performance of the above duties the pay and allowances vary, according to the size of the regiment and the means adopted for obtaining recruits, from £150 to £300 per annum. 4. For the above income, in addition to the duties detailed, the Militia surgeon held himself liable to be embodied with his regiment, sent hundreds of miles away from home, or to be sent annually to camp or manœuvres, to the detriment or entire loss of any private practice he might have. By the establishment of the Brigade Depôts, by the terms of the new Warrant, and the orders which have been issued with regard to recruiting in general, all the before-named sources of income particularised are withdrawn, and, in addition, by handing over the medical charge of the Militia recruits during their preliminary drill to the surgeon of the depôt, the regimental surgeon is deprived of a very large number of days' pay, and actually reduced to only twenty-seven days' pay during the year. For these twenty-seven days he is to receive an increase of pay of half-a-crown per diem, amounting to £3 7s. 6d., and this sum is to be received as a set-off against in many cases an actual loss of £200 per annum. This increase becomes reduced to *nil*, the fees from other sources, such as examination of recruits for the Line, &c., having been withdrawn. For this twenty-seven days' pay what are Militia surgeons asked to do under the new Warrant? To subject themselves to the risk of embodiment, to render themselves liable to be sent to camp, severed from home and practice, if any, for months or even years (this has happened twice during the last twenty-two years), and then to return without any claim for losses sustained or services rendered to head-quarters to make a fresh start in life. These are facts, and the actual requirements of the new Warrant for twenty-seven days' old pay, plus £3 7s. 6d., are identically the same as those under the Act by which a Militia surgeon has enjoyed an annual income of from £150 to £300—an income hitherto assured to him, and which he believed he would enjoy as long as he was physically fit and willing to perform all the duties required of him. There are men of over twenty years' service who have served during two lengthened periods of embodiment, who are sent annually to camp for training, and who have attended every annual muster; others whose opportunities for private practice have been blasted because they belonged to the public service, and who have been pronounced disqualified to hold civil public appointments for the same reason. For the sum of £40 per annum (minus mess and other incidental expenses) Militia surgeons are now asked to subject themselves to all the foregoing requirements of the Service, and, when they attain the age of sixty, are to be compelled to retire without pay or pension. So hardly have the new regulations already pressed upon some that they have had to break up their homes and seek for fresh openings for practice. Are Militia surgeons really in such a position that nearly the whole of their income can be taken from them without a word of compensation, and placed in a position worse than the lowest of civil servants? That they are deprived of a large proportion of their income under the terms of the new Warrant is allowed; that "cases of hardship will be fairly considered" has been promised by both Lord Cardwell and Mr. Hardy; but, in contradiction of a statement made by Mr. Hardy in the House of Commons, Aug. 7, 1876, in answer to Dr. Lyon Playfair, "that until Dec. 31 he could not form any definite opinion or give any pledge as to compensation," he distinctly refuses, in a letter dated Nov. 15, 1876, and emanating from the Financial Office, War Office, to bring forward a vote for compensation—treating the question collectively, and not individually—in the face of the numerous promises made by himself, Sir J. Pakington, and Lord Cardwell, that each case would be carefully considered on its own merits. The case is a narrow one, viz.—that, under the Act, Militia surgeons are entitled to certain advantages; that, by a Royal Warrant and War Office regulations, it is sought to deprive them of these, denying to them at the same time compensation for actual loss, such loss being admitted by the authorities and proved by returns of income from many of the surgeons in the Service to vary from £100 to £250 per annum. Taken upon an average of the last three years, of eighty returns already received, four are receiving £100 and under, thirteen from £100 to £150, thirty-eight from £150 to £200, thirteen from £200 to £250, eleven from £250 to £300, and one of over £300. Should the new regulations be carried out, £40 per annum will be the future income of the Militia surgeon, should allowances for lodging, messing, &c., be still continued to him. From the above returns the loss may easily be seen, and the Government actuaries could soon settle the question of compensation.

YEOMANRY.

The Secretary of State for War has issued a special Circular, in which he directs that every non-commissioned officer and private of the Yeomanry Cavalry must in future either ride his own horse, or one borrowed from some relative, friend, or employer, who shall engage, to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the troop, that the horse shall be provided for the Yeoman's use whenever required. From April 1, 1877, no pay, contingent, or other allowances will be admitted for any Yeoman who does not fulfil these conditions, excepting in the case of men whose horses may have fallen sick immediately before, or during the time for which they may be required, such men being allowed, with authority of the officer commanding, to hire horses for the occasion. Horses may be hired for the use of the band, and the expense charged, in this case, but in no other, against the contingent fund of the regiment.

VOLUNTEERS.

10th Kent Artillery (Royal Arsenal). Lieut.-Col. Hozier, late capt. 3rd Dragoon Guards, having been appointed to the command, entertained the officers and men, to the number of more than 300, at a dinner in the Woolwich Skating Rink on Saturday evening. In proposing the toast of "The Honorary Staff," Lieut.-Col. Hozier said that their honorary colonel, Gen. Sir John Adye, had stood up for the Royal Arsenal against the world, and that it was in a great measure due to him that work was done in the Arsenal instead of being sent to private firms, the Government having been convinced that, having good workmen, unlimited resources, and no cash profit to look for, they ought to be able to compete successfully with the contractors. Sir John Adye had also warmly espoused the Woolwich system of gun construction against all the systems of the Continent, and against much opposition; and the result was that Great Britain had the finest artillery in the world. Capt. M'Caul proposed "The Health of Lieut.-Col. Hozier," and congratulated the corps on having a commander of a name so distinguished, and with a personal experience embracing all the principal battles of recent times.

7th Essex Rifles. Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the disbandment of the company which has its head-quarters at Rochford, and to accept the resignation of the commissions held by the officers of the corps.

Galloway Rifles. Capt. H. Farrer is about to be appointed adjt.

Lord Ranelagh, Cols. Howard Vincent, Wilkinson, Vickers, Laurie, and Howard, and Major Edes, the officers appointed at the meeting last week to ascertain the most desirable site for the Volunteer Review next Easter Monday, have decided to recommend a piece of ground near Dunstable as the scene of operations.

According to the *Times*, the 81-ton gun will shortly be removed to Woolwich to be rechambered Immediately after this change some rounds will be fired from it before the fractured inner lining is removed.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

6th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. C. W. Muir, who has been extra aide-de-camp to the Viceroy during the Imperial Assemblage, has been appointed to the adjutancy of the Body Guard in place of Capt. Dean, who goes to the Military Department of the Government of India as assistant secretary.

40th Bengal N.I. A correspondent writes:—"There is a strange rumour that a panic had seized the Europeans at Saugor in consequence of the report that the 40th Native Infantry, stationed there, were about to mutiny. Secret meetings of the sepoys were detected, and it was well known that they had sent away their wives and children. In consequence of these suspicious circumstances the troops were held in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice, night pickets were posted, and two alarm guns kept loaded for an emergency. By some mistake the latter were fired off without sufficient occasion. The most curious part, however, of the report is the 'explanation,' which, of course, is meant to allay the fears of those who might be the victims while giving time to the authorities to consider the matter after their own fashion. It is said that the sepoys in question have sent away their wives and children solely through scarcity of water, and that the 'secret meetings' were held for the purpose of making arrangements for bringing water for their own use from a distance. These explanations are, it must be owned, so absurd as to give the public a very unfavourable impression of the intelligence of the authorities who put them forward. No explanation would have been better than an explanation of so puerile a description. The matter may blow over, but, at the same time, it is clear enough that such suspicious circumstances and such precautions against an outbreak point to something more than a mere question of water supply to an exceptional regiment. On referring to 'Hart's Army List' for the present month, I find that the 40th Bengal Native Infantry is at present stationed at Garuckpore, where it arrived from Ferozepore. The 40th Madras Native Infantry is at Secunderabad, where it has been stationed since the beginning of 1873. There is no 40th Bombay Native Infantry."

1st Goorkas. Surg.-Major C. F. Oldham, officiating in medical charge, has been confirmed in the appointment, vice Carter, permitted to resign.

26th Madras N.I. The *Madras Times* says:—"The sudden illness and death at Trevandrum, on the 6th inst. (Jan.), of Lieut.-Col. R. Tait, second in command, at Quilon, who was on a visit at the Residency, Trevandrum, with many others who had been invited to take part in the Durbar and general rejoicings, threw a gloom over the whole station. Col. Tait was well beloved no less by his regiment than by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his very untimely and sudden death is deeply deplored by all who knew him; he was only forty years of age. He was out paying visits with a brother officer on the morning of Jan. 4, was suddenly seized with partial paralysis in the carriage on his way home, and was taken, in passing, into the house of Dr. Houston, the Durbar physician, where he received the most devoted and unremitting attention from Drs. Houston and Fry and his brother officers till the morning of the 6th, when he expired about 10 a.m., having never rallied, nor even recovered his consciousness. He was buried on the following morning at 7 o'clock, with all the military honours due to his rank, which were rendered by the Nair Brigade, with their band, under Majors Davidson and Thompson, and the Resident's escort from the 26th Regt., at Quilon."

38th Madras N.I. Major J. Litterdale, wing officer, has been granted leave to Europe for one year and four months.

3rd Bombay N.I. Lieut. W. S. Birdwood, 81st Foot, having become a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed second wing subaltern.

INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has directed the republication of the following General Order by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, No. 38, dated Jan. 22, 1876:—With the saction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that an officers' sanitarium is to be established at Colaba, and the following rules are laid down for the management of the institution: The sanitarium is to form a component part of the Colaba depôt, and is to be under the immediate control of the commandant. The medical officer of the Colaba depôt is to be *ex-officio* the medical officer in charge of the officers' sanitarium, for the medical management of which he will be held responsible. The sanitarium is to accommodate seven sick officers and one personal servant per officer, a margin being allowed for exceptional cases. A subordinate medical establishment of one dresser, one sweeper, and a house establishment of one butler or mess-man, one cook, two hamals will be allowed when deemed necessary. To meet the cost of this establishment monthly rent at the following rates will be charged—Field officers, 40 rupees; captains, 30 rupees; and subalterns, 20 rupees. Application for admission is to be made at least one week before arrival in Bombay, direct to the commandant Colaba sanitarium, who will inform the applicant at once whether or not he can be accommodated. In the event of accommodation being available, the sick officer is to proceed direct to the sanitarium, reporting himself on arrival to the commandant and to the medical officer for immediate medical treatment. Officers while resident in the sanitarium will be required strictly to conform to such rules and regulations as may be laid down from time to time for the proper management of the institution. No patient suffering from any form of mental aberration is to be admitted to the sanitarium, and residence is to be restricted to one month; except in special cases when the medical officer certifies that a longer stay is indispensably necessary, and in such cases the medical certificate is to be renewed weekly.

Major-Gen. J. A. Ewart, C.B., mentioned recently by the *Times* as likely to be selected, has been appointed to the command of the Division of the Bengal Army about to be vacated by Major-Gen. A. Macdonnell, C.B. Gen. Ewart served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55; present with the 93rd Highlanders at the battle of Alma, and until after the occupation of Balaklava; appointed a D.A.Q.M.G. Sept. 26, 1854, and as such was present at the battles of Balalcava and Inkerman, and throughout the siege operations before Sebastopol up to Feb. 18, 1855, when he rejoined the 93rd on promotion; accompanied the expedition to the Sea of Azoff, and was at the capture of Kertch and Yenikali; afterwards present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and assaults on June 18 and Sept. 8 (medal and four clasps, brevet of major and lieut.-col., Knight of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian medal, and fifth class of the Medjidie). Served in Bengal during the Indian Mutiny; was at an engagement near Bunnee, and afterwards at the final relief of Lucknow; held for a short time a command consisting of three squadrons of Cavalry, five guns, and 500 Infantry (specially named in dispatches, and appointed a C.B.); and on Nov. 16 commanded the leading party of stormers at the assault of the Secunderbagh, on which occasion he personally captured a colour, receiving two sabre wounds in an encounter with the two native officers who were defending it; was again (very severely) wounded by a cannon shot (left arm carried away) when in action with the Gwalior rebels at Cawnpore, Dec. 1, 1857 (medal and clasp, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and colonel). He entered the Army July 27, 1838, and became major-gen. June 13, 1872.

The *Times of India* states that "the rumour that there is to be an expedition against the Afridis gains ground. Preparations for the assembly of a large force near the frontier are being made. A contemporary hears that the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Lewis Pelly, the new Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province, are at this moment *en route* for Peshawur, or will be so very shortly. We have already indicated the cause, viz., that every preparation is being made in the neighbourhood for the assembly of a force for field service. Large quantities of ammunition are being sent up from the arsenals. The Commissariat Department is hard at work collecting supplies on a grand scale. Several regiments, both at Peshawur and Rawul Pindee, have been warned for field service. Among these are the 4th Hussars, the 12th Bengal Cavalry, the 4th Batn. Rifle Brigade, the 21st Bengal N.I., and the 5th Goorkhas. Several batteries of Artillery have also, it is said, received a similar warning."

The *Englishman* publishes the following special telegram from Delhi, Jan. 8:—"All officers commanding divisions and brigades have been directed to return to their respective commands. The Commander-in-Chief has published the following general orders:—The Commander-in-Chief in India desires to record his approbation of the soldier-like bearing of the force assembled at Delhi, the smartness and clean appearance of the guards and escorts, and their punctilious discharge of duty, which, together with their excellent conduct in the camp, is highly creditable to the troops. It was with feelings of pride that Sir Frederick Haines heard the Viceroy and Governor-General speak in terms of high eulogium of the appearance and admirable precision of the movements on parade of the forces on Jan. 5. To general officers commanding divisions and brigades his Excellency's thanks are due, as also to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men for their successful endeavours in carrying out the orders of the Government in India. Credit is due to the several Administrative Departments and their assistants."

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Department of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. W. M. Lees, first assistant secretary, to be deputy secretary, vice Col. A. B. Johnson, nominated to be military secretary to the Council of India; Capt. E. H. H. Collen, second assistant secretary, to be first assistant secretary, vice Lieut.-Col. Lees; Capt. A. C. W. Crookshank, third assistant secretary, to be second assistant secretary, vice Capt. Collen. The above promotions will have effect from Dec. 25, 1876. Capt. T. Deane, Bengal S.C., Adjt. of the Governor-General's Body Guard, to be third assistant secretary, with effect from the date on which he may join and take up the duties of his appointment. Major C. E. Bates, wing officer, 32nd (Punjab) Native Infantry (Pioneers), will officiate as third assistant secretary, as a temporary arrangement.

The Madras Medical Fund Annuities for 1877 have been granted as follows, viz.:—To Retired Depty. Surg.-Gen. E. Dixon (a member on small annuity), a large annuity, from Jan. 1; to Retired Surg.-Major G. W. Walter (a member on small annuity). a large annuity, from Jan. 1; to Retired Surg.-Major J. L. Paul, M.D., a large annuity, from Jan. 1; to Retired Surg.-Major J. T. Williams the established small annuity, from the date of payment of minimum, provided the same is paid on or before March 1; to Surg.-Major J. A. Cox, M.D., a liberated small annuity, from the date of payment of minimum, or from the date of retirement from the Service, whichever may be the later, provided both events take place on or before March 1; to Retired Surg.-Major F. Day a liberated small annuity, from the date of payment of minimum, provided the same is paid on or before March 1.

The Afghans are said to be taking every opportunity of making friends with Russia, and of seconding the efforts of the Ameer to get a grand force in readiness for action. He has, according to report, twenty-eight regiments of Cavalry, each 600 strong, seventy-two regiments of Infantry, each 800 strong, four heavy batteries, seventeen small batteries, and five batteries of Horse Artillery. An Indian contemporary deems it most remarkable that the Foreign Office does not know whether these reports are correct or not. Why have we not an agent at Cabul to report? The rumours of misunderstandings with the Ameer culminate in a report that the British Ambassador has been instructed to withdraw.

Lieut.-Gen. W. R. A. Freeman, Madras Infantry, died at 62, Pembridge-villas, Bayswater, on the 7th inst., aged seventy years. He entered the Army Feb. 13, 1821; became lieut., Feb. 14, 1826; capt., Feb. 12, 1836; major, Jan. 23, 1846; lieut.-col., Nov. 15, 1853; col., Nov. 28, 1854; major-gen., Oct. 21, 1864; and lieut.-gen., Oct. 2, 1872.

The Government of Madras propose forming a relief encampment at the Red Hills, near the lake from which Madras draws its supply of drinking water. The medical authorities in Madras have unanimously condemned the proposal as likely to injuriously affect the purity of the water supply for the whole of Madras.

The *Academy* hears that Capt. H. C. Marsh, Bengal Cavalry, is contemplating a tour of exploration among the passes of the Himalayas.

It has been notified at the India Office that all officers who are entitled to an adjustment of their furlough pay at the rate of 2s. per rupee, and are now in India, should make application to the Government of their respective presidencies for the issue of the same to their agents in this country, should they desire the amount to be paid here.

Major J. D. W. Sewell, Madras S.C., Assistant Commissary-General, Trichinopoly, has given up secular life on retirement from the Service, and joined the priesthood.

The *Gazette of India* contains the formal announcement that ninety lieutenant-colonels will be permitted to retire from the three armies of India during the present year, in accordance with the usual provisions; for Bengal, 40; Madras, 30; and Bombay, 20.

The formation of a Volunteer rifle corps at Bellary has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Brevet Major G. F. Beville, Bombay S.C., has been restored to full pay from the Half-Pay List.

Lieut.-Col. J. Harper, Bombay S.C., has been placed on general duty at Bombay.

THE DELHI SURVIVORS' DINNER.

Amongst the gatherings during the Proclamation week at Delhi, not the least interesting was that of the surviving members of the Delhi Field Force, who dined together in the camp of the Commander-in-Chief. The scene was appropriately cheered by the band of the 60th Rifles, a corps which is for ever identified with the defence of the Ridge. Major-Gen. Sir Henry Norman presided, the vice-chairs being filled by Major-Gen. Sir James Brind and Mr. Saunders, C.S.

After the usual toasts, Sir J. Brind gave the "Health of the Survivors of the Delhi Field Force." He dwelt on the single-minded service which was rendered by all its members, from the general to the drummer-boy, without hope of other reward than the approval of their country, every consideration having been made subservient to a stern and unflinching sense of duty. He warmly reprobated the sensational statement which Sir John Kaye had been led into making in his last volume of the History of the Sepoy War, as alike injurious and unfounded, unjust to himself and to those comrades by whom he was surrounded. He appealed to those present to say whether he had ever deserved the imputation of ungenerous conduct.

Sir H. Norman, in responding, gave a concise and able sketch of the operations before Delhi, with especial reference to those representative members of the force who were present.

Sir H. Daly proposed "The Health of Sir Henry Norman," dwelling on the earnest and useful services he had performed for a long series of years—services as thorough as they had been unassumingly rendered—and regretfully referring to the prospect of his early retirement, through which his talents would be lost to the Service.

Surg.-Gen. Innes, in alluding to those of their comrades who had fallen before Delhi, said that the very ground on which they stood was not only hallowed by ever-enduring memories, but was doubly sacred as that on which their blood had so freely flowed, and where so many had found their last resting-place. It was impossible not to view the vast assemblage in the midst of which they then stood, gathered together as it was to proclaim the consolidation of an Empire which had been saved in its hour of danger by their endurance, as the fruition of the sacrifice which they then so nobly made.

The honoured memory of the dead was then drunk in solemn silence.

The officers present were:—Major-Gens. Sir H. Norman, Sir J. Brind, Sir H. Daly, Donald Stewart, Roberts, and Rothney; Cols. Maunsell, R.E., Sibley (Commissariat Department), Angelo (Commanding at Delhi), Maisey (J. A. G.'s Department), Hills, V.C., Watson, V.C., Campbell, Fulton, Horsford, Dalmahoy, Gray, Justice, Ashburnham, Pemberton, Murray, Cadell, V.C., Fitzgerald, and Plowden; Surg.-Gen. Innes, M.D., C.B.; Majors Low and Fitzgerald; Surgs.-Major Smith, M.D., and Charles; and Messrs. Campbell and Saunders.

Brevet Major J. Addy, half pay, late Land Transport Corps, Dublin, on appointment as adjutant of a recruiting district has been posted to the Staff at Dublin.

The services of Major.-Gen. T. Ross, C.B., who was promoted on the 30th ult., being only briefly recorded in "Hart," a correspondent has sent us the following summary of them for publication:—Gen. Ross entered the Service in March, 1838, as ensign in the 90th Light Infantry, in which regiment he served sixteen years, when he exchanged into the 73rd as major. With the 73rd he landed in India early in 1858. On March 21, 1859, he took command of a force 700 strong, and marched thirty-six miles the same night to take possession of a bazaar and cut off the supplies of the rebels. On arrival there he attacked the rear-guard, about 800 strong, and made many prisoners, amongst them the Kutwal of Azimghur, who was known to have been foremost in massacreing Europeans and capturing the women. This man was well-mounted, but was taken personally by Col. Ross, and brought into camp after a chase of three or four miles. The next morning he marched with his men sixteen miles, attacked the main body of rebels, said to be 10,000 strong, under the Nana and Bala Rao, and drove them back on Botwol. Having sent a dispatch with this intelligence to Brigdr. Kelly, that officer was enabled to take them in flank and cut them up. So much importance was attached to Col. Ross's position that his force was now augmented to 3,000 strong, consisting of two guns Royal Artillery, Lahore Light Horse, 3rd Sikhs, 7th Punjabs, and eighty of the Jât Horse, with orders to hold the bazaar and prevent the rebels going southward. At the same time he received an order from Sir Hope Grant to allow them to pass westward, as there was a force there to engage them. For the success with which he accomplished this, Col. Ross was highly complimented by several general officers, especially by General Rowcroft, who, semi-officially, notified his satisfaction to Sir Hope Grant in the following terms: "Lieut. Col. Ross, by his active movements, assisted in hemming in the enemy; his movements when he came in contact with portions of the rebel forces were conducted with judgment and boldness, routing and driving in the enemy on their main bodies. His position and movements contributed to Col. Kelly's successes, &c., &c." H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, on the departure of the 73rd Regiment for England, issued an order, of which the following is an extract: "The wing of the regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Ross, made excellent use of the only opportunity the regiment had when, at Tilwara, by a skilful attack, planned by that officer, they assisted mainly in the subsequent and total defeat of the rebels by Sir R. Kelly." In 1860 Col. Ross was selected for particular service in Canada. On his return to England he was nominated to the command of the 2nd Batn. 24th Regt., then at Mauritius, which command he held for upwards of ten years, when he retired on half pay.

The Army Gazette.

◆

WAR OFFICE, FEBRUARY 9, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 10, 1877:—

1st Life Guards—Sub-Lieut. R. Brooke, from the 102nd Foot, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. I. C., Viscount Reidhaven, retired.

5th Dragoon Guards—Major W. E. Marsland to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. R. T. Godman, retired on half pay; Jan. 31, 1877. Major M. P. Blake, from the 5th Lancers, to be Major, vice W. E. Marsland.

1st Dragoons—Capt. H. Tomkinson, from the 61st Foot, to be Capt., vice H. R. Worthington, who exchanges.

3rd Hussars—Lieut. G. C. Fuller has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

10th Hussars—The commission of Lieut. E. M. L. Inman to bear date Sept. 11, 1875, and not Sept. 10, 1875, as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 30, 1877.

2nd Foot—Lieut. C. F. S. Alban has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

9th Foot—Capt. J. C. T. Humfrey, from the 19th Foot, to be Capt., vice R. E. Huxham, who exchanges.

17th Foot—Capt. J. S. Smyth, from half pay, late 63rd Foot, to be Capt., vice D. Beaumont, whose restoration to full pay from half pay, late 80th Foot, has been cancelled. Sub-Lieut. E. H. Peacock, from the 87th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. S. L. Richards, promoted.

19th Foot—Capt. R. E. Huxham, from the 9th Foot, to be Capt., vice J. C. T. Humfrey, who exchanges.

20th Foot—Capt. G. G. Liddell, from half pay, late 23rd Foot, to be Capt., vice A. E. Beaumont, retired on temporary half pay.

24th Foot—Capt. E. H. B. Sawbridge retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

31st Foot—Lieut. J. H. Jones, from the 1st West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. A. Duntze, who exchanges.

32nd Foot—Lieut. R. Phillipps to be Capt., vice A. E. Havelock, retired; Jan. 31, 1877.

44th Foot—Lieut. A. G. F. Browne has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

46th Foot—Lieut. G. A. Ashby to be Adjt., vice Lieut. H. T. W. Allatt, promoted.

57th Foot—Capt. A. A. D. Weigall, from the 76th Foot, to be Capt., vice H. Burton, who exchanges. The commission of Lieut. C. W. Warden to bear date June 13, 1874, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Oct. 27, 1876. Sub-Lieut. E. J. Sharpe, from the 23rd Foot, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. Calvert, deceased.

58th Foot—Capt. T. B. Eames, from half pay, late 54th Foot, to be Capt., vice Brevet Major F. J. Green, retired on half pay.

60th Foot—Sub-Lieut. R. C. A. B. Bewicke, from the 1st Foot, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. Pepys, promoted.

61st Foot—Capt. H. R. Worthington, from the 1st Dragoons, to be Capt., vice H. Tomkinson, who exchanges.

68th Foot—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. G. Way, dated Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date June 13, 1875; A. E. P. Burn, Sept. 21, 1875; and Sub-Lieut. W. K. Curling, from the 99th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. C. V. Burton, retired.

70th Foot—Sub-Lieut. R. L. C. Birch, from the 69th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut G. E. Lloyd, transferred to the 51st Foot.

76th Foot—Capt. H. Burton, from the 57th Foot, to be Capt., vice A. A. D. Weigall, who exchanges.

81st Foot—Sub-Lieut. W. S. Birdwood to be Lieut., dated Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date Sept. 21, 1874.

83rd Foot—Capt. G. E. S. Cartwright retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission. The commission of Lieut. H. B. Warden to bear date Sept. 21, 1875, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 16, 1877. Lieut. G. H. J. Alexander, from the 58th Foot to be Lieut., vice H. Read, a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed Probationers for the Indian S.C.:—Lieuts. H. E. W. Beville and H. B. Warden.

87th Foot—Lieut. J. L. Steavenson to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. H. Gardner, promoted; Sept. 27, 1876.

89th Foot—Sub.-Lieut. C. R. Rogers, from the 96th Foot, to be Sub.-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. M. J. Meade, a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

96th Foot—Lieut. H. C. Marryat, to be Capt., vice D. Du M. Gunton, retired; Jan. 31, 1877.

107th Foot—Lieut. R. Gore, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieut., vice E. Wardroper, promoted.

109th Foot—Lieut. A. B. Hibgame has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

Rifle Brigade—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. H. Stephens to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. E. M. Manningham-Buller, retired on half pay; Jan. 31, 1877. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. E. Sotheby to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. H. Stephens; Jan. 31, 1877. Capt. and Brevet Major C. W. Cragg, from the Supy. List, to be Capt., vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. E. Sotheby; Jan. 31, 1877. Sub-Lieut. J. Sherston, from the 75th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. the Hon. H. O'C. Prittie, resigned.

1st West India Regiment—Sub-Lieut. A. G. Spratt to be Lieut.; May 23, 1876. Lieut. J. A. Duntze, from the 31st Foot, to be Lieut., vice J. H. Jones, who exchanges. Sub-Lieut. V. J. Garland, from the Supy. List, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. H. Knight, resigned.

Unattached—Sub-Lieut. R. L. Mosley resigns commission.

Medical Department—Depty. Surg.-Gen. T. Crawford, M.D., to be Surg.-Gen., vice H. C. Foss, retired upon half pay; Dec. 5, 1876. Surg.-Major J. Gibbons to be Depty. Surg.-Gen., vice T. Crawford, M.D.; Dec. 5, 1876. Surg. G. Duncan is placed on temporary half pay; Jan. 6, 1877.

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. on Probation G. F. Davis to be Vet.-Surg., vice J. Hume, deceased.; Feb. 6, 1876.

Half Pay—Lieut. L. F. Knollys, from the 32nd Foot, to be Capt., in recognition of his distinguished services in quelling the recent disturbances in the Island of Fiji.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. F. R. S. Flood, 82nd Foot, to be Col.; Jan. 27, 1876.

MEMORANDUM.

The exchange between Lieut. S. L. M. Remmington, 49th Foot, and Lieut. E. S. Masters, 2nd West India Regiment, is cancelled.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, FEBRUARY 6, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 7, 1877:—

Royal Carnarvon—Owen Lloyd Jones Evans, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; Francis Wynne Turner, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; Henry Edward Buchanan-Riddell, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

1st Derby—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. E. T. Coke resigns commission; Edward Thomas Coke, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col., to be Hon. Col. of the Regiment; Lieut. C. E. Abney resigns commission.

Royal Flint—Lieut. J. A. Watson to be Capt.

Hampshire—Archibald William Hicks Beach, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

West Kent—Sub-Lieut. H. H. Burney resigns commission.

Leicester—Major G. T. Mowbray resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

5th Middlesex—Sub-Lieut. J. R. D. McGregor to be Lieut.; May 24, 1875.

Northumberland—Assist.-Surg. R. Wilson to be Surg.; Nov. 17, 1873.

Royal Sherwood Foresters—Charles Haviland Williams, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

1st Somerset—Lieut. A. V. Payne resigns commission; Assist.-Surg. W. A. Dene to be Surg.

3rd (King's Own) Stafford—Lieut. W. M. Philips resigns commission.

3rd Royal Surrey—Assist.-Surg. M. O. Coleman to be Surg.; May 16, 1876.

Royal Tower Hamlets—Assist.-Surg. R. C. Kibbler to be Surg.; April 13, 1874.

2nd Warwick—Walter Lionel Fenwick, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Yorkshire Artillery—Qrmr. J. Muttlo resigns commission, and is placed on a retired allowance, also is granted the hon. rank of Capt., and permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

2nd West York—Francis Edward Devereux Hickman, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Argyll and Bute Artillery—Capt. and Hon. Major J. C. F. Grier resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Royal Ayr and Wigtown—Assist.-Surg. D. Wield to be Surg.; July 26, 1875.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles Artillery—George Sitwell Campbell-Swinton, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Scottish Borderers—George Maxwell, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Antrim Artillery—Assist.-Surg. D. R. Taggart to be Surg.; Jan. 24, 1875.

Carlow—Colquhoun Grant Morrison, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); Jan. 29, 1877.

South Cork—George Ralph Collier Westropp, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal North Down—Major J. T. Hall is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Denbighshire—Oliver Ormrod, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Leicestershire—Lieut. S. W. Clowes resigns commission.

Westmoreland and Cumberland—Charles Henry Wilson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

The Executive Committee of the Corps of Commissionaires acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—The officers 2nd Batn. 23rd Fusiliers, £25; Brigdr.-Gen. Seymour, C.B., £10; Col. H. J. Thomas (Woodstock), £5; Lieut.-Col. H. L. Evans, £10 10s.; Major H. S. Bates, 5th West York Militia, £10; Officer commanding D Bat. 8th Brig. R.A., £5; Capt. Hincks, £2; Mr. T. Donovan, £5; Miss H. Cockell, £1 1s.; W. R. M., £2.

The *Sanitary Record* states that "Sir William Jenner and his colleagues have completed the inspection of the War Office, which they were commanded by the Queen to make, in reference to the detailed report of its sanitary unfitness. They have paid many visits to the building, selecting those times when the clerks had occupied the rooms during the day and were leaving the office. They have had the basement examined, and have satisfied themselves as to the state of the ventilation, and of the sanitary arrangements generally. The report has, we understand, been placed by command in the hands of the Prime Minister, and is about to be brought before the Cabinet, as the necessary arrangements for finding a suitable home for the Staff of the War Department will require to be considered in the Estimates. The report is, for the present, confidential, but will be laid before both Houses as a parliamentary paper. It is not generally known, we believe, that not only was the War Office previously condemned on the report of the Army Sanitary Commission, which included at the time Capt. Galton, Sir Reynold Martin, Mr. Rawlinson, and Dr. Sutherland, but that a fiat was issued for removing the staff to the New India Buildings, now occupied by part of the staff of the Local Government Board and other departments, who are somewhat over-housed there. It was considered, however, that the appropriation in the Estimates was so definitely for the service of particular departments that the War Office could not be removed there without a special vote, which it was not expedient to take. In justice to the present War Office, it is right that we should state that Lord Eustace Cecil's private house having been examined, the sanitary state of the house has been found to be so bad as to leave it very doubtful whether his illness may not be attributable to that cause."

In consequence of his having received applications for payment of tradespeople's accounts, and also letters requesting information respecting the Ramblers' Club, we are requested by the Hon. Charles Lennox-Butler to state that he is not the person whose name appears as the Hon. C. Butler on the Committee of the new United Military and Naval Club, and that he has never been in any way connected with either of those clubs.

THE COMMISSARIAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—All Commissariat officers are much indebted to you for the insertion in your issue of the 3rd inst. of the communication signed "Commissary." Will you kindly insert in your next issue the following few observations upon the general subject from a special point of view? The right hon. gentleman who is now Secretary of State for War belongs to that great party which has hitherto offered an uncompromising resistance to all measures of confiscation. Let it be supposed that a proposal is suddenly put forward seriously for a distribution of all the land amongst the tenantry. Now, I think I can picture the indignation of the right hon. gentleman if such a proposal was referred for the consideration and report of a committee consisting of—First, the proposer of the scheme; secondly, two philosophical Radicals; thirdly, one of the class amongst whom it is proposed to distribute the land; fourthly, one outsider. Yet the consideration of proposals affecting the dearest interests of a large body of meritorious servants of the State has been referred to a committee constituted in a manner exactly similar to my imaginary committee. Thus, the Haliburton Committee consisted (or consists) of—First, the proposer of the scheme; secondly, two War Office clerks; thirdly, one combatant officer; fourthly, one Ordnance Store officer. The actual and imaginary cases are, therefore, almost exactly parallel. Thus: First, Mr. Haliburton is the proposer; secondly, the two War Office clerks represent the two philosophical Radicals, inasmuch as the War Office clerks have always, as a body, fostered and advocated schemes for the dismemberment of the Commissariat, just as the philosophical Radicals have always fostered and advocated schemes for the distribution of the land amongst the tenantry; thirdly, the combatant officer represents the class amongst whom it is proposed to distribute the land, inasmuch as it is proposed to confiscate the rights, privileges, and prospects of the present Commissariat officers, and hand them over to the combatants. Fourthly, the Ordnance Store officer, so far as the Commissariat is concerned, represents my imaginary outsider. If, in addition to such a constitution for my imaginary committee, its proceedings were held with closed doors, and if such witnesses only were examined as were known beforehand to be favourable to the proposed scheme, then the parallel as regards the Commissariat would be as exact as possible. Was there ever a more perfect illustration of the saying that "extremes meet?" Here we have a Conservative Government seriously entertaining proposals amounting to confiscation, and proceeding to condemn the persons primarily interested, without ever giving them an opportunity to defend themselves. If such an iniquitous scheme is carried out by a Conservative Government, it is to be hoped that its friends (of whom I am a very humble one) will cease abusing the Gladstone Government. *Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes?*—I am, Sir, &c.,

PHILALETHES.

SIR,—The announcement in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of Saturday, the 27th ult., that in the event of an expeditionary force proceeding to the East the appointment of Commissary-General would be given to a general officer, has put all our backs up. We Commissariat officers flatter ourselves that the Secretary of State for War would have less difficulty in finding in the ranks of the Commissariat Department a competent successor to the Duke of Wellington's *beau ideal* of a Commissary-General, the late Sir Robert Kennedy, than would be experienced in discovering a general fit to tread in the steps of Sir Robert's master—the great Duke. Where a general officer of administrative ability is really wanted is at the War Office, as Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. If Mr. Hardy were well advised he would have a lieutenant-general at the head of all the Departments of Supply, with a major-general of Royal Artillery as "Director of Ordnance," a commissary-general as "Director of Supplies and Transport," and a storekeeper-general as "Director of Stores." With a practical staff, as described, and an independent audit of all military expenditure, Mr. Hardy might face the House of Commons with reduced Estimates and a clear conscience.—Yours, &c.,

C. DE G.

The 2nd Batn. 11th Regt., embarking this week for Bombay, will complete the list of regiments proceeding on foreign service during the present relief season, and, excepting draughts, it is not likely that any troops will be sent abroad before the beginning of October. There are four Infantry battalions to return to this country in the course of the spring, viz., the 1st Batn. of the 10th, from Singapore; the 1st Batn. 11th, from India; the 32nd, from the Cape; and the 55th, from Aden. With reference to some statements which have been made as to the regiments for foreign service during the season 1877-78, we may say that there is no intention of sending out the 2nd Batn. 10th or the 2nd 24th for two years more; nor is there any probability of the 1st Batn. 1st Royal Scots being called upon to embark before the season 1878-79. Should six battalions be required for India and the Colonies during the next season, those told off for duty will be the 2nd Batns. 2nd, 8th, and 13th, the 1st Batn. 19th, the 88th, and 100th Regts. It does not, however, seem probable that more than one battalion from the Colonies will be relieved in addition to the usual four returning from India—2nd Batns. 12th, 45th, 56th, and 109th—in regular order, and hence there is some likelihood that not more than five of these battalions will proceed abroad before the autumn of 1878.—*Times*.

Major-Gen. Sir J. Adye, Governor of the Royal Military Academy, has announced that the prize offered for competition by Gen. Lord Napier of Magdala for the best essay on Military History has been awarded to Gentleman Cadet A. P. Codd, to whom the prize is accordingly presented. The subject given was "A Short Account of the Battle of Waterloo, viewed strategically," and there were ten competitors. All the essays are declared to be creditable compositions, and that of Gentleman Cadet Corporal W. H. Turton is noticed with special commendation. The committee of selection named by the governor consisted of Capt. Sladen, R.A., Capt. Lloyd, R.E., and Capt. Clayton, R.A.

Mr. Gatling has produced a new mitrailleuse, weighing only 97lb., and mounted on a carriage similar to that of a small field-piece. The weapon consists of five barrels embedded in bronze, the handle being affixed in such a manner as to produce a more regular and rapid movement. The gun it is stated will fire 300 rounds per minute.

THE QUARTERMASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—However pressing may have been the need of a "Commissary" (in your last week's issue) to defend his department from the reforming zeal of Mr. Haliburton, there seems to be no reason whatever for his sweeping condemnation of officers and others now serving, who, in common with the rest of her Majesty's subjects, claim—not unreasonably, I hope—the right of being considered honest and trustworthy, at least until proved to be the contrary. Had "Commissary" made good use of his undoubted leisure for observation and reflection, by a study of the past and present history of this and other countries, he would, perhaps, have arrived at the sad conclusion that incorruptibility belongs to no particular class of persons exclusively, from crowned heads downwards, commissaries themselves having had their moments of weakness, figuring as they do in very good company, on the long list of those who have from time to time yielded to temptation. Let me remind him, also, by way of example, that even judges here at home have not always been so far above reproach as they now happily are, and that abroad, at the present moment, it is notorious that "justice," or what sometimes goes by that name, is administered purely or the reverse in exact proportion to the position and emoluments enjoyed by holders of this high office. Poor human nature, then, being what it is, "very much of a muchness," all the world over, weak-kneed in its morality, so to say, and sadly in want of support, good administrators recognizing the fact, turn their attention to the system when things go wrong, to find, too often, I fancy, that the fault lies therein, rather more than with the men, who not unfrequently deserve commiseration as its miserable victims. Viewed in this light, then, I would ask whether it is not on the whole rather a matter for surprise that so few quartermasters have gone astray when the disabilities under which they labour, so obvious and hurtful, are taken into consideration? Their position is briefly this—A few shillings a day as pay, a family to bring up, and surrounded by various temptations to which no other officer in the regiment is exposed, at least, not in the same degree, no advancement whatever, however long and good the service, and all stimulus to pride studiously withheld! In the name of common sense, let me ask again is this right? Should such a state of things be allowed to continue in spite of every appeal and remonstrance? I was once told that matters are left as they are with the object of throwing discredit upon men promoted from the ranks, but anything of the kind is surely too monstrous for belief; such a scheme would have brought a blush to the cheek of Machiavelli himself. One fact, however, stands out very clearly. Had quartermasters been treated with the same consideration as others are, there would have been no need for those strongly-worded paragraphs in the Queen's Regulations which men like "Commissary" always quote when they wish to keep to themselves alone positions which could be more ably and economically filled by some, at least, of those whom they so unwarrantably and persistently traduce.—I am, &c.,

MILES.

MESS EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—While most officers will agree with the justice of your remarks on the "expenses of officers," in your issue of the 3rd inst., I fear increase of pay is a thing we cannot hope to get yet. Indirectly, however, the expenses of officers might be very considerably diminished if the messes could be found in a few plain articles of furniture, crockery, glass, and cooking utensils. All officers who have had charge of a mess will, I think, agree that the sum annually required from the mess funds for the above is very high; consequently, extra subscriptions from officers, called by different names in different regiments, are required to keep up the extra expenses. Then, in the last eight years the number of officers in regiments has decreased; therefore, the share of entertainments among individuals is greater. When will regiments give up asking each other to dinner in garrison towns? It is a bore to everybody, and, in large places, an enormous expense. I have known it to be as much as five pounds per officer in the course of a year. On arrival, every regiment should make use of the nearest mess as a right. It would not stop individual hospitality or *esprit de corps* a bit.—I am, &c.,

Feb. 6, 1877. P. M. C.

News is telegraphed from New York of the death of Admiral Wilkes. He will be chiefly remembered as Capt. Wilkes, who in 1861, when commanding the San Jacinto, boarded the British mail-steamer and took from that vessel Messrs. Slidell and Mason, the Confederate Commissioners. Although on the demand of the British Government those gentlemen were liberated, Congress passed a vote of thanks to Capt. Wilkes for his conduct in this matter, and he was otherwise honoured at various public meetings in the United States.

"The German Chancellery has, in fulfilment of one of the stipulations in the Frankfort Treaty, published a series of regulations as to the preservation in good order of the graves of the French officers and soldiers who died in captivity in 1870 and 1871. These regulations, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, which have received the approval of the Confederate Government, and which are about to be put into execution in Prussia, are to the effect, first, that the large graves outside the cemeteries shall be preserved, and that the parts of them set aside for the burial of the French soldiers shall not be interfered with; second, that the graves existing in the cemeteries themselves, and surmounted by a tombstone, shall be preserved so long as the cemeteries exist, and that graves not marked by a tombstone shall be left untouched for the usual period, after which the remains will be placed in the large paupers' graves; third, that the graves shall be well kept, and the cemeteries in which there are any to be inspected periodically. The expense of keeping the graves in repair in the military cemeteries, or in ground belonging to the War Office, will be defrayed out of the military budget. In the same way the State will pay for the maintenance of the graves in ground belonging to the Crown. The greatest number of the French prisoners who died in Germany are interred in the ordinary cemeteries, and the parishes to which they belong are to keep the graves in order upon payment of a fixed sum from the State, which is estimated at £1,500.

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Beg to call the special attention of Officers and Sportsmen to their
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Which, being made of the finest selected Skins and best Workmanship, will be found not only durable, but of Great Comfort to the Wearer.
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Which contains every requisite for the Sportsman.
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No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.
Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.
Remittances should be made payable to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

LIEUTENANT, R.N. College.—You are quite right in your supposition, and we are pleased to have had the opportunity of putting the right complexion on the case.

CAMBRIDGE.—There can be no objection to an officer being married in uniform if it so pleases him, but as naval full dress is only to be worn on State occasions, it is clear that it is wrong for a bridegroom to wear full dress although about to enter the "happy state."

A.B.—We quite agree with you, and wish there were more of your mind on the matter.

SEAMENS' WIDOWS' FUND.—You need not despair. There is no opposition to some scheme of this kind.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Russian Wars with Turkey.
Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea. Vol. 2.
History of the Bengal Artillery. Two Vols.
The Progress of Civil and Mechanical Engineering and Shipbuilding (Illustrated).
The Policy of England in Relation to India and the East.
Notes on the Colony of Victoria: Historical, Geographical, and Statistical (Victoria Year Book).
Thirteenth Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the "Drummond" Institution.
The Age of Science. A Newspaper of the Twentieth Century.
The Geographical.
Hardwicke's Science Gossip.
Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine.
Memorial de Ingenieros.
Cassell's Household Guide. New and Revised Edition. Part I.
Debrett's Illustrated Peerage and Baronetage.
Dod's Parliamentary Companion.
Political Library for the People. No 1.—The Turks in Europe.
Evening Hours.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

Ere long the country will be called upon to face a great difficulty, a difficulty which has already made itself felt, and which is increasing in dimensions every day. We refer to the scarcity of good non-commissioned officers. They were styled by the Duke of Wellington the backbone of the Army, and it is certain that an amount of excellence in the officers will compensate for the existence of an inferior class of Sergeants and Corporals. In our Service, at all events, officers must leave many important details to non-commissioned officers, and should the former attempt to perform the legitimate work of the latter, they would not only fail, but be lowered in the estimation of the men. In short, there must be an intermediate class between the officers and the men, and if that class be not of good quality discontent is sure to be rife and discipline is certain to suffer. The necessity of non-commissioned officers possessed of experience, tact, energy, and education being admitted, the question arises, are those we now possess equal to their predecessors, and likely to improve or deteriorate? All officers of any standing know that it is infinitely more difficult now to find men fit for, willing to take, and likely to retain the stripes than it was, say, fifteen years ago. It is true that some slight improvement has been made in the pay of non-commissioned officers by the best Minister of War that we have had for some time; but, apart from pay, the position is no better than it was, and, once a Colour-Sergeant, a man has but little to look forward to. Short service, also, tends to render men unwilling to accept the stripes. Anyone likely to be useful as a non-commissioned officer may extend his engagement, but no one can feel any certainty that he will not be sent about his business at the end of six years. Besides, soldiers' minds are unsettled by the knowledge that they can, if they choose, quit the Active Army when the period for which they enlisted has expired. We can easily imagine that, under such circumstances, very little will turn the scale, and that if the commanding officer, Adjutant, or Sergeant-Major is unpopular, men whom it might be desirable to retain will claim their discharges in shoals. If a man is made a Lance-Corporal in the first year or two of his service he is probably wanting in weight, and certainly in experience. He is apt either to harass the men or to be too weak with them, and can only in any case enforce his authority by punishment. If promotion be delayed, the man selected will in many cases deem it hardly worth while to accept a responsible and arduous position from which a trivial fault will degrade him, and which he may lose by discharge should he fail to satisfy any one of his many superiors. He will say to himself—"Why should I give myself extra work, for a mere trifle of extra remuneration, and incur unpopularity among men who may ere long be my fellow workmen? If I take my discharge at the end of my first engagement, I know that I can in civil life earn more than a Sergeant, and I shall have my liberty to boot." The authorities may be assured that reflections of this sort are not uncommon among soldiers, and the better educated the man, the less likely he is to regard with favour the idea of remaining in the Army. Formerly it was different. The wages of labour were lower, and enlistment being for ten, twelve, or twenty-one years, and *esprit de corps* cherished, men made up their minds to accept the Army as a career, and looked on the regiment as a home. This feeling has disappeared in consequence of Lord Cardwell's tampering with a delicate machine of which he knew nothing. Confidence in the good faith of the Government has been so rudely shaken that the soldier is suspicious, unsettled, and discontented. Hence the difficulty of getting good non-commissioned officers. Yet a remedy, or at least a palliative, is not far to seek. One very essential step is to put an end to the constant drain on regiments for Staff clerks, and non-commissioned officers for garrison employment. No sooner does a battalion arrive in new quarters than an immediate and peremptory demand is made for clerks for the different Staff officers—and only the best men will be accepted—for non-commissioned officers for employment in the military police, and for Sergeants of Orderlies, &c. Thus, scarcely has a Colonel with great difficulty obtained and trained a good non-commissioned officer than he is deprived of him. It would be much better to increase the strength of the corps of Staff clerks, and to form another corps for all garrison or extra regimental duties. The advantage of maintaining a larger number of permanent Staff clerks is obvious to all who have any practical acquaintance with the Staff. Owing to the inexperience of many of his subordinates, the highly and experienced trained Staff officer is obliged to perform himself much of the routine work, and to neglect those higher functions to which his attention should be mainly directed. There is also such a want of system, such constant changes in arrangement, that a Staff officer is overwhelmed with purely clerical labour. Returning to the regiment, we would suggest that in the first place additional privileges in the shape of leave should be granted to non-commissioned officers; that in the second place, by the introduction of summary punishments not extending to reduction, their position should be more assured; that in the third place every good non-commissioned officer should have, in addition to his pension, a civil Government appointment to look to on discharge; and that in the fourth place a large number of boys should be trained at the Duke of York's School and Kilmainham for the position of non-commissioned officers. Those lads from the above-mentioned establishments who enter the Army generally turn out extremely well. Unfortunately their number is too small, and they are for the most part trained as musicians. Surely it would be worth while to increase the number of pupils at these schools, and to supplement them by the formation of cadet corps in regiments. Good non-commissioned officers must be paid for in some form or another, and the money laid out as we have proposed would present fair chances of eventual reimbursement to the State in the shape of an element absolutely indispensable in an efficient army.

It would be unwise to conceal the fact that the army assembled at Delhi was not quite so well pleased with the proceedings as those in whom the Governor-General very properly delighted to honour. The extraordinary and almost offensive exclusion of the officers of the Army in India from the honours which were distributed may be explained, and, what is more, justified, on grounds of which we know nothing. It certainly would have, however, been politic to have brought the Army at Delhi a little more to the front, and, without any intrusion of them as the "be-all and end-all" of our own presence in India, to have given them at least the same attention as was accorded to the levies of the native Princes.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has been suffering from the effects of a severe cold for the last week, and has been unable to leave Gloucester House, but the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has not been prevented receiving visitors, and has transacted business connected with the Horse Guards. His Royal Highness was, we are glad to state, much better yesterday, and may be considered as quite convalescent.

General the Earl of Lucan has been for some days past confined to his house by a serious cold attended by feverish symptoms, which have caused some anxiety. The extraordinary strength of the gallant officer's constitution has hitherto been proof against indisposition of any kind, and has enabled him to disregard the vicissitudes of climate and the hardest trials of active service; and it now stands him in good stead. The latest accounts recorded a marked improvement in his lordship's health.

It has been suggested that some difficulty in the case of troubles which are not likely to arise would be met in dealing with certain great Chiefs who have lately accepted rank as British General officers. They would be liable to trial by courts-martial. The clever suggestion, however, has no real value. Not one of those Chiefs is likely ever to rebel, and if he did, and were taken "*en flagrant Delhi,*" it is very probable the processes of a court-martial would not be needed.

Under the head of "India" will be found an alarming sort of paragraph concerning Afghanistan. We allude to it only to express a belief, founded on very good information, that the relations of the Ameer with the Government of India are of a nature which gives the latter every satisfaction, and that the "Indian contemporary" who asks "why the Foreign Office does not know whether the reports" (very vague rumours and very harmless statements of well-known facts) "are correct or not" is very incorrect if it supposes there is not very accurate information on the subject. The question as to the "Agent at Cabul" is ludicrous. We are "all there."

Count Redern, late *Attaché* to the German Embassy, was entertained by his friends at the Marlborough Club on Wednesday evening, on his departure from England on promotion to Stockholm. He served on the Staff of the 1st Army Corps during the Franco-German war, and he made many friends in more peaceful fields during his residence in London.

Captain H. Knollys, R.A., has been taken on to the paid establishment of the Intelligence Department. This, however, is only a temporary measure, for as soon as Captain Boyle obtains his promotion Captain Knollys will probably succeed him as Brigade-Major of Artillery at Aldershot.

Not one word about the Report of the Royal Commission on Promotion and Retirement in the Qûeen's Speech! Not one reference to the state of the Army, or to the intentions of the Government in respect to it! It may be said that there was no remark about the Navy either, but the sister Service has not been subjected to a tremendous shock of a revolutionary character, and has not been made the victim of any crucial experiment—it has not been reported upon by a Royal Commission—and all its officers are not in a state of doubt and irritating uncertainty. The fact is that the Government—or Mr. Hardy—fears to meddle with the matter. Any plan to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners must cost money, and there is a wholesome fear of the ungenerous use which could be made by so-called Liberals of any demand for money on the part of a Conservative Government. Therefore there will be only small measures—piece-work and patching—till the hand of the Government is forced by some over-zealous partizan. As far as our information goes, Mr. Hardy's policy just now is *quietos non movere*—which means "turn out the five years' men, and keep all quiet as long as we can."

The six Instructorships at Shoeburyness are reserved for Field Officers, yet the Brigade-Majorship is invariably filled by a Captain. It would surely be a better arrangement to reverse the order of things, and give the Instructorships to Captains and the Brigade-Majorship to a Major, more especially as the six Instructors are all borne on the strength of their regiment, and are nominally in command of batteries, though their duties are performed by officers of junior rank.

The Staff College graduates, we hear, are exercised considerably at finding Captain Goodeve, R.A., is to be the Brigade-Major of the School of Gunnery, an appointment which has for years past been filled by an officer holding the Staff College certificate. Captain Goodeve has made so excellent an Adjutant at Shoeburyness that his appointment may be accounted for in that way; but there certainly are several Artillery Captains with Staff College certificates on the look-out for employment.

The mobilization scheme, if it has done nothing else, has shown one respect in which we are lamentably deficient—*i.e.*, in the matter of Artillery. But this does not justify us in making it appear we possess more than we actually do. The garrison army of Jersey is represented as including five regiments of Militia Artillerymen, whereas the utmost limit to which the Island of Jersey can stretch its local gunners is one regiment. It has five regiments of Infantry, but the framers of the mobilization scheme would have us believe it has a force of Artillery of equal strength. There has been some error.

The *Standard* has very properly pilloried the exclusion of soldiers in uniform from the skating rink in the obscure town of Luton. It is really not to be wondered at that under such circumstances men-of-war's men on leave wish to wear mufti, and that few men of the lower middle-class enlist. If the country really wishes to raise the moral standard of the Army, public opinion ought to declare that steamboat companies, restaurants, and places of entertainment shall no longer be allowed to insult an honourable profession. Is a sergeant less respectable than a butler? Is a private soldier not as good as a potboy? Why, then, should he be looked upon and treated by the middle-classes as a social pariah? The middle-classes have heard that some three-quarters of a century ago the Army was recruited mainly from law-breakers, paupers, and vagabonds, and hence the phrase "a brutal and licentious soldiery." Hence, they look upon all soldiers as specimens of all that is basest, dissolute, and licentious. A party with a blind impatience of national insurance and utopian ideas of arbitration as a substitute for war foster these notions. In after-dinner speeches there is a good deal of insincere mouthing about the Army, but not one word of sympathy. Englishmen are grossly ungrateful to their soldiers. While they will subscribe liberally for all other purposes, every institution for the benefit of the Army is almost exclusively supported by the subscriptions of officers and their relations. When the country is in a fright there is much tall talk about "our noble Army," but, once secure, no one cares what becomes of "our gallant soldiers."

When danger's near and foes are nigh,
  God and the soldier is all our cry;
When the enemy's beat and danger righted,
  God is forgotten and the soldier slighted.

With reference to Major Buckle's case, it can only be said that there must have been an extra infusion of ruffianism in the crowd which was in St. Martin's-lane at the time. It is not possible, we hope, that the pitiful cowards who beset one man in the heart of London were fair specimens of ordinary Cockney wayfarers. But we should like to know where were the police—still more where were the respectable inhabitants? In the heart of the city which claims to be at once the largest and most civilized in the world Major Buckle, while performing an act of Christian charity, was set on and hunted for a considerable time by a gang of roughs. These roughs, forsooth, pretended that they were actuated by a zeal for "morality." That he was not seriously injured by the cowards who attacked him was only due to his own resolute conduct. Not one of the bystanders had the manliness to help him, or even to call for the police.

We are sorry to hear from Canada that Major-General Selby Smyth, commanding the Local Militia, continues to meet with opposition in the attempts he is making to reorganize the military establishments. The Canadian Parliament still denies the General the first requirement—properly qualified Adjutants—and it seems to prefer officers whom its Ministers can themselves select to those more able, who would have to be the nominees of others. Meanwhile General Smyth is endeavouring to make bricks without straw. It is up-hill work, but it is some satisfaction to know that the General is a man possessed of an abundance of determination. He is popular beyond measure.

REVIEWS.

The Two Americas. By Sir Rose Lambart Price, Bart. (Sampson Low and Co., London.)

The fault of most authors of books of travel is that they commence relating their experiences too early. They will tell you the old, old story of the albatross; the shark captured or not, as the case may be; of the sea breaking through the skylight of the cuddy; and a host of other insignificant details—all most interesting incidents, no doubt, to people cooped up on board ship, but scarcely so to those who have not the misfortune to be in that position. A good fourth part of this book might have been left out with advantage not only to the author, but to the reader as well. We own that in the commencement of it we were almost tempted to place it aside, merely giving a notice in our columns that it seemed to be the ordinary work of a traveller who felt bound to rush into print to record his experiences as soon as he returned to his native shores. We persevered, however, and we must confess that when we arrived at the middle portion of the book we were amply rewarded. The author went out with H.M.S. Rocket, a gunboat, to Rio Janeiro, thence to many ports in Mexico, visiting the Straits of Magellan, and numerous other seas, rivers, and harbours. We are all wearied of the continued accounts of bull fights, but the account of the one the author witnessed at Lima is interesting insomuch that it was conducted on a different system entirely to that pursued in Spain. The author makes a serious complaint of the manner that our men-of-war behave in the Mexican Seas, which we trust is exaggerated. He says:—"With a view to prohibit the enormous and continual drain of bullion from the country, the Mexicans have placed the crushing impost of 9 per cent. on all silver leaving their shores. To avoid this, the people having dollars or bars which they wish shipped, smuggle them on board our men-of-war, which—our diplomatic relations with the country having long ceased—seem to cruise in Mexican waters for no other purpose than that of aiding and abetting the subjects and residents in the country to break her laws." This is a grave accusation; and, coming from one who was actually on board one of her Majesty's ships, must be taken to be the truth. The author's description of the salmon and trout fishing on the McLeod and Sacramento rivers, if read by a keen fisherman, ought to make him pack up bag and baggage and be off to those favoured streams at once. Nothing that we have ever experienced in Norway can compare with the sport to be enjoyed in the neighbourhood of San Francisco, according to the author's statements. Taking this book altogether, to those who are fond of real sport with either the rifle, gun, or rod, we recommend its perusal heartily. The author has spun it out to at least three times its proper length; yet, notwithstanding this, the book is well and lightly written, and there is an absence of "I," which is somewhat a rarity in books of a similar kind.

Rosine. By J. G. Whyte-Melville. (Chapman and Hall, London.)

Rosine is a young and beautiful peasant girl, having the misfortune to dwell on the estate of a certain French Count, the usual good-looking and good-for-nothing Count of fiction. To escape from the Count's attentions, or rather persecutions, she flies to Paris accompanied by her betrothed husband. The wicked Count naturally follows her. The story then plunges into the anxious times previous to and during the commencement of the Revolution. The Count, once all-powerful at Court, offends Marie Antoinette, and is discovered cheating at cards; then, being beyond all hope disgraced, in despair joins the Revolutionists. Then follows much intrigue and adventure. Rosine finds favour with the Queen by disclosing a plot that by chance she overheard; she is, of course, happily united to her peasant lover, while the Count meets with his death at the hands of the populace he pretended to take such an interest in. The novel is interesting, as of course it must be, emanating from the pen of so accomplished a writer; yet it is difficult to realize that "Rosine" is written by the author of "Good-for-Nothing" and so many equally excellent novels.

Our Life in the Arctic Regions. By Captain A. H. Markham, R.N.

This is a series of chatty papers of the every-day doings of the late Arctic Expedition, the first number of which appears in *Good Words* for this month. Captain Markham has done wisely in determining to confine himself to giving a narrative of the daily life of himself and companions in these papers, and to avoid touching too much on the scientific results of the Expedition, for the public will have enough of that when the work now in the hands of Sir George Nares is published. Here we have a glimpse of the inner life of the officers and men lightly and pleasantly told.

The History of the Rifle Brigade. By Sir William Cope, Bart. (Chatto and Windus, Piccadilly. 1877.)

A bare record of the services of this distinguished regiment could not fail to interest the lovers of military literature; but it is a pity that so fruitful a theme should not have been better treated. The author has had every facility for the discharge of what is evidently a labour of love, but we are bound in honesty to say that the result is rather bald. The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) grew out of "a corps of riflemen" formed at the beginning of 1800 by detachments of picked men and officers, furnished by seventeen regiments of the Line, but only temporarily detached. After a few months, during which the riflemen were blooded in Sir James Pulteney's fruitless expedition to Ferrol, the corps was broken up, but in the course of a few weeks reformed in a permanent manner, and styled "The Rifle Corps." In 1802 its appellation was changed to the 95th Regiment. In 1816 it was christened "The Rifle Brigade," and in 1862 the prefix of "Prince Consort's Own" was conferred upon it. During its seventy-six years of service it has served in every part of the globe, and invariably distinguished itself. It is singular, however, that though from an early period of its existence till 1818 it had three battalions—the 3rd Battalion was disbanded in that year—and has now for many years past had four, the list of casualties in action should be so small—namely, 58 officers and 902 men killed, and 200 officers and 2,748 men wounded—at least that is the recorded number. It will interest many to learn that when "the Corps of Riflemen" was first formed, a committee of field officers assembled at Woolwich to select a rifle. The principal gunmakers in England were invited to attend, and several rifles from foreign countries were also experimented with. The weapon eventually selected was one made by Ezekiel Baker, a London maker. It was 2 feet 6 inches long in the barrel, 7-grooved with a quarter turn. Needless to say it had a flint lock. It was only sighted up to 100 yards. A triangular sword-bayonet 17 inches long in the blade was fastened by a spring. The inventor boasted that at 200 yards 22 out of 34 shots fired struck the representation of a man. About 1838 the Brunswick rifle with percussion lock was substituted, and this continued in use till 1854, when the Minie rifle was issued. The weight of the Baker rifle was 9½ lbs., that of the Brunswick rifle 11 lbs. 5½ ozs. The book is enriched by well-executed plans of actions in which the Rifle Brigade has taken a prominent part, and by several coloured illustrations of the uniform at different periods.

What a chaos a new Parliament would be without our "Dod"! This issue for 1877 (the forty-fifth year of the Parliamentary Companion's life) shows that, unlike most things in this world, "Dod" improves with age, and we dread to think of the perfection it will, no doubt, attain to and the opinions it will attribute to M.P.'s in 1900. Sufficient to the Parliament is the "Dod" thereof, and none could be much better than this, in which one year's work has necessitated a complete revision.

THE MAGAZINES.

Fraser contains a touching account of Charles Kingsley, whose hand was ever as ready to assist "the least" of his fellow creatures as it was to take up the pen to expose hypocrisy. A true Christian, a thorough gentleman, the spirit of honour and chivalry which pervaded all his works have ever made them favourites with officers in both our Services.

We have received several publications from Messrs. Cassell and Co. which, for cheapness and for placing information in an attractive form before either young people or those who have not had the advantage of a high education, cannot be surpassed, notably the histories, which are published in numbers.

Colburn has an article on "The French and British Non-commissioned Officer," which, though written in a somewhat peculiar style, clearly demonstrates that the writer is acquainted with his subject so far as the British non-commissioned officer is concerned. The "History of the Indian Navy" is still "to be continued."

The Quarterly Review contains an amusing paper, "A Ramble Round the World," translated most ably by Lady Herbert of Lea from the French work of M. Le Baron de Hübner, entitled "Promenade Autour du Monde." "English Policy in South Africa" must necessarily command attention at the present anxious state of affairs at the Cape; while "Geographical and Scientific Results of the Arctic Expedition" will be read with interest. In fact the whole number is so good that all the articles are well worthy of perusal.

The Edinburgh commences with a long discussion on that vexed question as to the authorship of the Fourth Gospel. "Travels in Caucasus" just now will invite attention, while "Forel on the Ants of Switzerland" should be read by any one who has ever taken an interest in those wondrous insects, which appear, in lieu of instinct, to be possessed of reason, and that, too, of no mean order, and who actually in battle display some considerable strategical powers, acting in emergencies with a perception and rapidity truly marvellous.

Furnish on the New Hire System.—The "New Hire System is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea."—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices. 9 Southampton-street, Strand.

Rossetter's Hair Restorer.—This unrivalled preparation has now been before the public for many years, and as its success has led to several spurious imitations, the public should be on their guard. Rossetter's preparation is the only one that will with certainty restore grey hair to its original colour, remove dandruff, prevent the hair from falling off, promote its growth, and give it the lustre of youth.

The Navy.

THE GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY, February 6, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Surg. D. J. Freeman has been placed on the Retired List from the 31st ult.

February 7 1877.

The following qualified candidates for the Naval Medical Service have been appointed to be Surgs. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of Sept. 30, 1875:—J. D. Henwood, H. W. D. Walsh, M. O'C. McSwiny, H. B. Guppy, M.B., J. J. Connell, M.D., T. C. Mugliston, T. E. H. Williams, F. Williamson, R. Murdoch, M.B., W. M. Rae, G. W. F. Armstrong, M.D., L. H. Kellett, M.B., J. C. Dow, M.B., C. F. Newland, P. J. Barcroft, G. D. Twigg, G. J. Fogerty, W. J. B. Bookey, J. N. Browning, and L. W. Corcoran, M.B.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers—London Brigade.—Lieut. C. E. Bell, Retired List, N.R., to be Sub-Lieut.; Feb. 7, 1877.

Liverpool Brigade—Walter Glynn, Esq., to be Hon. Lieut.; Feb. 7, 1877. Dashper Edward Glynn, Esq., to be Hon. Lieut.; Feb. 7, 1877.

February 8, 1877.

The announcement contained in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 6, 1876, of the retirement of Lieut. S. B. Roupell, is to be considered as cancelled.

Royal Marines—The following named gentlemen have been appointed Lieuts. in the Royal Marine Light Infantry:—Herbert Wybault Colvin, and Arthur Brine; Feb. 1, 1877.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—M. A. S. Hare, to Eurydice, commissioned; and C. F. Hotham, to Royal Adelaide, additional, for Charybdis, when recommissioned at Hong Kong.

Lieutenants—B. R. Bradford, to Royal Adelaide; J. E. Blaxland, to Minotaur; F. H. Tabor, S. A. B. Burney, and W. E. Black, to Eurydice, commissioned; H. S. Clarke, to St. Vincent; R. B. Fulford and F. O. Thomas, to Audacious, additional, for Hart, when recommissioned; A. W. Moore, F. H. Harvey, H. B. Warren, and R. M. Bunbury, to Audacious, additional, for Charybdis, when recommissioned; F. D. S. Scott, to Audacious, additional; J. D. Nicholls, H. S. F. Niblett, and J. P. Pipon, to Audacious, additional, for Modeste, when recommissioned; C. B. Neate, to Endymion; and W. A. L. Q. Henriques, to Valiant.

Sub-Lieutenants—The Hon. E. R. Gifford and H. S. Edmunds, to Eurydice, commissioned; A. R. M. Creagh and F. H. Freeman, to Charybdis, when recommissioned; and E. J. Bain, and F. A. G. Dale, to Modeste, when recommissioned.

Alexandra, Capt. R. O'B. Fitzroy, flagship of Vice-Admiral Hornby, is ordered to leave Chatham on the 14th inst. for the Mediterranean, to relieve the Hercules. It is stated that H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, who named the ship, has expressed a wish to inspect her in sea-going trim, and will visit Chatham for that purpose in a few days.

Antelope, Lieut.-Com. J. C. Burnell, arrived on Jan. 27 at the Piræus with Sir H. Elliot, and left again to re-embark his Excellency at Corinth, for conveyance to Brindisi. She will then go to Malta.

Assistance, Capt. F. M. Prattent, has been delayed at Portsmouth, as the court of inquiry found it difficult to decide what to do with respect to her boilers, parts of which seem to be uncovered with water when the ship heels over five degrees, and when the water is half way up in the gauge glass. She sailed yesterday with supernumeraries for Lisbon and Gibraltar.

Audacious, Capt. P. H. Colomb, flagship of Vice-Admiral Ryder, was at Hong Kong on Dec. 21.

Avon, Com. L. C. Keppel, was at Loanda on Nov. 29, and would leave that day for the South with Mr. Consul Hopkins on board. She had before conveyed him to Ambrizette and Kinsembo.

Barracouta, Capt. C. E. Stevens, arrived on the evening of the 4th inst. at Gibraltar, all well. She would be coaled and provisioned, and will be ready to leave to-day.

Beacon, Com. H. Dunlop, was at Monte Video on Jan. 2.

Boxer, Com. A. H. Alington, is reported as completed for sea, her machinery having been repaired by the Keyham officials. During his recent official visit to Devonport the Controller of the Navy went on board the vessel and made various suggestions, which have been carried out.

Challenger, Capt. Hardinge, flagship *pro tem.* of Rear-Admiral Phillimore. A shocking accident has occurred on board a steam launch belonging to this ship, which was outside the harbour for practice. The boat's gun jumped out of the chock upon which it was resting, and, falling backwards, struck a seaman named Tyrrell, jamming his head against the boiler, and killing him instantly. The Penelope is to be completed by the end of June, and will then resume her station as guard ship of the naval reserve at Harwich, now temporarily occupied by the Challenger.

Charybdis, Capt. T. E. Smith, has been ordered to tow the Lapwing from Hope Sound to Shanghai, that she may be repaired after her recent grounding.

Cockatrice, Com. A. J. Musgrave, will be completed at Malta on Feb. 17.

Contest, Lieut.-Com. G. W. Allen, was off Jackin. She has been recalled to Whydah to coal.

Coquette, Lieut.-Com. W. E. Darwall, will be completed at Malta on March 31.

Cracker, Com. C. H. Hawkins, was sent to Buenos Ayres to relieve the Ready, on arrival of the Foam on Dec. 18.

Cygnet, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hammick, has been sent to Jackin.

Devastation, Capt. F. W. Richards, arrived at Corfu on Jan. 21, and will rejoin the flag.

Egeria, Com. A. L. Douglas, returned to Hong Kong on Dec. 18, from the Sulu Sea.

Fox, Staff-Commander Joseph G. Dathan, arrived in Plymouth Sound during Tuesday night from Pembroke, and went into harbour. She was placed in the basin at Devonport Dockyard, and after unloading will take on board stores for the Eastern yards.

Foam, Lieut.-Com. Hope, arrived at Monte Video on Dec. 18.

Helicon, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford, arrived at the Piræus on Jan. 26 from Malta with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

Hercules, Capt. Bowden-Smith, flagship of Admiral Sir James Drummond, was at the Piræus up to Jan. 28. She left Vourla Bay on Jan. 20 with the Triumph, Sultan, Monarch, Pallas, and Wizard, and arrived at Salamis Bay on Jan. 21. The correspondent of the *Times* with the Mediterranean Fleet writes:—"On leaving Vourla, the Triumph, which seems to have a run of ill-luck, nearly came again into collision with the Monarch, the former suddenly losing her steering way and falling across the bows of the latter. As both ships were moving very slowly, the Monarch was able to stop and go full speed astern in time to prevent an accident. It is said that a stoker belonging to the Triumph shut off by mistake the valve which gives steam communication to the steam steering gear from the boilers. The Rupert arrived yesterday from Malta with her starboard engine disabled." Vice-Admiral Sir J. C. D. Hay, M.P., writing to the *Times*, says:—"In justice to the officers of her Majesty's ship Triumph, whose narrow escape of collision is alluded to in your naval correspondence, it is fair to remark that the boilers of the Triumph are in so bad a condition, that it is impossible to maintain a sufficient head of steam to obtain anything like full speed, or to handle the ship with precision and safety." On Jan. 20, when well out at sea, the fleet being under all plain sail, a signal was made to reef topsails, as the wind was increasing. The evolution over, a man of the Hercules fell overboard from the mizentop rigging. Sails were backed, and boats manned and lowered immediately. Sergeant George Burnett, R.M.L.I., and a seaman named Ellis were at once overboard after their shipmate. A strong wind was blowing and a heavy sea running at the time. When the accident occurred the ship was under steam and sail, going at the rate of nine knots per hour. The men were soon far astern; but they were picked up by one of the boats. Sergeant Burnett and Ellis received the congratulations of both officers and men for the gallant attempt they made. Both the sergeant and the seaman have already distinguished themselves by former acts of bravery. Sergeant Burnett at present wears the medal for conspicuous gallantry in the field during the Ashantee war, and this is the third act of saving life at sea by Ellis. The Admiralty will, doubtless, recommend them for the Royal Humane Society's Medal."

Indus, Capt. Curme, flagship of Rear-Admiral Willes, is no longer to have drafts of Royal Marines embarking composed of selected men, the Admiralty having directed that in future the men required for duty in this ship are to be detailed from the roster.

Jumna, Capt. J. D'Arcy, arrived at Malta on Feb. 5, and sailed on the 6th for Bombay.

Kestrel, Com. C. B. Theobald, is ordered from Hankow to Ichang.

Lapwing, Com. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., was to be towed from Hope Sound to Shanghai, about Dec. 17.

Magpie, Com. C. V. Anson, arrived at Singapore on Nov. 18, and would remain in the Straits of Malacca until further orders.

Mallard, Lieut.-Com. A. W. Warry, on her return to Ascension from St. Helena, would refit, and then go to the West Coast.

Minotaur, Capt. Lord W. Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Seymour, C.B., has had a fatal drill accident on board, Robert Cutting falling from the mizentop-gallantyard to the deck, and being killed on the spot. He was buried in the English cemetery, and the funeral was attended by Vice-Admiral Seymour. Lieut. H. F. Kemble has been invalided home.

Monarch, Capt. Culme Seymour, conveyed Lord Salisbury to Kalimaki on Jan. 27.

Pallas, Capt. Beamish, arrived at Malta on Jan. 29 to have a spare tiller fitted, and would leave again, if possible, on Feb. 6, to rejoin the flag.

Pioneer, Lieut.-Com. E. Hotham, left Jackin on Dec. 21 for Monrovia, to await the arrival of the Spiteful.

Rapid, Com. A. A. F. FitzGeorge, left Vourla on Jan. 20 for the Dardanelles.

Ready, Com. S. Grove, reached Monte Video on Dec. 24. She was inspected on the 27th, and sailed on Dec. 30 for Gibraltar, with permission to call at Ascension and Cape de Verde if necessary. The Ready will have been nearly four years in commission when she reaches Gibraltar, having been commissioned at Chatham on April 15, 1873, and orders are waiting her at the Rock to proceed to England to be paid off.

Research, Capt. H. Earle, arrived at the Piræus on Jan. 26 from Salonica.

Ringdove, Com. U. C. Singleton, left Hong Kong for England on Dec. 19, *viâ* the Suez Canal.

Salamis, Com. F. W. Egerton, arrived at Lisbon yesterday.

Seagull, Com. F. W. Heron, was tried under steam at Plymouth on Thursday. The result was satisfactory.

Sealark, Lieut. F. H. Haygarth, arrived at Lisbon from Plymouth on Jan. 25. Her head knee has been found to be exceedingly rotten, but is being repaired by the artificers of the squadron. She will not proceed to Cape de Verde Islands, to follow the other brigs, but will go to Vigo and Gibraltar.

Serapis, Capt. G. D. Davidson, left Portsmouth with troops for Bombay early yesterday.

Shah, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on the evening of the 3rd inst., all well, and would leave again on the evening of the 5th inst.

Sheldrake, Lieut.-Com. Haye, on her way from Singapore to Hong Kong, would visit Labuan for about a week.

Sirius, Capt. G. L. Salivan, senior officer on the west coast, was at Whydah up to Dec. 30.

Sultan, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, was at Piræus on Jan. 26, when his Royal Highness rejoined his ship, having arrived from Malta in the Helicon.

Supply, Staff Com. F. Inglis, was at Appi on Dec. 30.

Tamar, Capt. W. H. Liddell, has had her bottom on the port side coated with a layer of Peacock's anti-fouling cement; the starboard side has been prepared with a coat of Crease's dressing, to receive a layer of Cromond's British and Oriental ship-coating paint, so that the action of the water of the China seas upon the two compositions may be constrasted upon her return. She will be taken out of dock as soon as possible after the paint is put on.

Vestal, Com. H. Hand, was expected to arrive at Aden before the 17th inst. from the African coast.

Thetis, Capt. T. Le H. Ward, had left the East Indies Station before the 7th inst., and is now homeward bound.

Thunderer, Capt. J. C. Wilson. It is probable that a couple of months will elapse before this vessel is ready for sea. Some experiments are now being tried with dummy torpedoes, discharged against the torpedo nettings, with the object of ascertaining whether they can force the crinolines. The Thunderer is fitted with a torpedo net, which extends along the whole of her starboard side, and which is capable of being boomed out upwards of 30ft.

Triumph, Capt. G. H. Parkin, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rice, arrived at Salamis Bay on Jan. 21 from Vourla Bay.

Valorous, Capt. L. F. Jones, has towed the Trincomalee to Southampton and returned to Spithead.

Volage, Capt. H. Fairfax, senior officer, was at Monte Video up to Jan. 2. She would leave in a few days for Colonia, to clean her bottom. Afterwards, about Feb. 10, Capt. Fairfax will leave in the Volage for the Falkland Islands and Patagonia, returning to Monte Video towards the end of April, or before if necessary.

Vulture, Com. H. H. Washington, arrived in Plymouth Sound yesterday, *en route* to the East Indies.

Wye, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, was leaving Malta on Jan. 30, to rejoin the flag at the Piræus; amongst those she brought to Malta were Lieut. C. V. le Strange, of the Sultan, on leave; Lieut. R. S. Lowry and Sub-Lieut. Murdoch, of the Swiftsure, and other invalids for the Royal Naval Hospital.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday gives notice to officers, seamen, and Marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of the tonnage bounty, &c., awarded for three slave dhows, the Salama and two names unknown, captured on Feb. 9 and 10, 1876, by her Majesty's ship Flying Fish, will commence on Tuesday, the 13th inst., in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Controller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £48 8s. 1d.; commander, £140 7s. 6d.; third class, £47 11s. 1d.; fourth class, £31 14s. 1d.; fifth class, £19 0s. 5d.; sixth class, £15 17s.; seventh class, £11 2s.; eighth class, £6 6s. 10d.; ninth class, £3 3s. 4d.; tenth class, £1 11s. 8d.

RAISING THE VANGUARD.

The following particulars respecting the intended operations at the Vanguard wreck are gathered from a statement made by Captain Coppin, Manager of the Steamship Salvage Association, and which has appeared in the *Daily Journal* of Londonderry. Captain Coppin said:—

I intend beaching her by the means of floats. I shall procure large pontoons and bring her close to the shore. They will measure one hundred and seventy-five feet in length, fifty feet in width, and will have a depth of eighteen feet each. The pontoons will be divided into compartments, measuring twelve feet six inches square. They will be made to lift seven thousand tons. The chief difficulty will be to calculate what various weights the different sized steel-wire ropes will bear. These pontoons will be constructed immediately in Glasgow, at a cost of £10,000 each, the four to cost £40,000. Well, I should say, off and on, about £60,000 will be the cost of raising the vessel. I have agreed to this. I raise the Vanguard and place her in one of the dry docks of the Government. I then offer the vessel to the Admiralty for the sum of £175,000. If they refuse to take her, they are then bound to sell her to me for £20,000. If she should not be floated, Government takes all the articles, or any portion of the ship from me at two-thirds its value. I would much rather the Government would allow me to buy her, but they won't. The Russian Government would buy her up at once. The Admiralty will pay me £175,000 if I float the Vanguard, but they would have paid me a great deal more before they would allow the vessel to pass into the hands of a foreign State. The Russian Government would have paid me a pretty high figure for her, and would have been glad to get her. Should I not be able to raise her I will break her to pieces. The guns in the batteries are worth £4,000 each, but Government only offer £250 each for their recovery. No person has been on the deck of the Vanguard yet. The pressure of the water is too great. I have, however, patent diving apparatus, by which divers could go down twice the depth of the vessel. I shall have steel-wire ropes passed under the bottom of the ship and attached to the pontoons. I then allow the air-tight compartments of the pontoons to fill with water, and sink them to a depth of a certain number of feet. While in that position I cause the steel-wire ropes to be made tight. Then with the aid of centrifugal pumps, capable of pumping 120 tons of water per minute, I pump the pontoons dry. Something must, of course, rise. The pontoons will come to the surface, and the Vanguard will be lifted a proportionate distance. In this position she is drifted towards the bank, and the operation repeated again and again until I have her in shallow water. The terms of the agreement stipulate that I must commence before the end of March. I will begin by removing all moveables about the vessel and the *débris*, which must have collected about her by this time. Failure from a financial point of view is an impossibility. I am the managing director of the Steamship Salvage Company, an association which has been formed in London for the object of raising sunken steamers. If the Vanguard cannot be lifted there are any number of wrecks along the coast to raise which, with the means at our disposal, would be comparatively easy.

The three men of the Dromedary who put off in the dingy in a heavy sea to endeavour to save one of the crew who fell overboard have received a communication from the Admiralty expressing their Lordships' admiration of their courageous conduct in making the attempt at saving the life of their shipmate.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

A formidable Russian squadron, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, consisting mainly of ironclads, is to enter the Mediterranean in the spring. The Grand Duke Constantine will hold the chief command, with Admiral Popoff for his chief of the Staff.

To Those Abroad or About Going.—Advertiser desires to receive, especially from persons in isolated or hill districts, specimens of the different butterflies found in their neighbourhood, which can be collected and sent home (per parcels post) in cigar or cardboard boxes, not pinned, but merely folded up when caught in pieces of paper. Also beetles. Value remitted by return. Address, William Watkins Naturalist, 21, Caves Terrace, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.

STEAM PROPULSION.

The last lecture of the present course was delivered on Wednesday at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, by Mr. W. H. White, Assistant Constructor of the Navy. Steam propulsion was the special subject of the discourse, the various rules by which the naval architect approximates to the engine-power required in a new design being explained and illustrated by examples. The efficiency of the screw, paddle, and water-jet as propellers was discussed and compared, interesting information being given of the recent trials with the jet-propeller in the Waterwitch. Economical propulsion, it was shown, had sometimes to be placed in a subordinate position because other conditions were more important, and this consideration justifies the adoption of shorter lengths and greater beam in ironclads of recent design than were adopted in the magnificent but unhandy vessels of the Warrior and Minotaur classes. The circular ironclads were mentioned as extreme forms; useful, perhaps, as floating fortresses possessing powers of independent locomotion, but not as types of seagoing ships intended to obtain a speed of 12 or 14 knots under steam. In fact, without vast increase in size and cost, a circular vessel possessing the steaming and fighting qualities of an Inflexible or Devastation could not be built, the ratio of power of engines for equal speeds being about five times as great in the circular ships as in the other vessels. Attention was also directed to the remarkable speed of 16 or 18 knots attained by the swift steam-launches of 50 to 100 feet in length, and it was shown that these vessels differed entirely from seagoing ships in build, engine construction, coal supply, and equipment. Hence, it cannot be fairly argued from their performances that corresponding results could be obtained in ships capable of keeping the sea, unless marine engineers altogether depart from their present practice and give a vastly greater power in proportion to the weights of their engines. Economical consumption of fuel in the launches is of no importance; in a seagoing ship it is all-important. Maintenance of speed at sea is also favoured by great size and length in ships, and this would tell against small vessels having great smooth-water speeds, even if there were no difficulties involved in their construction.

THE "NEWCASTLE" CATASTROPHE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—That you have, indeed, unfolded a "harrowing tale' in your leading article in last week's paper, treating of the unfortunate loss by drowning of Mr. Wingfield, midshipman, and three men of H.M.S. Newcastle, I would be the last to deny; but as one who has recently served in the Detached Squadron I ask your readers to suspend their judgment until an opportunity has been afforded to the captain of making known his version of the melancholy accident. Capt. R. Gordon Douglas is a personal friend of mine, and I ask leave to bear my individual testimony to his qualifications as an officer and a seaman, while I cannot believe that one who is endeared to his many friends by his peculiar sympathetic warm-heartedness can be capable of deserting any one in distress.—I remain, &c., E. R. Fremantle, Captain.

London, February 5.

[We gladly insert this letter, and while asking for a searching enquiry we felt it only just to state in giving the facts as they reached us, that "it is only fair to say that in the letters in which they are contained there is not any shadow of personal feeling against Capt. R. G. Douglas." We may further remark that we have not been alone in calling attention to the feeling prevailing on board the Newcastle, the matter having been referred to in papers published at Portsmouth and Plymouth.—Ed. A. and N. G.]

PROPOSED ATTACK FORMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Some of the principal objections that have been raised as to the attack formation now in use are:—1. Different companies get mixed together. 2. The command is practically taken out of the hands of the lieutenant-colonel and given into those of the majors, who may, or may not, act in perfect concert together. 3. At the outset intervals are left between companies and half-battalions; consequently, supposing the skirmishers move straight to their front, when all the lines have closed up, they actually stand in a thinner line than in the old two-deep formation, even if no casualties have occurred during the advance. 4. It is necessary that the battalion should consist of eight or ten companies, six being unsuitable. I venture to propose an attack formation, for which I claim the following advantages:—1. The companies are not mixed. 2. The command remains with the lieutenant-colonel. 3. The line is not unduly extended, and, therefore, still remains within the reach of his voice. 4. It gives three or four lines of attack, as may be thought necessary. 5. It is suitable to a battalion of any number of companies, and, therefore, requires no change of organization. 6. It can be taught in one morning's drill to any battalion that has practised the present attack. The method is this. The battalions of the brigade having deployed into line beyond the zone of fire, the brigadier orders the brigade to form for attack, on which the lieutenant-colonels order their battalions to form fours-deep. At the order to advance in attacking order, the right files of the front rank move off as the first line, preserving their distances, and accompanied by such proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers as may be necessary. At 100 or 150 paces they are followed by the left files, front rank as a second line. If three lines are thought preferable, the rear rank men can then be brought up as "files in loose order," or, if four lines are needed, the right and left files can move off in succession, as was done by those of the front rank. During the advance, the second line will close on the first, the men entering the intervals on the left of their right files; the third and fourth lines closing up in turn, the battalion will eventually stand exactly as when it started (less casualties, of course). No companies will be mixed, and the lieutenant-colonel, assisted by his majors, will be able to superintend his battalion just as well as he has done at skirmishing drill for the last twenty years. In the case of a flank battalion, the outer half-battalion may be held back to cover the flank as at present. Alternate rushes of the front line may be made by companies or half-battalions.—I am, &c., G. H.

Aldershot, Jan. 26, 1877.

Sir,—There appeared lately in your paper an article, which served as the text for a leading article in the *Daily Tele-*

graph, in which it was stated that the formations for attack prescribed by G. O. 40 of 1876 have proved entire failures, and it was recommended that a battalion should in preparation for an attack be formed in fours deep, and that the four lines so formed should advance in succession. May I trespass so far on your courtesy as to ask for the insertion of a few words with reference to a subject of such great importance? In the first place, with regard to the proposed method of advancing to the attack, several difficulties at once show themselves. Who is to command each of the four lines of a battalion? With which of the four parts into which each company will be divided is the captain to be, and who are to be in charge of the other parts? The solution of these questions would present difficulties, though it cannot be said that they would be insurmountable. A more serious and it appears fatal objection to the scheme is, that it could not possibly effect the object which it is intended to secure except in the case of an attack over perfectly open, even ground, an extremely unlikely contingency under modern conditions of fighting. The object expected to be gained is the prevention of intermixture of companies when the rear lines join the first in the later stages of the attack. This object might be secured by the system in question if the advance was made direct to the front over open and even ground. But what would happen in the far more likely case of the attack being made over ground more or less broken, when the firing line swayed to one side or the other to find cover, or when from the attractive force of occupied localities the attack converged on certain points in the enemy's line? Under such circumstances it is scarcely conceivable that the parts of companies in the rear lines would be able to continue to cover their advanced portions, and still greater confusion would ensue than in the regulation formation in which the companies are kept together—at all events, for a considerable time. In fact, the regulation formation would tend to reduce the intermingling of companies to a minimum, for the reinforcement of the fighting line would, in reality, not usually take place by the bringing up of a fresh company immediately in rear of another and the dove-tailing of the men of the two companies together, but by the bringing up of the fresh company as a whole to extend the line to a flank, or to fill up a gap which has been formed by the natural tendency of men to converge to certain points which have to be carried, and to close in to one another as casualties occur. Therefore the fact of the second and third lines being composed of different companies from the first would tend to avoid confusion rather than to cause it. It must also be borne in mind that it will not always be possible to keep exactly to the normal course of action theoretically laid down. It may be necessary to use the rear lines not merely to strengthen the first line for its advance straight to the front, but also to extend the line to the right or left, to outflank the enemy, or to meet a counter-attack. Under these circumstances great advantages will ensue in having the rear lines formed of units distinct from those of the first line. On the whole, therefore, it appears as if the formation prescribed in the G. O. would be more suitable to all circumstances than the one four deep. And there seems no good reason why British soldiers should not learn to use it, although no doubt practice is required; in fact, it would probably not be so difficult to carry out as the advance of long thin lines, the slightest irregularity in which would infallibly cause the mixing up of companies it is intended to prevent.—I am, &c.,

E. CLAYTON, Capt. R.A.,
Professor of Military History, R.M.A.
R.M. Academy, Woolwich, Feb. 2, 1877.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—There are long-standing grievances unredressed, but the present feeling of deep and widespread discontent is of recent creation. It had its origin with the March Warrant of 1873, and supplementary Warrants since then have only aggravated the evil. There are those who would blame the "short service system," but the main cause of the unpopularity of the department is unification, and, depend upon it, the restoration of popularity will never be effected until regimentalism, in one form or another, is reintroduced. In practice, the unification of the department, in an Army constituted as ours is, is impracticable and unworkable. Of this, proof exists in the many changes resorted to since 1873 and the present attenuated ranks of the department. A steady process of declination set in shortly after the period mentioned, and it has ended in disorder and inefficiency. I would venture to suggest that if the following expedients were resorted to, men of high professional attainments and social status would be found in any number.—1. The appointment of a general officer to direct the department. 2. The division of executive medical officers into regimental and staff, each under a combatant head, to whom and through whom correspondence on sanitary and statistical matters should pass, the former to be dealt with locally, the latter to be collected and collated by the Local Government Board. Were this done, would there be any further necessity for the administrative grade of medical officers? If not, three very important desiderata would be secured.—I am, &c.,

POPULARITY, EFFICIENCY, AND ECONOMY.

SIR,—As you have opened your columns for an expression of opinion on the recent changes in the Army Medical Department, I should like, with your permission, to contribute a few remarks. The new system, with such minor modifications as may from time to time become necessary, will work well enough, and be a success if the following changes are introduced:—A popular designation for the department, in which should be contained in one corps the medical officers and hospital orderlies, in order that there may be an identity of interest and feeling. The same uniform should be worn, and the traditional scarlet of the hospital staff, now 216 years in existence, be retained. Short service should be abolished and retirement stimulated by offering increased inducements at twenty years' service to go on the Half-Pay List, and a bonus to officers of less service who may voluntarily wish to avail themselves of it, calculated at the estimated value of one shilling per diem for each year of service. An officer obliged to leave the Army at any time from ill-health contracted in and by the Service should be entitled to half pay. This alone will give a feeling of security against the risks of climate, which so many fall victims to. The age of the candidate should not exceed twenty-five years. All officers who entered under the Warrants of '58 and '67 should be assured in the terms of these Warrants, and the rate of pay and promotion of the last Warrant be made general. Promotion should be by seniority and the examination for promotion reintroduced. The authorities, by this and other practical tests, can keep the higher ranks as select as they please. It should also be intimated that only a certain number of trials would be allowed, failing which the officer would be barred from further advancement. After passing through the Medical School, young officers should go through a course of equitation and hospital drill at Aldershot. Officers of twenty years' service should be styled senior surgeons-major, and rank with other officers according to date of commission. The privilege which Staff surgeons have always held with other Staff, departmental, and educational officers of being entitled to the same quarters and allowances should be at once restored to them. A recent regulation on this subject has been universally and justly condemned as placing medical officers in a position of inferiority to all other Staff and departmental officers. As was the case in regiments, mounted officers should have the privilege of having a soldier-groom; without this privilege a horse is valueless. With regard to medical officers availing themselves of the mess, the arrangement might be left to the individuals themselves. If a medical officer expresses a wish to become an honorary member of the mess of the regiment of which he is in charge and does not make himself objectionable, I do not suppose there will be any difficulty on either side. I have never found any, nor the majority of Staff surgeons. A few extra Good Service Pensions might be given to surgeons-major who have been obliged to retire without being promoted to higher ranks if deserving. Reasonable exchanges should also be allowed, and the British and India Departments be amalgamated into one great professional Service, as was the English and Indian Artillery and Engineers, candidates at all future examinations being passed for the united corps.—I am yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

THE PREVENTION OF SCURVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have noticed several articles in the British newspapers and journals lately on the subject of scurvy among seamen, and Sir George Nares, since his return from the Arctic regions, has expressed a hope that the medical profession would discover some preventive. I believe a more certain and agreeable remedy, or rather preventive, than lime-juice may be found in the fruit of the tomato, which is largely grown, and is a favourite article of diet in this country. It has an acid flavour, which renders it very agreeable to many persons, and it promotes the action of the liver, which renders it valuable in tropical heat. It is used here both cooked and raw. Baked or stewed with bread crumbs at dinner, and raw with pepper and salt at other meals, even children become so fond of them that they eat them as they do apples. Of late years a plan has been adopted of preserving the tomato, during the season of its abundance, for winter use. It is partially cooked, the thin skin taken off, and then put up in tin cans hermetically sealed. It is so plentifully produced in this part of Canada, and with so little labour, that in the height of the season it is sold at a shilling sterling the bushel, and if put in large cans, say 50lbs. (which it might be for the use of the Navy, as it would require about that quantity at a meal for 200 men), it could be supplied at a moderate expense. Seamen would no doubt relish it greatly with salt meat, and prefer it to lime-juice, which, I believe, they greatly dislike. It would be a food and not a medicine, and, prepared with a proper proportion of broken biscuit, it would form a vegetable diet substantial as well as beneficial.—I am, &c.,

JOHN MACKELEAN, M.R.C.S. of London.
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 24, 1877.

THE BANDA AND KIRWEE PRIZE BOOTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—We send you some papers connected with the Banda and Kirwee Booty, and also the accounts showing a balance against the fund of 15,236rs. We have been exposed to much unjust and unfounded accusations, but if you will do us the favour to read the enclosed, you will, we think, admit that we have in every way in our power exerted ourselves to promote the interests of our comrades, which are, it is evident, identical with our own. The object of some parties is to make it appear that we, the Prize Agents, are answerable for the adverse decisions of the Government.—We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

G. HOLMES, Colonel late R.E.
J. HORAN, Lieut-Col. late 43rd Lt. Infy.
Prize Agents Banda and Kirwee Booty.
Whithorne, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham.
Jan. 27, 1877.

[The Prize Agents are certainly not blameable, and they have a just right to complain of the treatment they have met with. —ED. *A.* and *N. G.*]

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the days of the Barrack Department, when charges for barrack damages were submitted against the troops, two War Office forms were used to recover the value of articles lost, damaged, or destroyed; articles for exchange were taken to the Barrack Stores, and others issued in lieu. But those days are gone. Of late years, both in the Control and Commissariat Department, five forms are submitted, each form being printed on a full sheet of paper. Can any of your military readers inform me what use is made of these forms? What department are they for? For what pigeon-hole are they destined? Whether the sums to be recovered are large or small, the same number of blank forms require to be filled in? Multiply every regiment, corps, brigade, or detachment by five, and again by twelve, this will give some idea as to how much the increased cost has become annually for recovering barrack damages. The Royal Engineer Department use only two forms to recover barrack damages, and an acknowledgment by the officer commanding for the amount due to the public.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ONE WHO KNOWS.

Feb. 1, 1877.

THROAT IRRITATION.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

THE EXTRA SHILLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Seeing a letter from a "Poor Ranker" in the *Standard* of Feb. 5 relative to the allowing part of service in the ranks to count towards the extra shilling granted to subalterns after ten years' service, I fully coincide with him in everything he has put forward, and I can only surmise that the authorities must in some way or other have overlooked our claim, or else it has never been brought to their notice. Every one knows that the chance of getting promotion from the ranks is very small indeed, and that a non-commissioned officer who is fortunate enough to obtain a commission must be an intelligent man highly recommended by his colonel, and, in fact, must be far superior to the class of men now enlisting into the Service. It is also well known that an officer so promoted is generally the hard-working man of his regiment. To show you that our cause is not unworthy of your notice, I will instance a case I saw in the papers a short time since. In looking over the names of the non-commissioned officers and men who were granted good-conduct medals, I observed that of a sergeant in a certain distinguished regiment; a short time afterwards his promotion to a sub-lieutenancy appeared in the *London Gazette.* Now, he must have served eighteen years to obtain the good-conduct medal, and he must serve ten more as a commissioned officer under the present rule before he becomes entitled to the extra shilling—twenty-eight years altogether. Surely our case needs no comment from me. I trust you will take up the cause of the poor RANKER.

ARMY RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As an old—a very old—soldier born in the Service, I beg permission to say a few words in behalf of a class of deserving officers whose claims have never been fully considered. I allude to the old and poor subalterns, many of whom were jumped over twelve and thirteen times after they became the seniors of their grade by far junior officers who possessed the advantages represented by well-filled purses. As if the mortification of such supersession was not in itself sufficient, the recent Commission recommends that they be compulsorily retired after twenty years' service, while their former juniors should be allowed twenty-five years and other advantages. Why should not inducements be held out for voluntary retirement? It is preposterous to thrust men out of the Service, *nolens volens*, in the prime of life, and at an age when it is too late to enter other professions.

February, 1877. W. H. N.

MUSKETRY AT DELHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—With reference to a leading article in a recent impression on the effects of rifle shooting on dummies, as lately practised in India, showing such favourable results, I beg to state I recollect quite as good results in action, and with an inferior rifle, the Minie. At Inkerman the late Sir Thomas Trowbridge, 7th Fusiliers, was the field officer in command of the 5th Gun Battery in front of the Light Division. At about 10 o'clock he sent to the Victoria Redoubt for a company of the 7th Fusiliers to relieve a company of the 23rd Fusiliers in that battery who had fired away all their ammunition. It was this fresh company's firing that I particularly observed. The men at first lined the parapet and fired indiscriminately at all the Russians within view; but Sir Thomas ordered them to cease firing, and then pointed out a Russian field battery of six guns, unlimbered, and enfilading our battery, and told them to fire at the gunners of that battery of Artillery. The men, taking advantage of two traverses in the battery, and resting their rifles on the parapet, took steady aim at the Russian gunners at 700 yards. The effect after a few rounds was wonderful. The battery was silenced in less than five minutes, and then the horses were seen coming over the crest of the hill, and commenced dragging the three nearest guns to us away over the hill and out of sight. But they were not let off easily, and lost several of their horses and drivers in so doing. And again the same thing happened when they attempted to remove the remaining three guns. I was an eye-witness to the whole affair, and can therefore vouch for the accuracy of the above. —I am, &c., FUSILIER.

The *Times of India* thus pleads in favour of the purchase officers:—"They are brought face to face with this state of things. Their former investments are recognised by the Purchase Commissioners as having a certain value which they can realise if they like; but if they are killed in action, this money is forfeited to the State. As we have heard it put by a Cavalry colonel, the case stands this way:—'If my regiment charges an enemy, I ride forward, twelve paces in advance, with twelve thousand pounds of my children's money on the point of my sword. If I am killed, they lose that money irretrievably.' The situation is profoundly serious for many officers. Shall they disregard the interests of their children, or shall they take the intensely painful step of quitting the Service and claiming their money on the eve of a war? The refusal of the authorities at home to grant officers the privilege of bequeathing their claims on the Purchase Commission, is one which we can only explain on the assumption that the essential point of the case has been misunderstood. No fresh obligations would be undertaken by Government if that concession were made. The money claims of all officers have long been formulated, in principle, if not in every case in amount. Every officer with such claims would be privileged, if he chose, to send in his papers to-morrow, and demand his money, which Government would be bound to pay. How is it possible that Government can refuse when officers say—'Let us go into action and fight for our country, but give our money, which you now hold in trust, to our children if we are killed?'"

We (*Whitehall Review*) have reason to believe that further important changes in the formation of the Commissariat and Transport branches of the Army are contemplated by the War Office. It is understood that henceforth examinations for the Control will cease, and that all newly-appointed officers in the Supply and Transport Departments of the Army will be taken from the Line.

It is said that the scheme for the reorganisation of "The Indian Marine," which was drawn up by Capt. Bythesea, R.N., and submitted to the home authorities for approval, has arrived in Calcutta, and will, we presume, be made public at an early date.—*Bombay Gazette.*

LINE OF THE DANUBE.

The following, extracted from the *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger*, describes the relative importance of the several points at which the passage of the Danube might be effected, and will at this time no doubt be of interest to our readers:—

The right bank of the Danube from the confluence of the Timok to Rustchuk forms a continuous terrace without any great undulations, and only parted in places by the water channels formed by the streams which flow from the Balkans. This terrace is often terminated by steep slopes, washed at their feet by the Danube. The Roumanian bank is on the other land a low plain, formed of clayey soil and covered by large tracts of meadow land, which, when the water is high, are submerged by the streams which serpentine through them.

The first fortified town which is met with in descending the valley is Widin (about 30,000 inhabitants). Being placed close to the edge of the river, at a point where the high banks on the right bank fall away from it, it is on low and marshy soil. This situation enables it to command thoroughly the course of the river, and the islands on it, but, at the same time, it is itself commanded by the surrounding positions on the right and left bank of the river. In order to compensate for the natural weakness of the position, it has been necessary to accumulate artificial defences. On the land side Widin is enclosed by two concentric fortified *enceintes*: the first, which surrounds the old town and the new quarters, is only a simple earthern parapet 3 metres high and 4 metres thick; in front of it is a ditch 3 metres deep. This line is flanked by eleven redoubts, between 500 to 600 metres apart, and made each to receive six guns. The redoubts at either extremity of this line form the *points d'appui* of the *enceinte* on the Danube; they are of a stronger construction than the others, and possess a rivetted escarp. The second *enceinte*, which is in the shape of a half circle, the Danube forming the diameter, is, on the land side, composed of seven bastioned fronts, and on the river side of two parallel walls, near to each other, and traced *en crémaillère*. The bastioned fronts have in front of them a ditch, whose width before the bastions is about 17½ metres, and depth 5.60 metres. The escarp and counterscarp walls are 8 and 4 to 5 metres high. In front of the ditch is a covered way, with places of arms and a lunette in front of the four gates of Stamboul, Londze, Bazar, and Flortin. The wall of the *enceinte* on the side of the Danube is exposed to view for its entire height of 5 to 6 metres; its thickness is 3 to 4 metres. The interior wall, crenulated at the top, is 7 to 8 metres high. Posterns lead to five gates arranged at the foot of the rampart for sorties. Besides these two *enceintes* Widin possesses an old castle, which has in past times, acted as an interior redoubt, but which is now used as a magazine for war material. The armament of the place consisted, in last July, of 120 Paixhans cannons of 9, 11, and 17 inches; 12 Krupp guns of 3½ inches (field guns); 16 mortars, of which two are 26 inches. They were to be reinforced by twenty-four Krupp guns of 5 or 6 inches (?). According to a correspondent of the *National Zeitung* this armament had a little different composition, viz., sixty-two large Krupp guns, and eighty-five other pieces, total 147. Such is the character of this celebrated place Widin, named on all sides as one of the bulwarks of the Turkish Empire; able to oppose some resistance from an attack coming from the south, less on account of the strength than of the number of its defences, but perhaps able to be completely destroyed by batteries established on the other bank of the river at Kalafat. Widin without Kalafat is like a body without a head. From Widin starts a road which almost constantly keeps by the side of the river, and singularly facilitates the observation of its banks.

Fifteen miles south-east of Widin, near where the Lom River flows into the Danube, is Lom Palanka, a small town, but one of the most important stopping places of the Danube steamers. Lom Palanka is on the heights which command the course of the river, and possesses a "kaleh" or castle, occupied wholly by Turks and guarded by them. The parapet is earthen, but has a strong relief. In plan, the work is a square with sides 190 metres long; it has flanking towers at each angle armed with artillery. Besides this redoubt, which communicates with the town (to the south and west) by two gates, the Turks have recently erected three epaulements for batteries, in order to defend the passage of the river, and to cover the postal road to Pirot, the road by Berkowatz to Sofia, and the road to Wratza. These batteries could, if required, cover the passage to the left bank of a Turkish column ordered to take Kalafat in reverse. Kalafat is now occupied by three to four thousand Roumanian troops, who are actively engaged in placing it in a state of defence.

Lower down, opposite the confluence of the Schyl, is Rahova (3,600 inhabitants), a place formerly fortified, and from whence a road starts leading to Wratza and a country road to Plewna. A little further down is Ostrowa, the point of passage of the Russian Army in 1810. Are the Turks thinking of entrenching either of these positions? The *Journal de Génève* says batteries are being established by the Turks at Ostroveni (Ostroveni is on the Roumanian bank opposite Rahova; the correspondent therefore confuses the names). However, it must be said that the best point of passage between the confluence of the Schyl and the Aluta is the village of Celej, opposite to the mouth of the Isker, an affluent of the right bank.

In continuing the descent of the valley, Nicopolis is reached, an anciently fortified place dismantled by the Russians in 1811, and now possessing 8,000 souls. The heights on which the greater part of the place is built see into Islasch and Turnu (the old tête-du-pont of Nicopolis), and all the course of the Aluta, one of the most considerable affluents which fall into the Danube from the Roumanian side. This river passes Slatina, a station on the Bucharest-Severin line, and is navigable from this point, and thus could serve concurrently with the road from Slatina to Islasch, in transporting a pontoon train to the Danube. The breadth of the stream is here less than at any other part of its course. This points to its being the place of passage for either the Russians or Turks. If the Russians crossed here they could march on Sofia, Philipoppolis, or Kysanlyk. Although a good road leads from Sistowa to Turnow, the point where several roads leading across the Balkans unite, yet it is hardly to be thought that the Russians would invade Bulgaria from it. The left bank of the Danube, from Nicopolis to Rustchuk, presents the appearance of a vast marsh, and the difficulty they would have in crossing these inundated lands would be enhanced by the proximity of the fortress of Rustchuk.

Rustchuk forms part of the celebrated quadrilateral (Silistria, Varna, Schumla, Rustchuk) against which four times in the course of this century—1810, 1811, 1828, and 1853—the Russian efforts have been foiled. It is a town containing 40,000 inhabitants, and is situated at the confluence of the Lom with the Danube, and at the commencement of a plain which is raised 10 or 12 feet above the level of the river; this plain is at the foot of the heights, which here go backwards some miles from the edge of the Danube. The *enceinte* of the town is composed of a simple bastioned line, possessing a ditch and a counterscarp rivetted, except on the side of the river. It was formerly washed for a certain length by the Lom; but a little before the war of 1854 it was extended to the west, and now crosses the Lom, and occupies the point of the plateau comprised between the Danube and the left bank of its affluent. Thus modified, it nearly assumes the shape of a right-angled triangle of 60°, of which the hypotenuse, formed of six very irregular bastioned fronts, is washed by the Danube. The short side follows the edge of the heights, and the long side (the front, which would probably be attacked) looks over the plain. At the acute angles of this triangle are situated the western fort and the citadel, a bastioned work. The hypotenuse is broken outwards, and one of its bastions forms in the bed of the river a regular salient place of arms. In order to protect the *enceinte* there were formerly some small detached works, but which are now in ruins. In 1875 the Turks considered that new detached forts would be necessary to complete the defence of Rustchuk, but it was only last summer that they commenced constructing a polygonal fort on the road to Schumla, 1,500 paces from the *enceinte*, at the same time arming the western fort and the citadel with two Krupp 6-centimetre guns and reorganizing a small lunette on the plain half-way between the citadel and the heights. In October, however, they were still working at the piers of the bomb-proofs. They also talked of erecting two earthworks on the south side. Since then correspondents have often remarked upon the activity displayed in organizing the defence of the place. Time will alone show how much has been done and what has been left undone.

Totrokan is the next point of passage, and it has often been selected for this purpose in time of war. It is a small open town, situated opposite the mouth of the Argisch River, at a point where the Danube is separated by an island two miles long into two arms 170 and 535 metres wide. The site is, therefore, convenient for throwing a pontoon bridge across, but in summer only; for in the spring, when the inundations take place, the left bank of the river is absolutely impracticable. Totrokan had formerly an *enceinte*, but is too much dominated by the heights to be capable of offering any great resistance. The Turks, however, in 1854, erected a battery which commanded the left bank, and this, according to the *Journal de Génève*, is now being reconstructed.

(*To be continued.*)

THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The close of the 33rd session of the Army Medical School on Monday last was signalised by some little ceremony, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir William Muir (Director-General of the Army Medical Department), and Sir Joseph Fayrer (consulting physician to the India Office) being present, and giving to the proceedings some of that *éclat* the absence of which on previous occasions has always been felt by those connected with the institution at Netley as evincing on the part of the authorities a most discouraging lack of interest in the proceedings of the school and in the cause of military and naval medical education which it has so greatly elevated, to the benefit of the State no less than to that of our soldiers and sailors. There was a special reason for the attendance of Sir Garnet Wolseley, by whom the prizes were given away on Monday, as the representative of the India Office. The Secretary of State for War could not be present, Lord Salisbury had not returned from the East, and other prominent members of the Council of India were unable to leave London. But it was deemed expedient that one of that body should attend in recognition of this being the first occasion of the award of the Martin memorial prize. This prize, instituted by a number of those who were acquainted with his career and services in the advancement of sanitary medical science as a permament testimony to the professional renown of the late Sir Ranald Martin, consists of a gold medal, to be bestowed on the medical candidate of either Service who should display the greatest proficiency in military medicine, the subject on which Sir Ranald was so high an authority. Before handing the medal to the winner of it, Sir Garnet made a few preliminary and eminently practical observations to the young medical officers, urging on them that success or failure in life rested almost entirely with themselves. He strove to impress them with the conviction that each man might attain a certain degree of success, though all could not reach the top of the ladder of distinction, and to this end he exhorted them all to start with a fixed determination to be depressed by no failure, thwarted by no difficulties, remembering always that no success can be achieved except by energy and unremitting work. Adverting to his own career, Sir Garnet assured his hearers that he had entered on his profession with the resolve to use every talent he possessed; with all his bodily and mental powers to advance in it; to let no opportunity of service escape—in short, he was determined if possible to succeed. He then briefly reviewed Sir Ranald Martin's life and work, showing how much sanitary medicine owed to him, and then, after alluding more particularly to the importance of the duties of the medical officers of the public services, closed his remarks by pointing out how completely and pre-eminently satisfactory must be the retrospect of a medical officer who retires at the end of a career in which he has well and honestly performed his important duties to the benefit of the men of the Army and Navy, and consequently the welfare of the country. For another reason besides that already mentioned the past session is remarkable. It was the first since the constitution of the Medical Department was entirely altered by the substitution of a limited period of service of ten years, with a bonus at its termination, for the ordinary system of continued service terminable only by retirement, resignation, or the casualties of military life. The public are familiar with the various causes of dissatisfaction with the treatment of medical officers which brought the Medical Department of the Army so much into disfavour that at last no candidates would present themselves for examination. In this dilemma the Secretary of State for War, instead of trying to remove the grounds of complaint amongst officers already serving, and to attract young men of high professional and social qualifications, hit upon a rough-and-ready expedient for getting recruits by offering them an increased rate of pay (£250 per annum) for ten years, at the end of which time they were to return to civil life with a bonus of £1,000, and nothing more. This ingenious device, the fallacy of which was exposed at the time it was proposed, did not commend itself to the medical schools, and for fifty vacancies at the summer examination only thirty-three men competed, all of whom were accepted. Of these many have joined the Army in the belief that the regulation as to limited service will ere long be abolished as a failure, and they will be retained. It can only yet be conjectured whether that expected end will come, but it is extremely significant that a very small number of men have as yet intimated their intention of competing at the examination to be held next week for another fifty appointments. Meanwhile the Navy now gains many well-qualified men who would have chosen military service under the old system, but have no fancy for it under the new. The Indian Medical Department, though not so advantageous as formerly, always obtains the best men, to one of whom, as a rule, has always fallen, as on this occasion, the only prize to be gained before the institution of the Martin medal, viz., the Herbert medal, with £20 added. Both these medals were carried off this time by Mr. J. Moorhead, the gentleman at the head of the list of Indian medical candidates. The names of the successful gentlemen, the order in which they stand, and the number of marks obtained by each were announced by Surg.-Gen. Maclean, C.B., Professor of Military Hygiene, and are as follows:—

ARMY.—FEBRUARY, 1877.

	Marks.		Marks.
1. Allin, W. B.	5360	18. Laffan, G.	3402
2. Ryan, M. R.	4896	19. Bourke, U. J.	3397
3. Reynolds, E. O.	4570	20. Robinson, R.	3146
4. Robbins, H. J.	4546	21. Lamprey, J. J.	3072
5. Morris, G. G.	4474	22. Allen, W. H.	3050
6. Hayes, A. E.	4333	23. Gunning, R. C.	3010
7. Williamson, J. F.	4270	24. Russell, G. M.	2945
8. Carey, J. T.	4236	25. Cotton, H.	2910
9. Rainsford, W. J.	4183	26. Hunt, J. P.	2893
10. Boulger, J.	4105	27. Peyton, J. L.	2882
11. Tuthill, P. B.	4015	28. Carleton, A. W.	2878
12. Boyd, T.	3930	29. Hughes, G. A.	2866
13. Johnston, P. H.	3896	30. Keith, A. C.	2861
14. Murchison, F.	3625	31. Broodie, J.	2685
15. Emerson, J. B.	3482	32. Eagar, F. G. H.	2662
16. Hewett, A.	3480	33. Large, B. W.	2478
17. Roche, E. A.	3477		

NAVY.—FEBRUARY, 1877.

1. Kenwood, J. D.	4725	11. Armstrong, G. W.	3844
2. Walsh, H. W. D.	4657	12. Keelett, L. H.	3586
3. M'Swiny, M. O'C.	4571	13. Dow, J. G.	3422
4. Guppy, H. B.	4453	14. Newland, C. F.	3325
5. Connell, J. J.	4427	15. Barcroft, P. J.	3230
6. Mugliston, T. C.	4405	16. Twigg, G. D.	3197
7. Williams, T. E. H.	4045	17. Fogerty, G. J.	2960
8. Williamson, F.	3897	18. Bookery, W. J. B.	2810
9. Murdoch, R.	3880	19. Browning, J. N.	2707
10. Rae, W. M.	3850	20. Corcoran, L. W.	2460

INDIAN CANDIDATES, 1876-7.

*†1. Moorhead, J.	5638	7. Eaton, J. B.	4525
2. Beatson, C. H.	5393	8. Eyre, M. S.	4505
3. Owen, C. W.	5060	9. Channer, O. H.	4490
4. Griffiths, G. S.	5000	10. Young, E. W.	4465
5. Grant, P. M'P.	4966	11. M'Calman, H.	4350
6. Lee, W. A.	4934	12. Ross, D. R.	4308

* Gained the Herbert Prize for highest marks in combined London and Netley Examination.

† Gained also the Martin Memorial Medal for proficiency in military medicine.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Beatson, who stands second on the Indian List, is a son of the late Surg.-Gen. Beatson, C.B., whose highly distinguished career in the Army Medical Department was ended by his death at Simla in 1874, when he was serving as principal medical officer in India.

The proceedings of the day terminated with a lunch at the mess, after which Sir Garnet Wolseley and the other visitors, amongst whom were two sons and many personal friends of the late Sir Ranald Martin, returned to London.

UNQUALIFIED SUB-LIEUTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—About a year ago several sub-lieutenants, as you must know, were compelled to leave the Army owing to their having failed to pass the garrison class examination, although they were otherwise qualified to remain in the Service. Many of the officers who failed had had command of companies for different periods during their three years' service. By being compelled to leave the Service, at ages ranging from twenty-three to in many cases twenty-five years, they are utterly ruined, as they are too old for other occupations. Lieutenants who entered under the old system are allowed as many trials as they like to pass the special case Army examination, so it is evident that in this "what's sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander," for an unfortunate sub-lieutenant failing to pass within three years is obliged to leave, thus losing all his prospects. The reason why sub-lieutenants who resigned last year are old, is, that they qualified for commissions by purchase, and were kept waiting until after its abolition. Surely the officers so deprived of their profession have been sufficiently punished? Would it be too much to ask Mr. Hardy to reconsider the case of these unfortunate young men, and gazette them back as junior lieutenants? Militia officers are being appointed in numbers.—I am, &c., SQUIB.

REGIMENTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—It is difficult to understand upon what principle generals who are appointed colonels of regiments are relieved of paying their share of the expenses which the band and mess of their regiments necessarily entail on those least able to bear the strain. As colonels they are paid £600 a-year. In consequence of the subscription not being obligatory, most of the colonels are said not to pay any subscriptions, though their names are at the head of the regiment for years. As the number of officers has of late years been reduced, the difficulty of keeping up the messes—as it is to be hoped they always will be kept up—has increased, and it would appear very desirable that generals who are colonels of regiments should be called upon to contribute something. The lieut.-col., who draws only £365 a-year, is charged twenty days' pay per annum—£17—for mess and band subscriptions, whereas the full colonel, who gets £600 a-year, need pay nothing whatever. I feel certain that the generals, who are always most anxious to get regiments, would be glad enough to pay towards the mess and band the same subscription as the lieut.-col., or any fixed sum, if it were made obligatory.—I am, &c., A POOR OFFICER.

ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS.

"Normal" writes:—"On looking over the list of Army schoolmasters, I find the names of more than twenty who have completed their full period of service—viz., twenty-one years. A few of these veterans have actually been schoolmasters since 1849. I allude more particularly to some of the old 1st and 2nd Class. The authorities appear to deal very tenderly with these men, and they are, for the most part, to be found comfortably located at depôts or other out-of-the-way places, where, as a rule, no great amount of work is expected from them. Meantime, promotion is at present entirely at a standstill, chiefly on account of the length of time the seniors are allowed to remain in the Service, contrary to 'the letter of the law.' A word on an entirely different matter will not be out of place. Army schoolmasters are now eligible for the good conduct medal, but, strange to say, without gratuity. Why is such a distinction made?"

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE FOR GIBRALTAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I see it is the wish of many to establish a Soldiers' Institute in Gibraltar. In no part of the world where the British soldier is stationed is an establishment of this kind more needed. Gibraltar teems with wine-shops, many of them being of a very low description, and every temptation is held out to the men off duty to frequent them. An opportunity now offers for philanthropic persons who are really and truly interested in the social well-being of those whose duty it is to shed their blood in the defence of their country to come forward and aid in promoting so praiseworthy an object as that of establishing a comfortable Soldiers' Home. In whatever is done by the public at any time for the welfare of the soldier a great benefit is conferred upon the country at large. Having been stationed on the solitary rock, I can can fully endorse whatever is stated in the circular as to the great want of a Soldiers' Institute there.—I am, &c., A SOLDIERS' WELL-WISHER.

AN APPEAL FOR A LIFEBOAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am humbly endeavouring to aid the Royal National Lifeboat Institution by raising a sufficient sum to establish a lifeboat to be called the "Oliver Goldsmith." My appeal for this good cause was only issued in November, but during this short period it has been generously responded to by donations to the amount of £150. This leads me to hope that in making my object known through your valuable paper many readers belonging to the sister Service and others would kindly give me their assistance to enable me to accomplish the undertaking I have so dearly at heart.—I am, &c., ADA GOLDSMITH TULLOH.

P.S.—Lieut.-Gen. A. T. Tulloh, C.B., R.A., of Taunachie, West Malvern, who is a member of the Committee of Management of the National Lifeboat Institution, is treasurer for the "Oliver Goldsmith" Lifeboat Fund, to whom subscriptions may be payable.

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.—The excellence of the pantomime is fully shown by the crowds attending each performance. The Vokes family are as amusing as ever.

COVENT GARDEN.—The last two weeks of the pantomime are announced. There will be a morning performance this day.

HAYMARKET. — Mr. Buckstone appears nightly in his original character of Chrysos, in *Pygmalion and Galatea*.

ADELPHI.—The daily performances of *Little Goody Two Shoes* (the children's pantomime) have been discontinued, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The pantomime is played nightly, previous to the performance of the *Shaughraun*.

STRAND.—This theatre is crowded nightly with the admirers of Mr. John S. Clarke, who has been engaged for a limited number of nights.

GLOBE.—The revival of Mr. Planché's extravaganza *The Invisible Prince* is a great success. The old worn-out nigger melodies are replaced for the popular airs of the day, all of which are duly appreciated by the audience. The performance at this theatre is throughout most commendable.

LYCEUM.—Mr. H. Irving appears nightly as Richard the Third, and his impersonation of the character is marked by some excellent acting, of which a large audience fully demonstrates its appreciation.

DEATH.

BEAUMONT.—Feb. 3, at 28, Scarsdales Villas, Kensington, Captain Arthur Ernest Beaumont, of the 20th Regiment, in his 35th year.

Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.— Every evening, THE FORTY THIEVES. The Vokes Family. Premiere danseuse, Mdlle. Bossi. Double Harlequinade: Clowns, C. Lauri and F. Evans. Preceded by BOX AND COX. Prices from 6d. to £4 4s. Doors open at 6.30. Commence at 7. Box Office open from 10 till 5 daily. MORNING PERFORMANCES every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY. Doors open at 1.30. Commence at 2. Children and schools admitted at half price to all parts of the house, upper gallery excepted.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Entire change of Entertainment. HYLDEMOER, a Fairy Story, with a ghost effect. CHRISTMAS AND ITS CUSTOMS, and a New Optical Entertainment, consisting of FAMOUS STATUARY UNDER THE LIME LIGHT, and the SHADOW PANTOMIME, by Mr. J. L. King. CHEMICAL MAGIC, by Professor Gardner. The SEANCE, by the Polytechnic Medium. The TALKING LION, &c., by Mr. James Matthews. The GIANT CHRISTMAS TREE. Admission to the whole, 1s.; Schools and Children under 10 years, 6d. Open from 12 till 5 and 7 till 10.

THE STAFFORD HOUSE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of SUFFERING among the TURKISH SOLDIERS.—Chairman, the Duke of SUTHERLAND, K.G.—Communications to be addressed to T. Gibson Bowles, Esq., Hon. Sec., 2, Harriet Street, Lowndes Square, S.W.

Subscriptions will be received by Major-General Sir Henry Green, Hon. Treasurer, Stafford House, S.W.; by Messrs. Drummond and Co., Charing Cross; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard Street; Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, and Co., 62, Lombard Street; and by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall Mall, and will be acknowledged in the published list.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has undertaken to receive subscriptions for the fund, which may be paid to him at the Mansion House.

Contributions are especially invited of blankets, warm jerseys, warm underclothing, and hospital linen, which will be received at Taylor's Depository, Pimlico, and should be labelled "For Relief of Suffering Turkish Soldiers." Total subscriptions as advertised, £6,716 9s. 8d.

Correction in last list published. Mr. G. V. Ellison should be Mr. G. T. Ellison; and Mr. Robert Fisher, £1 1s., should be Mr. Robert Fisher £5.

A MESSMAN WANTED for the Royal Dragoons, Norwich. Apply to the Mess President.

WANTED, by a late Cavalry Mess Sergeant, a situation as Messman, Caterer, or Butler Superintendent or otherwise in a Club. Has lived with a gentleman three years as butler and house steward. Thoroughly understands the working of a mess and the management of banquets, &c. Undeniable testimonials. Age 27, married. J. C. G., 116, King Edward Road, South Hackney, London, E.

FULD DRESS SASH, SWORD-BELT, STRIPES, and SWORD-KNOT. Only used four times, and as good as new. Cost £13. To be had for £7. Apply to D., care of Mr. Nefus, Stationer, 14, Charles Street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a CONFIDENTIAL MAN-SERVANT to act as Valet. This would suit a pensioner who has rendered long and faithful services to an officer as man-servant. Apply, by letter, stating wages and reference, to Mr. Flavel, Leamington.

THE ROYAL SCOTS.—WANTED, a MESSMAN. Letters to be sent to the Mess President, Mullingar Barracks, Ireland.

THUNDERER RELIEF FUND,
PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

The Committee have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following Subscriptions from the Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Ships and of the Royal Marines up to January 31, 1877:—

Name of Ship.	Amount.
Achilles	£8 0 0
Alacrity	5 2 0
Antelope	5 10 0
Arab	7 13 5
Argus	13 9 5
Asia, Steam Reserve, &c.	200 4 2
Assistance	10 3 0
Audacious Amateur Dramatic Corps	38 4 3
Aurora	1 13 6
Avon	7 3 0
Ant	1 10 0
Beacon	13 4 6
Bittern	7 15 6
Black Prince	5 15 0
Boscawen	15 0 4
Britannia	15 17 0
Bullfinch	9 0 0
Cambridge	13 2 3
Castor	5 0 0
Challenger	4 4 0
Clyde	3 0 0
Cruiser, Officers of	4 5 0
Curlew	8 4 10
Crocodile	14 7 3
Cockatrice	6 7 6
Contest	5 14 0
Coquette	9 17 0
Cygnet	7 10 0
Dædalus	3 8 0
Dasher	8 17 0
Defence	6 17 0
Devastation	56 11 6
Dreadnought	2 1 0
Duke of Wellington	54 5 10
Duncan and Naval Barracks	46 18 1
Durham	4 6 6
Dwarf	0 15 1
Eagle	5 19 8
Eclipse	13 10 0
Egeria	7 3 4
Elfin	1 11 0
Enchantress	5 9 0
Emdymion	10 15 0
Excellent and Dockyard College	80 19 3
Euphrates	4 19 6
Express	11 6 7
Favourite	12 4 5
Fawn	13 15 4
Fire Queen	1 9 6
Flora	3 5 11
Fox	7 3 6
Ganges	8 8 6
Glatton	5 7 3
Growler	5 3 6
Hart	10 5 10
Hector	13 5 6
Helicon	10 12 9
Hercules	84 19 0
Hibernia	9 10 3
Himalaya	4 1 0
Hornet	4 2 0
Hotspur	25 15 3
Hawk	7 18 0
Immortalité	2 4 1
Implacable	2 8 0
Impregnable	22 13 6
Indus & Steam Reserve	39 5 2
Invincible	19 9 6
Jackal	2 15 0
Jumna, captain, and 2 officers	£3 2 6
Kestrel	6 0 0
Liberty	4 15 3
Lynx	9 6 9
Martin	5 16 6
Modeste	19 5 2
Monarch	32 0 8
Malabar, and part of Euphrates' crew	15 2 7
Mallard	6 15 6
Nassau	7 14 6
Nereus	4 10 0
Newcastle	40 3 9
Orontes	16 3 2
Osborne	16 14 4
Orwell	4 5 6
Pallas	14 1 7
Pembroke	58 12 3
Philomel	6 15 6
Pigmy	3 10 8
President	5 0 9
Raleigh	29 6 9
Rapid	9 11 5
Ready	10 6 2
Research	18 7 0
Resistance	8 17 6
Revenge	10 3 3
Rifleman	10 12 0
Rocket, officers	2 12 3
" men	0 11 0
Rover	15 0 0
Royal Adelaide	35 12 0
Rupert	2 0 0
St. Vincent	27 1 9
Seaflower	1 12 6
Sealark	5 4 6
Simoom	6 10 0
Spartan	20 5 3
Sprightly	1 16 0
Squirrel	3 10 0
Sultan — Com. Britten, officers, & ship's company	55 17 4
Swiftsure	30 9 3
Sylvia	11 10 2
Sheldrake	10 5 6
Skylark	1 18 6
Swinger	4 4 4
Teazer	11 5 9
Thalia	9 4 3
Thunderer	7 7 8
Topaze, officers' theatricals	146 8 1
Torch	7 0 0
Trincomalee	5 4 0
Triumph	32 17 0
Thrasher	1 1 6
Unicorn	1 4 6
Valiant	8 18 0
Valorous	13 16 0
Vernon	17 13 6
Vestal	14 7 5
Vesuvius	8 7 0
Victor Emanuel	17 0 6
Victoria and Albert and her tender Alberta	16 0 0
Victory	5 6 6
Warrior	23 0 0
Wye	10 19 6
Wizard	1 0 0
Opal	12 0 5
Sapphire	15 8 0
Collected at R.N. College at Greenwich	17 1 6
Total	£2,104 14 8

ROYAL MARINES.

Officers & Men, Royal Marine Artillery	25 17 3
Officers & Men, Royal Marines, Portsmouth Division	15 0 0
Officers & Men, Royal Marines, Plymouth Division	15 0 0
Officers & Men, Royal Marines, Depot, Walmer	15 13 10
Total	£71 11 1

THUNDERER RELIEF FUND,
PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

The Committee have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following Subscriptions from the Officers and Men of the Army up to 31st January, 1877:—

Regiment, Corps, &c.	Amount.
21st Hussars	£6 6 4
Officers, Royal Engineers, at Chatham	12 5 0
28th Company Royal Engineers, at Portsmouth	4 15 6
Officers, 5th Regiment	3 0 0
Colonel and Officers, 26th Regiment	6 5 0
Officers & Men, 37th Regiment	23 3 6
Officers & Men, 38th Regiment	15 4 9
Officers & Men, 46th Regiment	4 15 0
Officers & Men, 49th Regiment	14 4 0
Officers, 52nd Regiment	8 10 0
Officers & Men, 55th Regiment	22 16 0
Officers, 64th Regiment	3 5 0
Officers, 75th Regiment	1 10 0
Depot, 83rd Regiment	1 0 7
Officers, 90th Regiment	3 0 0
Officers & Men, 93rd Regiment	14 0 6
Officers & Men, 96th Regiment	4 9 0
Officers & Men, 107th Regt.	5 7 0
Officers, Renfrew Militia	4 7 6
Officers, Monaghan Militia	9 10 0
Officers & Men, Armagh Militia	12 0 2
Ordnance Store Department, S. District	£13 1 6
Officers, 73rd Regiment	1 10 0
Officers & Men, 2nd Batn. 12th Regiment	16 19 4
Officers & Men, 4th Batn. Rifle Brigade	7 7 7
Officers & Men, 39th Regiment	17 10 0
Officers & Men, 108th Regt.	8 7 8
Officers & Men, 109th Regt.	13 14 2
Officers & Men, 1st Brig. Royal Artillery	13 8 6
Sergeants, Army Service Corps, Aldershot	8 2 0
Officers, R.A., Woolwich	4 10 0
Officers & Men, 1st Batn. 17th Regiment	4 0 0
Non-Commissioned Officers & Men of 1st & 3rd Bats. 10th Brig., R.A.	1 5 0
Officers & Men at Penang, per Major M. Battye, 1st Batn. 10th Regt.	4 3 7
Officers & Men, 40th Regt.	10 11 2
Officers & Men, 2nd Batn. 60th Rifles	11 2 3
Total	£815 7 7

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Two Scholarships, of £30 and £20 per annum respectively for two years, have been placed at the disposal of the Board of Management by a gentleman interested in the success of the College.

The competition for these Scholarships will take place on the 10th of April, 1877, and is open to Sons of Officers and all who are preparing for the Military Service, whether sons of officers or not.

Candidates must be between the ages of 13 and 15.

The subjects of the examination will be such as are included in an ordinary public school education.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the Bankers, Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, London, S.W.; from Mr. Henry Naidley, the Secretary of the Company, 35, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; or from the Governor, Military College, Cowley, Oxford, who will supply information as to the admission of Students and the competition for Scholarships.

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THE DIRECTORS of the BRIGHTON LIVERY STABLES COMPANY, Limited, give notice that Prospectuses inviting application for the portion of unallotted Shares may be obtained from the Secretary at the Offices of the Company, to whom an early application should be made.
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DEPUTY GOVERNOR, County Gaol, Usk, WANTED.—The salary is £90 per annum, with an increase of £10 per annum after five years, and a further increase of £10 per annum after ten years. In addition, uniform, clothing, and boots are allowed annually, and a greatcoat every two years. Candidates must be fully competent to keep accounts, part of his duties being to act as clerk. Preference will be given to one who has had experience in industrial labour. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to the Visiting Justices at the Gaol on or before Tuesday, the 20th inst., and candidates should state when they would be prepared to enter upon the duties of the office.
County Gaol, Usk, Monmouthshire,
3rd February, 1877.

RUPTURES (BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT)
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention for the curative treatment of hernia. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the manufacturer,
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Price of a single truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.; post free. Double ditto, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.; post free. An umbilical ditto, 42s. and 52s. 6d.; post free. Post-Office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post Office, Piccadilly.
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In addition to the general course of study pursued at this long-established School, pupils are specially prepared for the examination required for the above.

At the competitive examination in November, 1875, and at the recent examination in June, of candidates for Assistant Clerkships, all the pupils sent up from this Establishment were successful.

TRURO SCHOOL. Founded A.D. 1549.—Special preparation of a limited number for Woolwich, the Line, Navy, and Cooper's Hill. Five experienced and energetic resident masters in mathematics and geometrical drawing, the classics, and English, French, science, and German; besides visiting masters in drawing and English composition.

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At the last two Naval Cadet Examinations pupils took the first place.

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NEWTON COLLEGE, S. DEVON.—President of Council, EARL of DEVON.—This College is for gentlemen's sons only, on very moderate terms. Officer's nomination, £60 per annum. One Woolwich Scholarship of £20 per annum open this Christmas. Candidates under 15. Papers forwarded January 1st to boys' homes. The situation is healthy and elevated; gravel soil; good cricket ground; racquet and fives court, &c. Apply, Rev. G. TOWNSEND WARNER, Head Master.

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As we are within six weeks of the end of the financial year it may not be inopportune if we review how far the programme of work for 1876-7 relating to the repairing and fitting out of ships, as presented to Parliament, has been carried out in the home dockyards. To begin with Chatham. Here it was proposed to repair and refit the armour-plated ship Penelope and the unarmoured steam-vessels Fawn and Boxer; this programme has been fulfilled in the cases of the Fawn and Boxer. The Penelope will not be completed till July. At Sheerness the corvettes Wolverene, Spartan, and Blanche were to be fitted for reliefs, with the sloop Reindeer and the gun-vessels Shearwater and Vulture. Of these the Wolverene, Spartan, and Vulture have been dispatched abroad. The Reindeer has been broken up, the Blanche is partially refitted, and the Shearwater is not touched; in fact it is now decided that the Arctic ship Alert shall be substituted for her, and she will be broken up. At Portsmouth the armour-plated ships Lord Warden and Royal Alfred were to be repaired—the latter in part—with the Inconstant, composite frigate, the corvettes Danae and Dido, and the gun-vessels Plover, Ringdove, Swallow, Avon, and Elk; while the Shah, frigate, and the Lord Clyde and Urgent were to complete their fittings. Of these only the Lord Warden, Shah, Plover, and Avon have succeeded in getting out of the dockyard hands. Months will yet elapse before the Inconstant and Lord Clyde are ready. The Royal Alfred is not found worth the repairs contemplated, the Ringdove is not home, while the Dido, Swallow, and Elk have been scarcely touched. The case of the Urgent is most discreditable to someone. Some four years ago she was taken in hand, to be completed with all dispatch, to take the place of the Aboukir as receiving-ship at Jamaica, which ship had been condemned as unhealthy and rotten; yet, so variable are the orders of the Admiralty, that she will not be ready to proceed to her destination before next May. The Danae, after being completed for commission, had to be dismantled, in order to have the new Cochrane boilers taken out of her. We may well ask why such a comparatively large vessel was allowed for such an experiment, and why, after being so fitted, she was passed into the First Division of the Reserve without being fully tested? As it is, though commissioned in September five months ago, she is still at a home port. With this result of the Cochrane boiler, it is satisfactory to hear that the Penelope is not to be supplied with two of this pattern, as was intended. Lastly, in Devonport Dockyard we find that the programme of work provided for the refitting of the ironclads Agincourt and Invincible, the turret-ships Hecate and Cyclops, the Doris, wooden frigate, the corvettes Thetis and Briton, the gunvessels Magpie, Seagull, and Philomel, the troopship Tamar, the Liffey, and some small craft. Of these the Agincourt is practically complete, the Magpie has been sent to China, and the Seagull to the West Coast of Africa, and the two turret-ships have been repaired; but, on the other hand, the Doris has not been found worth repair. The Thetis and Philomel are still abroad, and the Tenedos and Briton are months off completion. The Invincible will not be ready till July, and the Liffey will not be sufficiently advanced to proceed to Coquimbo before June. From this it is manifest the programme of work in connection with the Navy Estimates is unreliable, and the dissatisfaction that exists in the Service at the length of time ships are kept on foreign stations is fully warranted by the difficulty the authorities find in completing ships as reliefs. But it is only fair to add that an exceptional amount of work, altogether unexpected at the time of framing the programme, has been thrown upon the home yards by the equipment of ships for service with the Mediterranean Squadron. On the completion of the Agincourt, Penelope, and Invincible, armour-plated ships, which are destined to take the place of the Aurora, Challenger, and Endymion, in the Coast-guard—that squadron will, the first time for many years past, present a force of nine serviceable ironclads which, though mostly of an old pattern, are at least as good as many possessed by foreign nations. We hope the Hercules, Monarch, and Triumph, ironclads in the Mediterranean, may be replaced and refitted, as the condition of their boilers is decidedly weak. Probably the Temeraire may replace the Monarch in July.

General Changarnier, who, previous to the days of the Second Empire, held such a prominent position in France, has just died at the age of eighty-five. A short while ago he had a slight attack of paralysis, and he only rallied from this for a short time. His name reminds us of many other deceased African Generals—of Bedean, the *père* Bugeaud, and Lamoriciere, and of other soldiers still alive who first won fame and rank in Algeria. Such are Marshal MacMahon, Marshal Canrobert, the Duc d'Aumale, who commands the 7th Army Corps, General Bourbaki, who commands the 14th Army Corps, and whose name still lives in the camp-fire songs of the Turcos. Changarnier just missed seeing service under the First Empire, for he only entered St. Cyr in 1815. When he obtained a Sub-Lieutenancy he joined the Royal Body Guard, and, when promoted, passed into the 60th of the Line. In this quality he served in the Spanish Campaign of 1823 under the Duc d'Angoulême; shortly afterwards he was nominated Captain in the Royal Guard. In 1830 came the revolution which upset the elder Bourbon branch; Charles X. was driven from the Throne, and Changarnier returned to the Line. He sailed with the 2nd Light Infantry for Algeria, and took part in all the expeditions which marked the first period of the French conquest. As Major he highly distinguished himself during the retreat from Constantine, when his courage and coolness is said to have saved the expeditionary army, which was severely harassed by Achmet Bey. Changarnier was charged to protect the rear of the retiring army, and he had to withstand the desperate assaults of an enemy flushed with success, and who saw his prey escaping. When the force which Changarnier had at his disposal had been reduced to 300 rank and file it was attacked vigorously by 6,000 Arabs. Changarnier formed his men into a square, and, encouraging them to take a steady aim, he beat off his assailants, who were on the point of breaking in amongst the limbers, on which the wounded were being conveyed. Having distinguished himself on other occasions, and after being severely wounded at Médeah, we find Changarnier made a General of Division in 1840, and appointed by the Duc d'Aumale, Governor-General of the colony, to the command of the Algiers district. In 1848, when, in their turn, the younger Bourbon branch was driven from the Throne and the second Republic proclaimed, General Changarnier offered his services to the Provisional Government, and demanded to be sent to the "most exposed frontier." After a short stay in France he returned to Algeria, where he replaced General Cavaignac; but, elected a member of the Constituent Chamber, he once more made his appearance in Paris, and was given the command of the National Guard. When Louis Napoleon was elected President he retained his command, and also had the Army of Paris, some 100,000 men, under his orders, but he very soon got into trouble with the President. Having issued an order of the day in which he reminded the troops who had cried "*Vive l'Empereur!*" at a review at Satory that they should remain silent under arms, he was disgraced, and on December 22 he was arrested, sent to Mazas, and then exiled. The exile did not last long, but during the whole period of the Second Empire General Changarnier took no part in public life, not until the Emperor took the command of the Army of the Rhine; then Changarnier went to him and offered his services, which were accepted. Matters, however, were soon beyond mending. The General had no chance of distinguishing himself; he was shut up in Metz with Bazaine and his army, and he became a prisoner of war. When released he was elected to the National Assembly, where he sat on the Conservative benches and strongly opposed the policy of M. Thiers. When the new Constitution came into force he was elected a Senator. The deceased General, in spite of a slightly pompous manner, was much liked by a large circle of friends. He was essentially an officer and a gentleman, and also a bit of a dandy. His well set-up, soldier-like figure will certainly be missed both in Paris and at Versailles. If African campaigning conduced to swagger and untidiness, General Changarnier escaped the general infection; he was almost as stiff as a Prussian.

Although much has been written and said against the administration of the present Board of Admiralty, there are few who do not believe that the First Lord is thoroughly honest in his intentions of doing that which is right and equally difficult to be persuaded to abandon an idea when he is of opinion that its adoption is necessary for the good of the Service. On accepting office he announced his intention of improving the state of the Navy so far as the ships were concerned, and he has stuck manfully to that determination until at this moment we have a stronger Fleet afloat than has been seen for many years, and ships in reserve which are fit for further sea service have been mostly prepared for. commission or are now in the hands of the dockyards. Dummies, such as obsolete and worn-out ironclads, have been removed from the active list, and a number of useful unarmoured cruisers have been added to the Navy. Thus far, then, the ships have been dealt with, and now the time has arrived for holding out some better prospects for our seamen, so as to induce them to continue serving. That the pay of the Fleet has not kept pace with the times there is no denying, for while the cost of uniform clothing served out to the men on board their ships and charged against their pay has been gradually increased almost year by year, and the expense of supporting their families on shore has been growing greater, the pay of the able seamen has remained unaltered. What wonder, then, that our best men should be eager to seek other employment as soon their first term of ten years' service expires, instead of remaining for a further term? So strong is the inducement to quit the Service that the men are content to leave after ten years, without any pension, rather than remain for twenty years and obtain higher ratings, and, ultimately, a very fair reward for their services. It has long been felt that some greater incentive to continue to serve must be held out if the best men, in the very prime of life and thoroughly trained, are to be retained. But the courage to suggest such an increase in the Navy Estimates has been wanting by late Admiralties, and the outcry raised against that "great spending department" by a portion of the Press has doubtless deterred the Board from asking that our seamen should be given the encouragement which is their due. And it is not merely a matter of sympathy for our seamen, to whom this country and her colonies have to look for their security, but it is a question almost of necessity if the thorough efficiency of our Fleet is to be maintained. Possibly some few years more might pass without the Fleet feeling the loss of her true bone and sinew to any serious extent, provided those were years of peace; but, at the same time, the reputation of the Navy as a profession for respectable lads to embark in must be materially lowered by such seeming neglect on the part of the country. There can be no doubt that those who find themselves compelled to give up their profession because it is not good enough, and throw away all the time they have served towards earning a pension because the pay is not sufficient to keep them and their families respectably, do not speak too kindly of that Service when they leave it, and this must ultimately tell seriously upon the number of entries. It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that we hear the Admiralty is earnestly endeavouring to obtain the sanction of the Treasury to an increase of pay to all men who re-engage for a second period of service, and we cannot but admire the spirit which induces the Board to consider the good of the Service and brave the probable outcry which will be raised by some false economists at this swelling of the Navy Estimates, rather than be content to let the matter pass until it forces itself upon the country by the appearance of evident signs of discontent in the Fleet. It will, moreover, be more fully appreciated by the seamen of our Navy on being granted because it is recognised as their due, instead of being wrung from the national purse when dissatisfaction has spread itself widely and the good name of the Service has in consequence suffered throughout the country.

By the death of Captain R. B. Oldfield, C.B., A.D.C., the Navy has lost a distinguished and popular officer. His early service in the Mæander, with Sir Henry Keppel, led Captain Oldfield to make his old chief to a great extent his model throughout his career, and to emulate him in a during at times almost approaching to rashness. This coupled with an untiring energy were the leading characteristics of the man. As Lieutenant he served in the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol, where his part in getting the siege guns to the front through the snow in the winter of 1854, and generally taking a large share of all hard work, gained him great credit, and earned for him his promotion. As Commander he had the Lyra and Ariel on the East Coast of Africa, and did good service against slave traders. He was posted in 1862, and in 1865 commissioned H.M.S. Malacca for the Pacific, and remained in her four years. Subsequently he commanded the Topaze in the first Flying Squadron, and the Achilles and Royal Alfred at Portland. He was appointed Superintendent of the Steam Reserve at Devonport in March, 1875, which he was obliged to resign in October last on the first appearance of the disease which has prematurely terminated his career. In the interval between the Malacca and the Topaze Captain Oldfield undertook an exploration of Siam for the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and it is probable that exposure and fatigue there, coupled with the five years on the East Coast of Africa, undermined his constitution and laid the seeds of disease. Though very many of his profession knew and loved him as Captain or comrade, comparatively few knew the amount of good he did in a quiet, unostentatious manner. He wore the Crimean medal and had also the decorations of Knight of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidie of the 5th Class. Captain Oldfield was appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty in June, 1874, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath in May, 1875.

The loss of so popular an officer as Captain Hugh Campbell, of the Victoria and Albert, who succumbed on Monday last to the attack of typhoid fever from which he had for some time been suffering, will be severely felt by the Navy. Captain Campbell served under the Duke of Edinburgh as Commander of the Galatea during the first part of his cruise in that vessel, but left her on returning to Devonport from Australia in September, 1868. He was appointed to the Victoria and Albert as Commander January 1, 1869, and was posted January 1, 1872. He was Captain of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich from February, 1874, until March, 1875, when he was appointed to the Undaunted, 31, fitting at Sheerness, for the flag in the East Indies of Rear-Admiral R. J. Macdonald, and remained until October, 1875, and was Captain of the Bellerophon, 15, flagship on the North American and West India Station of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, K.C.B., from February 1 to August 31, 1876. The following appeared in the *Court Circular* of Monday:—"Her Majesty received this morning with deep regret the sad intelligence of the death from typhoid fever of Captain Hugh Campbell, who had only been appointed on January 1 as successor to Prince Leiningen in the command of her Majesty's yacht the Victoria and Albert."

The opponents of the Contagious Diseases Acts have met with a severe rebuff at Plymouth, thanks to the editor of the *Western Morning News*, who mounted their platform and upset their theories by stern facts. In ten minutes they were anxious that he should sit down, although opponents had spoken for an hour, but when he had finished the tone of the meeting was changed and those who had called it lost the day. The value of the Acts to the Services is too well known to call for remark here, but the opponents will not accept any statistics of the working of the Acts, as they assert that the figures are "cooked." It was therefore to the powers of checking vice that the editor of our contemporary had to confine himself, and even on that plea he was able to confound the enemies of the measure. He had traced the reclamation of no fewer than 579 patients in six years in the Plymouth district alone.

The Committee appointed to consider the best site for a College for Naval Cadets has decided that Dartmouth is the most suitable place for its erection. Portsmouth, Gosport, the Isle of Wight, Weymouth, and Dartmouth were visited, and, by the report of the Committee, Dartmouth is unhesitatingly recommended.

On Tuesday Captain Pim, R.N., M.P., will move for a Select Committee to inquire fully into the present Admiralty organization and its system of departmental and general administration of the affairs of the Navy, as well as into the actual condition of the Navy and maritime resources of the country, to ascertain how far they meet the requirements of the empire; and also into the administrative arrangements made by the First Lord of the Admiralty to ensure the efficiency of the naval Service. Should this motion be granted the work to be undertaken by the Committee will be one of great importance, and some good results cannot fail to follow so searching an enquiry.

Arctic literature will soon be abundant, for Sir George Nares, Captain Markham, Dr. Moss, Captain Fielden, and others of the late Expedition are busy preparing for the press.

It is evident that the Admiralty has no intention of permitting the Royal Naval College to be made a kind of lounge by officers waiting employment afloat. Being in the neighbourhood of London, and possessing a comfortable mess, library, billiard-rooms, &c., some may possibly look upon a term at Greenwich as a capital way of spending some idle time. But the Admiralty will not permit the time to be idly spent, and three Lieutenants have just been discharged for irregular attendance.

Lieutenant Henry Olive, R.M.L.I., who has been borne on the books of the Pearl since May, 1873, for Service in Fiji as Superintendent of Police, has now been placed on the Retired List, to enable him to retain the appointment he holds in the colony.

Mr. R. G. Forster, Engineer of the Pioneer, whose death is reported on board that ship, was waiting the arrival of the senior officer to order a medical survey, his health having entirely given way. Only a short time previously the Surgeon of the ship, Dr. Reed, had to leave her without being surveyed, such a step being the only prospect of preserving his life, but he died on his passage home.

The circumstance of the Admiralty having ordered the Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard at Devonport to proceed to Dartmouth to enquire into an alleged case of bullying on board the Britannia is enough to prove that their Lordships do not intend to allow anything of that nature to pass unheeded. But it is satisfactory to be able to add that there was little cause for any such a to-do, for at the enquiry that was held by Rear-Admiral Willes, we hear that it was found impossible to substantiate the charges or complaints made by the cadet who wrung the hearts of his parents by the touching narrative of his troubles on entering the service of his country. That there may have been some rough play there is no reason to doubt, but a youngster who makes serious complaints because he finds life in a training-ship not quite as gentle as being at home with his friends, will never be popular in the Britannia.

Captain Morgan Singer, R.N., and the Torpedo Committee have been engaged in preparing a set of instructions relative to the use of the Whitehead torpedo on board her Majesty's ships fitted with the means of discharging them.

By removing a quantity of ballast from a vessel and increasing her top-weight, it has been discovered by the dockyard authorities at Devonport that, when floated, she has a decided tendency to capsize. It was by this means that the Industry has been made to show a desire to turn turtle. Perhaps Devonport is to be congratulated on its discovery, but it is to be hoped that the clever heads and willing hands that have been the means of giving a proof of what was considered a well-known fact will not carry their experiments any further with the Industry, as she will be of greater service on the West Coast of Africa than floating bottom up in Hamoaze.

It is probable that Commander Cameron, C.B., will relieve Commander Hon. Archibald Hewitt, of the Aurora, on the latter officer being appointed to a sea-going ship.

Captain Baird has, we hear, designed a protective torpedo net, experiments with which are to be made on board the Thunderer.

It is rumoured that Captain Henry B. Woollcombe will commission the Temeraire.

The Helicon will shortly be recommissioned at Malta, but her Commander, Lieutenant Stopford, will be reappointed to her.

Mr. Francis Rowsell, Director of Navy Contracts, has been granted three months' leave of absence on account of the delicate state of his health.

Captain Edward Hardinge has been nominated to the post of Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in the vacancy caused by the death of Captain Oldfield. Captain Montgomerie, A.D.C., obtains advancement to the Paid List.

Captain B. W. Bax, of the Sylvia, and Commander R. H. Napier, of the Nassau, will retain their commands on their ships being recommissioned on the China Station.

At last the long-looked for Report of the Boiler Committee is forthcoming, the 31st March having been named as the latest date for its delivery. As may be supposed, the evidence is voluminous in the extreme, and it is not proposed to print more than a limited number of copies.

We are informed that the Admiralty has called upon the Admiral in command of the Detached Squadron to report fully upon the circumstances attending the recent loss of life from the Newcastle, and we sincerely trust that the enquiry will be the means of dispelling the unpleasant feeling that has been created in naval circles by the tone of letters lately received from the squadron, and that Captain Douglas may be enabled to give such an explanation of the accident that will, once and for all, remove any doubts that may exist as to the action taken.

In addition to the "torpedo-ram" which, as announced by the *Standard*, will be laid down at Portsmouth during the coming financial year, we understand that another ironclad is to be commenced at Chatham.

We trust that Sir Henry Havelock's recommendation with regard to the Militia Reserve may meet with the consideration at the War Office that its importance undoubtedly deserves. The Militia Reserve is practically the only means we have of filling our skeleton battalions for active service in the field, and any steps taken with a view of providing for the better training of the men composing the force must commend themselves to all well-wishers of the Army; indeed, they are an absolute necessity, and thanks are due to Sir Henry Havelock for having brought the matter forward.

Captain W. A. Eardley-Wilmot, 5th Fusiliers, who passed from the Staff College in December, 1875, proceeds out to Ceylon as Brigade-Major, to relieve Captain W. P. Mortimer, 11th Regiment.

Captain W. T. Dooner, 108th Regiment, succeeds Captain G. J. Gilbard, 71st Highlanders, as Brigade-Major at Gibraltar. Captain Dooner accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in September, 1873, on special service; trained the Opobo Company of Russell's Regiment, and commanded it throughout the Ashantee war of 1873-74; also surveyed for the Intelligence Department a portion of the road between Cape Coast and the Prah (mentioned in dispatches, medal with clasp). He joined the Army January 30, 1863, passed from the Staff College in December, 1872, and became Captain March 24, 1875.

The Artillery Distinguished Service Reward left vacant by Lieutenant-General Sir J. W. Fitzmayer, K.C.B., on appointment as Colonel-Commandant of the 11th Brigade, has been divided into two sums, the pension of Major-General F. M. Eardley-Wilmot being raised from £91 5s. to £100 per annum, and the remainder being given to Colonel C. S. Henry, C.B. Colonel Henry served in the Crimean campaign of 1855, in the trenches with the siege train before Sebastopol (severely wounded), and at the bombardments of April 9, June 6 and 17 (medal with clasp, Brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, Sardinian and Turkish medals, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and C.B.). He joined the Army June 18, 1842.

Among the criticisms so constantly appearing on the subject of the localization system, it seems to us that one very forcible argument in favour of the arrangement is overlooked—that is the connection it has brought about between the Regulars and the Auxiliary Forces. When a Sub-District is commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, who is friendly-disposed towards the Militia and Volunteers—and this has to be considered the main qualification for the charge—the very best results must necessarily follow. Besides a friendly understanding being established, uniformity is produced in the matter both of drill and returns; and in numerous other respects does the arrangement operate for good.

The vacancy among the Militia Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, caused by the death of Colonel Clement Hemery, is to be filled, of course, by selection from among the officers of the Jersey Militia, and there is a strong feeling in Jersey in favour of Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Le Cornu. Colonel Le Cornu succeeded the late Colonel Le Conteur on the Staff of the Local Militia as Adjutant-General, and has made many friends, all of whom testify to his assiduity.

So satisfied has Lord Carnarvon been with the zeal evinced by Captain Strahan, C.M.G., Royal Artillery, as Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, that the officer's return to regimental duty is rendered most improbable. Captain Strahan has lately entered upon his new duties as Governor of Barbados, which it is the intention he should continue to exercise for the full period of six years, after which his name will be retained on the books of the Colonial Office until further employment offers.

We are sorry to say that the practice of entrusting non-commissioned officers with large sums of money is still proving the ruin of many excellent soldiers. Captains of companies will not see that by giving their Pay-Sergeants amounts varying from £10 to £100 they place temptation in the way of men who may have served for years without a stain on their characters. It is not right that this want of consideration should be shown, and we would once more point to a sure remedy for the evil, which it is in the power of all officers to adopt.

The following promotions take place in consequence of the death, which occurred on the 7th instant, of General W. N. T. Smee, Bombay Infantry, viz.:—Lieutenant-General E. Messiter, Madras Infantry, to be General; Major-General C. Prior, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General (instead of in succession to Lieutenant-General W. R. A. Freeman, as stated last week); and Colonel R. A. Doria, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General.

We would venture to express a hope that the Army Estimates for 1877-8 may contain some provision for the reimbursement of the heavy expenses to which mounted officers are subjected for the maintenance of the horses which they have to purchase and keep for the performance of their public duties. The present allowance for forage is 1s. 10d. per diem for each horse *bonâ fide* the officer's property and effective, an additional 6d. per diem being granted when the officer is unprovided with a stable in barracks. We commend these figures to the consideration of members of Parliament, £33 9s. 2d. per annum for forage and £9 2s. 6d. for stabling! Not only are these sums insufficient to meet the disbursements which they purport to cover, but no contribution is made in aid of any other of the necessary expenses connected with horse-keeping. A regimental or military Staff officer is, it is true, permitted to avail himself of the services of a soldier-groom, but this privilege is only really beneficial to the former, who has, besides, to give the groom from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week as wages, and to provide him with suitable apparel. Should the Staff officer elect to take a soldier as groom, he is liable to have a new groom whenever there may be a change of regiments, and, further, the War Office immediately mulcts him in 1s. a-day, which is the allowance granted to all Staff and departmental officers without exception, whether mounted or not, in lieu of a soldier as a personal servant, not as groom. The Staff officer, who has no soldier-servant, and the departmental officer, who is not allowed one, have to pay, on a moderate estimate, 21s. a-week for a groom, to find him in livery, and, moreover, to pay for a male servant's licence. Thus officers of the Army are called upon to buy horses for the public service in the first instance, to replace them when worn out or disabled, to supplement the inadequate allowance for forage and stabling, to provide saddlery, clothing, and stable gear, to pay for shoeing and taxes, and when no military Veterinary-Surgeon is available, to defray out of their own pockets all the charges for civilian veterinary attendance. These figures and facts speak for themselves; but we may mention that the hardship of the position of mounted officers was greatly aggravated by the regulation in Clause 163 Army Circulars, December, 1875, which deprived officers of the privilege of drawing forage for horses which might not be their own property, a privilege they had long enjoyed, and which Mr. Hardy was mistaken in stating to have only recently been conceded, as War Office Circular 421, May 5, 1859, and form of certificate attached will, if turned to, at once show.

We are informed that Mr. Mudie has now taken as many as two thousand copies of Capt. Burnaby's "Ride to Khiva," which can lay claim to be considered the work of the season.

The Army.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Surg.-Major Moore has sailed for India in the Serapis for duty in that country on transfer to the Staff.

4th Hussars. Surg.-Major Jessop has been removed from the regiment and placed on the departmental list, and is to take up duty at a home station.

5th Lancers. Col. Massy and the officers entertained a number of guests in their mess-room at Aldershot on Monday evening. Among those invited were Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas and Lady Steele, Major-Gens. Sir T. M'Mahon, C.B., Wardlaw, C.B., Shipley, C.B., Anderson, Brigdr.-Gen. the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B., and nearly the whole of the divisional Staff. The entertainment commenced with a concert by the minstrel troupe, under the direction of Mr. Frayling, bandmaster, the following being the programme:—Opening chorus, "Coon Hunt," the Company; ballad, "Old Black Joe," Sergt. Wilkins; comic song, "Family Troubles," Private Walker; ballad, "Take this Message to my Mother," Capt. Harvey; comic song, "Upidee," Sub.-Lieut. Tufton; ballad, "We Meet Again," Sergt. Wilkins; topical song, Capt. Moore; song, "Golden-locked Lassie," Sergt. Murray; buffo song, "I saw Esau," Private Ridley; ballad, "If in this Heart," Capt. Harvey; comic song, "Nigger's Jubilee," Sub.-Lieut. Tufton; banjo solo, Sub.-Lieut. Orde; comic duet, "The Two Obadiahs," Lieut. and Adjt. Fletcher and Sergt. White. The concert was followed by a dance, which was kept up to a late hour. Supper was laid in the ante-room. On the following day a large party assembled in the riding school to witness the non-commissioned officers go through the silent rides, plaiting the maypole, and the mounted quadrilles.

14th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Arbuthnot has been granted leave from India to England for four months on private affairs.

16th Lancers. Surg.-Major Innes, M.D., has been removed from his regiment, and has been posted for duty to Shoeburyness on arrival from India.

17th Lancers. Whilst Capt. Cooke was hunting on Wednesday with the Cheshire hounds between Crewe and Nantwich, the mare which he rode bolted, pitching her rider over her head for a considerable distance, landing him in a bog. Assistance was at once rendered, and it was found that he was much injured. He was attended by Drs. Atkinson and Atthill, who found that his shoulder had been dislocated, besides having sustained other injuries. His arm having been set, Capt. Cooke was conveyed to the Crewe Arms Hotel, and after a little rest he was placed in a carriage and removed to Chester, where he is temporarily residing.

19th Hussars. Surg.-Major Burland, M.B., has left England for India on transfer to the Staff from medical charge.

Royal Artillery.

Major H. de G. Warter, 11th Brig. (late Bengal), has been granted leave from India to England, on private affairs.

Vet.-Surg. S. Gillespie, B Brig. R.H.A., has been transferred for duty from Lucknow to Meerut.

The following has appeared in the *Gazette of India*:—"The following appointments and promotions are made:—Quartermaster-General's Department—Capt. E. F. Chapman, Depty.-Assist. Qrmr.-Gen., to be an Assist. Qrmr.-Gen. to complete the establishment, vice Capt. L. A. Gregson, resigned, from Dec. 31, 1876; Capt. R. McG. Stewart, R.A., Officiating Depty.-Assist. Qrmr.-Gen., to be Depty.-Assist. Qrmr.-Gen. to complete the establishment, vice Capt. Chapman."

The following officers have sailed for India in H.M.S. Serapis, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. H. McLeod, 4th Brig. (late Madras); Major C. R. Buckle, 20th Brig. (late Madras); Capt. and Adjt. E. D. Shafto, 5th Brig.; and Lieuts. R. Purdy, F Brig. R.H.A.; E. Buckle, 8th Brig.; E. M. Baker, 6th Brig.; G. W. R. Howard-Vyse, 24th Brig.; H. O. Piers, 9th Brig.; A. L. Lane, 8th Brig.; and E. A. Lambart, 11th Brig.

The will, dated Aug. 10, 1868, of Gen. the Hon. W. Arbuthnott, lieut.-col. on the Retired Full-Pay List, late of No. 20, Gloucester-road, Regent's-park, who died on Dec. 14, was proved on the 19th ult., the personal estate being sworn under £50,000.

Royal Engineers.

The Chatham correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—"An order has been received at the School of Military Engineering from the War Office stating that recruiting for the Royal Engineers is to be entirely suspended for the present. The order has been given, as all vacancies have been filled. Recruiting has only been opened a few months, but during that time some hundreds of men have enlisted; in fact, at no time since the Crimean war have so many men offered themselves, scarcely a day being passed without several men joining the head-quarters from the various recruiting stations."

It is announced from Cairo that Gordon Pasha (Col. Gordon) has been appointed by the Khedive Governor of the Soudan, and that he will leave to-day for that province. By a telegram, dated Cairo, Feb. 15, we learn that Col. Gordon, by the terms of his appointment from the Khedive, is placed over all the other governors of the Soudan provinces. It is expected that he will thus be enabled to take effective measures for the repression of the slave trade.

Surg.-Major Fox, M.B., having been placed on the departmental list, has taken up duty at Gibraltar from Chatham.

1st or Royal Scots. The head-quarters of the 2nd Batn. are due at Jubbulpore on the 25th inst. The left-half battalion was due at Saugor on the 11th. Major Watts, 2nd Batn., has applied for leave from India to England, on medical certificate. Lieut. Gardner has been appointed assist.-instr. of musketry to the 2nd Batn., vice Lieut. Smith, appointed instructor.

2nd Queen's. Capt. Flood, 1st Batn., has sailed in H.M.S. Serapis for India, to rejoin from leave.

4th King's Own. Lieut. Chute has sailed for Gibraltar to join the 1st Batn. on appointment from the Royal Limerick Militia.

5th Fusiliers. Capt. Vincent, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

6th Regiment. Surg.-Major Muir, M.D., 2nd Batn., has sailed for India to join the Staff.

7th Fusiliers. Capt. Beauchamp, 2nd Batn., has been relieved in his appointment as commandant of the Mount Aboo Sanitarium. Sub-Lieut. Chapman has left for India on appointment as a probationer for the Indian S.C.

8th King's. We (*Friend of India*) hear from the Punjab that the 1st Batn. has been ordered to remain at Peshawur until the spring. Capt. Wheeley, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. Turner has been appointed assist. instr. of musketry to the 1st Batn., vice Lieut. Montresor, a probationer for the Indian S.C.

11th Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies of the 1st Batn. are under orders to leave Jubbulpore, where the left-half battalion will have joined from Saugor to-morrow *en route* to Bombay, to embark for England.

12th Regiment. Lieut. Cave has been appointed assist.-instr. of musketry of the 1st Batn. Surg.-Major Doherty, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

14th Regiment. The head-quarters and right-half battalion of the 1st Batn. was to have left Seetapore on the 3rd inst., *en route* to Ranikhet, where the whole of the battalion is due on the 4th proximo. Surg.-Major Webb has taken up duty at Gibraltar on removal from the 2nd Batn.

15th Regiment. Capt. Thomas, 2nd Batn., has been appointed commandant of the Mount Aboo Sanitarium.

16th Regiment. Capt. Harden sailed for India on Thursday to join the 2nd Batn. on promotion from the 1st Batn.

17th Regiment. Capt. Lonsdale, 1st Batn., has taken passage to India in H.M.S. Serapis, to rejoin from depôt duty.

19th Regiment. Sir C. Russell asked the Secretary for War in the House of Commons on Thursday whether his attention had been called to a letter which appeared in the *Standard* of Jan. 22 signed "How to Spoil a Regiment," and also to a leading article in the same newspaper of the 24th ult. founded on the previous letter; and whether he could state if there was any truth in the allegations therein contained against a distinguished regiment of her Majesty's Service. Mr. Hardy was not surprised that his hon. and gallant friend had had his attention called to the letter and article in question, which evidently had reference to the 2nd Batn. 19th Regt. The attention of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief had been called to them, and Sir Hastings Doyle, the general officer commanding at Portsmouth, was ordered to inquire into the matter. This he did most fully, and reported that the distinguished officer (Col. Chippindall) had most ably defended himself from the vile assertions cast against his character as a commanding officer. His Royal Highness, after a full consideration of the circumstances, caused Sir Hastings Doyle to be informed that he entirely agreed with him that Col. Chippindall had conclusively disproved the scandalous accusations against him, and requested that that should be communicated to him.

21st Fusiliers. Capt. Douglass and Lieuts. Chapman and Carr, 1st Batn., have sailed in H.M.S. Serapis for India, to join head-quarters—Capt. Douglass on appointment from the Half-Pay List, Lieut. Chapman from the depôt, and Lieut. Carr on transfer from the 84th.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Pardoe has left England for Gibraltar, to take up his duties as D.A.A. and Q.M.G. for musketry at Gibraltar, which appointment he some time since received. Lieut. Hogge, 2nd Batn., a probationer, officiating wing officer 32nd Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from Dec. 30, 1875. Sub-Lieut. Hughes has sailed for India on appointment as a probationer for the Indian S.C.

24th Regiment. Capt. Tongue has vacated his appointment as D.A.A. and Q.M.G. for musketry at Gibraltar, on relief by Capt. Pardoe, of the 22nd, whose appointment was announced some time since. Lieut. Symons obtains the company vacant by Capt. Sawbridge's retirement.

25th Regiment. Lieut. Sinclair, 1st Batn., having become a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 27th Bombay N.I. on probation.

27th Inniskillings. The name of Surg.-Major Morphew has been removed from the regiment and placed on the Staff establishment at Malta.

30th Regiment. Surg.-Major Devlin has been removed from medical charge, and has been posted for duty to Sheerness.

39th Regiment was to have reached Jhansie and Nowgong on the 2nd and 9th inst., *en route* from the Delhi Camp.

43rd Light Infantry. Capt. Vesey, Lieuts. Curtis and Terry have sailed in the Serapis for India to join head-quarters—Capt. Vesey and Lieut. Curtis from the depôt, and Lieut. Terry on appointment from the 3rd Lancashire Militia.

45th Regiment. Lieut. Todd-Thornton has left England for India to join head-quarters on appointment from the Donegal Militia.

48th Regiment. Capt. Sedley has sailed for India in H.M.S. Serapis to rejoin head-quarters from the depôt.

49th Regiment. Surg.-Major d'Altera has been removed from his regiment and placed on the Staff establishment of his department.

Royal Marines.

Lieut.-Col. T. V. Cooke, R.M.L.I., barrack-master, Plymouth Division, has been ordered to attend at the office of the Accountant-General of the Navy, being a member of the committee appointed to establish a local audit of accounts and weekly payments at the several marine divisions.

Capt. E. F. Thompson, of the Portsmouth Division, died last week, after an illness of six weeks. His loss is much felt by his brother officers, amongst whom he was deservedly a great favourite. The sad event has thrown a gloom over the division.

The committee of the Bachelors' ball, given at the Philharmonic Rooms, Southampton, last week, have presented Mr. J. Winterbottom, the bandmaster of the Royal Marine Artillery, who conducted the band on the occasion, with a handsome ebony bâton, mounted with silver.

Detachments are under orders for embarkation in H.M.S. Tamar for passage to H.M.'s ships Charybdis, Hart, Modeste, Sylvia, and Nassau, on the China Station; and H.M.'s ships Antelope and Helicon on the Mediterranean Station. Lieut. A. M. E. Hayes will embark with the detachment for H.M.S. Charybdis. A detachment for the Island of Ascension will embark in H.M.S. Industry at Devonport for passage.

Lieut. R. W. J. H. Stephens will embark in H.M.S. Indus in place of Capt. W. T. Miller, promoted to that rank on the 8th inst.

51st Light Infantry. Capt. Nugent has sailed for India to rejoin head-quarters from depôt duty.

59th Regiment was to have arrived at Dugshai on the 1st instant from the Delhi Camp.

60th Rifles. The 3rd Batn. will shortly be moved from Winchester to Aldershot. Surg.-Major Oliver, M.D., on arrival from Nova Scotia, has been removed from the 1st Batn., and has taken over duty in Ireland.

63rd Regiment arrived at Mean Meer early last month from the Delhi Camp. Lieut.-Col. Hughes has obtained six months' leave from India to England, on urgent private affairs. Capt Stourton has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

65th Regiment. Capt. Wolseley, on return to India from leave in England, has taken up duty as brigade-major at Allahabad. Lieut. Whitaker has been appointed assist.-instr. of musketry, vice Capt. Luttman-Johnson.

68th Light Infantry. Major Shaw has left for India to join head-quarters on promotion after an absence of over six years.

69th Regiment. Lieut. Threshie has joined head-quarters at Gibraltar, on appointment from the Royal Jersey Militia.

70th Regiment has arrived at Mooltan from Nowshera, and taken over quarters. Capt. Gregson has vacated his appointment as assist. qrmr.-gen. on the Staff of the Bengal Army.

74th Highlanders. The Penang correspondent of the *Western Morning News* states that "the men of the regiment have been sent on detachment duty with no better protection from the sun than a glengarry."

81st Regiment. Surg.-Major Wood takes up duty at a home station on arrival in England from India on removal from his regiment.

83rd Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Meurant has sailed for India in the Serapis to resume command from leave. Lieut. Stewart is to be promoted to the company vacant by Capt. Cartwright's retirement. Lieut. Beville has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

89th Princess Victoria's. Lieut. Barker has left for India in H.M.S. Serapis to rejoin from depôt duty.

91st Highlanders. Surg.-Major Footner has left for India in the Serapis for duty in that country on transfer to the Staff.

92nd Highlanders. The head-quarters and right half-battalion were to have reached Seetapore on the 2nd inst. from the Delhi Camp; the left half-battalion will reach Benares on the 1st proximo.

93rd Highlanders. Surg.-Major Wright, after nine and a-half years in medical charge, has been placed on the Staff establishment of his department, and ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark for India.

101st Fusiliers. Capt. Mills has left England for Malta to take up duty with head-quarters.

103rd Fusiliers. Surg. Fishbourne has sailed in the Serapis for India to join the Staff on removal from the medical charge.

105th Light Infantry. The officers gave an amateur performance at the Colchester Theatre on Friday evening last. The curtain rose upon the famous comedy *The Rivals* a few minutes after eight o'clock, the following being the *dramatis personæ*:—Sir Anthony Absolute, Major Wilkinson; Capt. Absolute, Capt. Denshire (depôt 51st Light Infantry); Faulkland, Lieut. and Adjt. Hilliard; Bob Acres, Lieut. Graham, 105th; Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Capt. Davy, 105th; Fag, Sub-Lieut. Barter, 105th; David, Lieut. Adamson, 105th; Coachman, Capt. Symons, 105th; Mrs. Malaprop, the Hon. Mrs. G. Wrottesley; Lydia Languish, Mrs. Hunt-Foulston; Julia, Miss Graham; Lucy, Mrs. Meares; and Fag's Victim, Master Meares. The concluding piece, the farce of *Betsy Baker*, was thus cast:—Mr. Marmaduke Mouser, Capt. Darvill; Mr. Crummy, Capt. Davy; Mrs. Mouser, Mrs. Hunt-Foulston; and Betsy Baker, the Hon. Mrs. G. Wrottesley. Speaking of the performance a local paper says:—"It was unmistakeably one of the greatest successes achieved by amateurs that we have had to chronicle for many years, and while congratulating the gallant Thespians upon this satisfactory result of their efforts, we would thus early venture to express a hope that at no distant date they will favour the Colchester public with a reappearance on the boards."

Rifle Brigade. Speaking of the death of Capt. Broad bent, which occurred recently at Umballa, the *Times of India* states that "he took a month's leave in November on medical certificate, but getting no better was granted an extension. The deceased was suffering from heart disease, and was strongly recommended by his medical advisers to return to Europe." Lieut. Cockburn has sailed for Gibraltar to join the 2nd Batn. on appointment from the South Lincoln Militia.

Commissariat Department. In reply to Sir H. Havelock, Mr. Hardy said in the House of Commons on Monday that he had been told by the committee that in a very few days the report on the reorganization of the Commissariat Department would be ready, and he should take the earliest opportunity of considering the question. At the same time, until the Surveyor-General of Ordnance had returned from his leave of absence on the ground of ill-health, which he hoped would be very soon, it would be impossible for him to take the matter into consideration.

Medical Department. Mr. Hardy, in answer to Mr. Dunbar, stated in the House on Thursday that twenty-three candidates presented themselves at the examination now going on for admission to the Army Medical Department; that fifty appointments had been offered for competition; and that forty-nine candidates had offered themselves for the twenty-seven appointments in the Indian Medical Department. The following changes have been carried out, viz.:—Surgeons-Major A. H. Fraser, Bengal to Burmah; T. W. Fox, M.B., Royal Engineers, Chatham to Staff, Gibraltar; J. B. Cockburn, M.D., Shoeburyness to Madras; T. Wright, 93rd Highlanders, Dublin to Staff, and ordered to India; J. M. Hyde, Madras to England; S. Roch, Waterford to Canterbury; R. Webb, 2nd Batn. 14th Foot, Belfast to Staff, Gibraltar; J. Wood, 81st Foot, Bengal to England; W. H. Muschamp, 1st Dragoons, Norwich, to Staff, Bengal; W. G. N. Manley, V.C., Depôt Brigade Royal Artillery to Staff, Bengal; C. A. Innes, M.D., 16th Lancers, Shorncliffe to Staff, Shoeburyness; C. M. Jessop, 4th Hussars, Bengal to Staff, England; A. Morphew, 27th Foot, Malta, to Staff, Malta; M. Grant, M.D., Northampton to Straits Settlements; W. S. Chapman, from leave (late West Indies) to Dublin; J. Landale, M.D., 3rd Dragoon Guards, Dublin, to Staff, Madras; W. S. Oliver, M.D., 1st Batn. 60th Rifles, Portsmouth, to Staff, Kinsale; J. d'Altera, 49th Foot, Portsmouth, to Staff, Portsmouth; H. W. Devlin, 30th Foot, Chatham, to Staff, Sheerness; W. A. Gardiner, Devonport to Brecon; W. Graves, Bengal to Templemore; F. H. Welch, Netley to Madras; W. J. Wilson, M.D., 28th Foot, Hong Kong to Staff, Hong Kong; D. A. Leslie, M.D., Pembroke to Bristol; J. N. Stock, Fleetwood to Leeds; J. M. M'Lean, M.D., Perth to Hamilton; H. C. Gillespie, M.D., Bengal to England; and W. Ward, Dublin to Mullingar; and Surgs. H. T. Chapman, Maidstone to Shorncliffe; N. B. Major, Madras to Enniskillen; R. C. Parkinson, Bengal to Chatham; T. C. Tolmie, Birmingham to Sunderland; J. R. Croker, Newry to Dublin; C. F. Pollock, M.B., England to Hong Kong; J. H. Ussher, M.B., Portsmouth to Belfast; H. H. Burford, Portland to Portsmouth; P. T. Frazer, Chatham to Gravesend; D. Parke, Aldershot to Cork; A. H. Stokes, M.B., Madras to Cork; J. Scanlan, M.B., York to Burnley; J. A. M'Cracken, M.D., Bengal to Dublin; J. Coats, M.B., Bengal to England; W. E. Saunders, Bombay to England; W. Tobin, Madras to England; O. F. Molloy, Bombay to England; R. Exham, Bengal to Hounslow; J. B. Wilson, M.D., Bengal to England; G. D. N. Leake, Bengal to Naas; J. W. O'M. Martin, M.B., Bengal to Dublin; P. R. Gabbett, Madras to Edinburgh; and B. M. Tincler, Dublin to Newry.

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surg. J. K. Grainger has applied for leave from India to England, on medical certificate. Vet.-Surg. G. F. Davis has sailed for India to join the Staff on appointment. Vet.-Surg. W. Walker has been transferred for duty from Umballa to Jubbulpore.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

Cheshire. Lieut. P. H. B. Salisbury has received from the Servian War Minister, by order of Prince Milan, the Gold Cross of Takova and the gold medal for distinguished personal bravery in the field. Mr. Salisbury served as a volunteer on the Staff, and acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Dochteroff during a considerable part of the late campaign. Of course, officers in the Militia are under the same rules as those which apply to all officers of the Services respecting the receipt and wearing of foreign orders and decorations.

Royal Glamorgan. The stores, &c., have been moved into the new Brigade Depôt barracks at Cardiff. The old buildings are to be dismantled and handed over to the county authorities.

3rd Royal Middlesex. Mr. W. Brain, late sergt.-major, and formerly colr.-sergt. 19th Regt., died at Warwick-road, Kensington, on the 5th inst., after a long and painful illness from heart disease and bronchitis, aged sixty-three years. The deceased joined the Army in 1833, and was discharged in the Tower of London in 1854. He served for ten years on the Permanent Staff of the 3rd Middlesex, and was discharged in 1864.

North York Rifles. Lieut. Whaley proceeds to the School of Musketry, Hythe, on the 28th inst., for two months, to qualify for the appointment of musketry instr.

Carlow Rifles. Lieut. Wolfe has sent in his resignation, being about to join the Royal Military Academy.

Royal Meath. Qrmr. T. Davidson joined at Armagh on the 14th inst., for duty with the 65th Brigade Depôt, on appointment.

Queen's County Rifles. The *Irish Times* hears that Qrmr. Murnane is to be appointed to the 67th Brigade Depôt as soon as the barracks at Birr are ready for occupation.

YEOMANRY.

Royal Bucks. Capt. and Adjt. Calvert was on Thursday appointed Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire. Capt. Calvert entered the Army as cornet by purchase Dec. 24, 1858; became lieut. by purchase, Sept. 21, 1860; capt. by purchase, June 20, 1865; and, retiring by sale of his commission, Oct. 12, 1867, was appointed adjt. of the Royal Bucks Sept. 23, 1868.

VOLUNTEERS.

10th Kent Artillery. The period of appointment of Capt. and Adjt. Deedes, which expired on the 31st ult., has been extended for five years.

1st London Artillery. The brigade, which had somewhat diminished in strength, has lately been extending its sphere in South London, where a battery is being raised in Peckham.

40th Middlesex Rifles. The name of Mr. R. C. F. Dallas, late lieut. and adjt. 98th Regt., has been submitted to the War Office for one of the vacant companies. Mr. Dallas joined the 98th as ensign June 5, 1866; became lieut., Dec. 22, 1869; was appointed adjt., Dec. 10, 1873; and retired by sale of his commission Jan. 5, 1875.

At a meeting of metropolitan commanding officers, held at the offices of the National Rifle Association, Pall-Mall East, on Wednesday, the sub-committee reported that the railway companies in the south of London declined to convey the Volunteers on Easter Monday; that the representatives of the London and North-Western, the Great Northern, and the Midland Railways had attended the sub-committee, and stated that they would convey the Volunteers to Dunstable or adjacent stations at the rates and under the conditions of the arrangements made with the London and North-Western Railway last year. Moved by Lord Ranelagh, seconded by Col. Vickers, that a field day be held at Dunstable on Easter Monday. Carried unanimously. The sub-committee was requested to communicate with the War Office and Horse Guards the opinion of the meeting as to holding a field day on Easter Monday. Moved by Col. Radcliffe, seconded by Col. Hope, that a deputation consisting of Lord Ranelagh, Lord Truro, Cols. Hope, Radcliffe, Kennard, Coles, Wilkinson, and Vickers, wait upon the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests relative to providing drill space for the Volunteers in the public parks. Carried *nem. con.*

It has been notified to officers commanding Volunteer corps that the observations made by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief on the annual inspections reports are to be regarded as confidential, and will in no case be published in regimental orders, or copies supplied to any member of the corps or other person.

An exchange has been permitted between Lieuts. B. H. Pollard, Bengal S.C., and A. F. Cotton, Madras S.C.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

9th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. A. Battye, second in command, is about to be promoted a substantive major, with effect from the 6th ult.

13th Bengal Cavalry. Instead of awaiting relief by the 8th Bengal Cavalry, the 13th Bengal Lancers have (says the *Civil and Military Gazette*) been ordered to leave Mooltan as soon as possible for Rawul Pindee. This move has been necessitated by the hostile attitude of the Afridee tribes and the increasing troubles on the border. A military expedition against the offending tribes next spring has been definitely decided on.

9th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Hawes, commandant, is about to be promoted a brevet col., with effect from the 7th ult.

23rd Bengal N.I. Major H. Fellowes, second in command, is about to be promoted a substantive lieut.-col., with effect from the 11th ult.

32nd Bengal N.I. Lieut. C. Hogge, 22nd Foot, wing officer, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., for which he is a probationer.

43rd Bengal N.I. Capt. H. M. Evans, wing commander, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs.

3rd Punjab Cavalry. Col. L. B. Jones has returned to India and resumed command.

4th Punjab Cavalry. A squadron has been held in readiness to join Major Sandeman's escort to Khelat.

1st Goorkhas. Surg.-Major C. F. Oldham, who has been for some time officiating, has been confirmed in medical charge.

2nd Goorkhas. Surg.-Major W. Eddowes has been confirmed in medical charge.

3rd Punjab Infantry. Major P. C. Rynd has returned to India from England, and resumed command.

2nd Central India Horse. Major C. Martin, second in command, is about to return to India to resume duty from leave in England. Capt. M. G. Gerard has returned to India from European furlough, and resumed duty as squadron officer.

10th Madras N.I. Capt. C. T. P. Luxmore, wing officer, has been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Military Account Department on probation.

32nd Madras N.I. Capt. R. T. Chapman, second wing subaltern, has resumed duty in India from European furlough.

1st Bombay Light Cavalry. Capt. W. S. Peat has been appointed third squadron officer, vice Capt. Currie, appointed commandant of the Governor of Bombay's Body Guard.

3rd Bombay N.I. Lieut. G. F. MacMahon officiates as adjt. during Capt. Heath's absence in England on furlough.

4th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. A. P. Chesshyre, second in command, has applied for furlough to Europe.

5th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. A. A. Des Vœux, second in command, is about to return to India to resume duty from furlough.

7th Bombay N.I. Capt. W. E. Morris, General List, has been transferred from the 8th N.I. as officiating qrmr.

13th Bombay N.I. Capt. R. J. Le P. Trench, qrmr., has been granted eighteen months' furlough to England.

26th Bombay N.I. Major T. E. Strong, Staff Corps, has been appointed to officiate as second wing commander, vice Major Kettlewell, on furlough. Major W. H. Ross has been appointed second wing commander. Major J. C. D. Moray, wing officer, was recently tried by general court-martial at Poona for making a false statement to his commanding officer. The court acquitted him, a decision with which the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay did not agree, and we now learn that Sir Charles Staveley has removed Major Moray from his appointment as wing officer, and has directed him to be placed on general duty at Ahmedabad.

27th Bombay N.I. Capt. F. S. Worthy, first wing subaltern, has leave to Bombay from March 1 to Aug. 31, to study the native languages. Lieut. A. L. Sinclair, 25th Foot, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed second wing subaltern on probation.

In reply to a question put by Mr. O. Lewis, Mr. Hardy said on Thursday in the House of Commons that since the report of the Commission on Army Promotion and Retirement had been made he had been engaged in carefully considering the whole question of Army promotion, and great progress had been made in a plan, which, however, he had not yet been able to submit to the Treasury. He might say generally that his view was, without pledging himself to details, to proceed on the lines recommended by the commission.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris states that Gen. Changarnier died on Wednesday. He was born at Autun in April, 1793, and had, therefore, nearly completed his eighty-fourth year. He was educated at the military school of St. Cyr, served in the campaign in Spain in 1823, and from 1830 to 1848 was employed in Algeria, where he took an active part in the various campaigns against the Arabs, and at the revolution of 1848 the Duc d'Aumale resigned the governorship of Algeria into his hands. When Gen. Cavaignac became chief of the Executive, he appointed Gen. Changarnier to the command of the Paris National Guards, and he held this post when Prince Louis Napoleon was elected President, when he was also appointed by the National Assembly Commander of the Army of Paris, then 100,000 strong. In 1851, having shown himself hostile to the policy of the President, he was deprived of his command, and at the *Coup d'Etat* he was arrested and banished from France. He resided at Mechlin until the general amnesty granted by Napoleon III., when he returned to his estate in the department of Saône-et-Loire. When war broke out in 1870 Changarnier offered his services to the Government, but they were declined. He was, however, afterwards more successful with the Emperor, with whom he had an interview at Metz. After Sedan he was shut up in Metz with Marshal Bazaine, and after the capitulation he remained in Germany for some time as a prisoner of war. In 1871 he was elected a member of the National Assembly, and on the formation of a Senate in 1875 he was elected a senator.

The Prussian War Office has given orders for the dismantlement of the fortress of Galatz, in Silesia.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, February 13, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 14, 1877:—

Royal Artillery—Capt. A. J. Pearson, from the Supy. List, to be Capt., vice P. M. Rolland (late Madras), promoted; Dec. 24, 1876. Lieut. J. P. Ewing to be Capt., vice E. Baring, C.S.I., placed upon the Seconded List; Jan. 18, 1877. Lieut. F. H. Taylor to be Capt., vice C. B. Sandys, placed upon temporary half pay. Lieut. R. C. Corbett resigns commission. Qrmr.-Sergt. M. J. Rowan to be Qrmr., vice R. Woods, who retires upon half pay. The temporary commissions as Lieut. of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent, and to be antedated to Aug. 19, 1875, such antedate not to carry back pay, viz.:—H. P. Hickman, A. H. P. Turner, E. J. Garston, W. S. Churchward, K. S. Dunsterville, C. E. Walker, W. F. G. Moberly, A. Tracey, H. O. Piers, P. L. Williams, A. E. Russell, J. E. H. Orr, W. A. Smith, G. H. Bittleston, W. J. Hicks, C. A. Howard, A. Chambers, H. J. Croft, E. A. Burrows, C. H. Crofton, W. Hely-H. Waters, C. D. Cottrell, A. H. Carter, J. A. L. Coker, E. A. Lambart, C. E. Maturin, K. S. Davison, R. M. Crofton, C. H. Blount, C. F. Magrath, G. N. H. Barlow, F. H. M. Leader, G. M. Boothby, F. B. Elmslie, R. E. L. Dacres, F. C. D. Cornish, N. B. Inglefield, J. M. Gordon, A. D. Macdonald, H. S. Dawkins, H. C. L. Holden, N. Maxwell, and R. A. M. Henn. The undermentioned Capts. from the Supy. List to be Capts., dated Jan., 1877, viz.:—G. J. Gillies, C. F. Dixon, J. F. Free (late Bengal), E. D. Shafto, F. E. B. Loraine, and B. L. Tollner. The undermentioned Lieuts. from the Supy. List to be Lieuts., dated Jan. 1, 1877, viz.:—F. H. French, E. Buckle. J. W. Yerbury, C. Russell, and E. M. Baker. The undermentioned officers to be placed upon the Supy. List, but not to be succeeded while in their present rank, dated Jan. 1, 1877:—Capts. O. F. Le Mottée, L. W. Taylor (late Bengal), J. F. Meiklejohn (late Bengal), W. H. Wright, W. B Hemans, and R. Corbett; Lieuts. F. M. Robinson, J. P. Freeth, G. B. N. Martin, D. M. D. Waterfield, F. E. Walter, and G. R. Price.

BREVET.

Major H. D. Jackson, retired full pay (late Bengal) Artillery, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Oct. 21, 1876.

Qrmr. R. Woods, Royal Artillery, who retires on half pay, to have the hon. rank of Capt.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be Cols., viz.:—Lieut.-Cols. W. J. Bolton, C.M.G., Royal Artillery, Dec. 23, 1876; F. Close, Royal Artillery, Jan. 17, 1877; and H. V. Timbrell, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Jan. 21, 1877.

INDIA OFFICE, February 14, 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions and resignation amongst the officers of the Staff Corps and of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Major—Capt. De L. R. F. Woolbridge, Bombay S.C.; Nov. 21, 1876.

To be Capt.—Lieut. C. C. Dyce, Bengal S.C.; Dec. 23, 1876. Major H. P. Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, to rank from July 23, 1876, in succession to Gen. H. C. M. Cox, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Substantive Promotions.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Majors G. C. Depree, H. R. Osborn, E. H. C. Simpson, and G. B. C. Simpson, dated Dec. 9, 1876; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. H. Jenkins and E. C. Impey; Majors W. C. B. Ryan and L. H. Williams; dated Dec. 10, 1876; and Majors G. J. Pasley, J. V. Hunt, C. F. Sharpe, P. H. F. Harris, T. E. V. Gucht, and B. R. Chambers; dated Dec. 20, 1876.

To be Majors—Capts. A. D. Butter, dated Dec. 12, 1876; and L. Smith, R. C. R. Clifford, H. S. Jarret, L. J. H. Grey, E. Swetenham, W. C. Anderson, H. M. Pratt, and C. H. Cantor, dated Dec. 13, 1876; and H. B. Sanderson, C. O'Donel, H. C. Fagan, G. F. I. Graham, C. J. Gartin, A. Murray, and G. Atkins, dated Dec. 20, 1876.

BENGAL ARMY.

Late 1st European Cavalry—Brevet Major A. R. D. Mackenzie to be Major; Sept. 6, 1876.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Major—Brevet Major W. S. Hunt; Nov. 30, 1876.

MADRAS ARMY.

Cavalry.

Brevet Col. C. R. Stainforth to be Col.; Nov, 30, 1876.

Alterations of Rank.

Cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. E. M. Dawford to rank from Nov. 26, 1875.

4th Light Cavalry—Major W. J. Morris to rank from Nov. 26, 1875.

7th Light Cavalry—Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Caulfeild (retired), to rank from Nov. 26, 1875.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. P. Close, and Majors A. Wardrop, T. Bell, S. Fellows, and A. Gayer, dated Dec. 10, 1876; and Major G. R. C. Westropp, dated Dec. 20, 1876.

To be Majors—Capts. C. F. James, Dec. 12, 1876; A. M. Shewell, J. S. Iredell, and G. A. Jacob, dated Dec. 13, 1876; and F. J. S. Adam and W. H. Wilson, dated Dec. 20, 1876.

To be Capts.—Lieuts. H. F. E. Lucas, Nov. 29, 1876; and Lieut. W. I. Le Breton, Dec. 23, 1876.

Resignation—Capt. E. Hughes, Bengal Infantry, dated Nov. 15, 1876.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the removal of the name of the undermentioned officer from the list of the Army:—Capt. C. B. Norman, Bengal S.C.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, February 16, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 17, 1877:—

2nd Royal Cheshire—Capt. and Brevet Major F. J. Green, half-pay, late 58th Foot, to be Capt.; Jan. 31, 1877.

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—Lieut. D. W. Kirby to be Capt.

Devon Artillery—Charles Edward Roberts Chanter, gent., to be Lieut. (Supy.).

Hampshire—William Henry Hennah, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

West Kent—Edmund Gustavus Bloomfield Meade-Waldo, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal Elthorne, or 5th Middlesex—Edward David Durell Barclay, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Nottingham—Lieut. St. G. H., Earl of Lonsdale, resigns commission.

West Suffolk—Sub-Lieut. H. F. M. Wilson resigns commission.

The King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—Henry Norton Butler Good, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd Warwick—Sub-Lieut. H. T. Shubrick resigns commission.

2nd West York—Henry Trafford, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

The Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery—Sub-Lieut. C. H. Cox resigns commission.

Forfar and Kincardine Artillery—Major W. T. T. Blair-Imrie is granted the honorary rank of Lieut..Col.

The Highland Rifle—David Henderson Williamson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. William Stirling, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.). Sidney Wright, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

1st Royal Lanark—Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. Herbert Augustus Salwey, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Antrim—Capt. and Adjt. R. J. Hickman, from the Royal Monmouth Militia, to be Adjt.

Carlow—Lieut. R. Wolfe resigns commission.

Clare—John Armstead Braddell, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

West Cork Artillery—Lieut. E. St. M. Nepean resigns commission.

Royal Cork City Artillery—Capt. the Hon. B. E. B. Fitz-Patrick resigns commission.

Kildare—Sub-Lieut. H. E. W. de Roebuck resigns commission.

Sligo—Sub-Lieut. A. E. H. Moore to be Lieut.; March 14, 1874. Sub-Lieut. J. D. Robinson to be Lieut; May 6, 1874.

Waterford Artillery—Lieut.-Col. L. G. F. Keane is granted the honorary rank of Col. Capt. and Hon. Major J. R. Mulcahy to be Major.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Derbyshire—Major T. W. Evans to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. R. Colvile, resigned.

West Kent—Philip Green, Esq., late Capt. 5th Lancers, *to* be Lieut. (Supy.).

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.

Amongst the various suggestions made by the recent Royal Commission upon Promotion and Retirement in the Army is the following:—"We are also *of opinion* that when the Army shall have been brought to the standard rate of promotion which we have recommended, the practice of conferring brevet rank upon the senior major and captain in the Service upon a vacancy occurring on the fixed establishment of general officers may well be dispensed with." Now, is this to be read that, *immediately* upon such recommendation becoming law these promotions are to cease? Or is it meant that in due course of time, when the flow of promotion throughout all branches of the Service shall have been brought to an equality, as recommended, these brevet promotions shall cease? The latter seems, and, it is to be hoped, is the proper interpretation, as the Royal Commissioners in another part of their report allude to the supersession of old captains in the Line in the following words:—"We may mention, for example, the grievance felt by the colonels, &c. Again, the changes made in the organization of the Artillery were followed by the grant of brevet rank to some senior captains in the Line, which *lessened* in some degree the supersession of those officers of that rank through the conversion of the first captains of the Artillery into majors." It would be out of place to open this question of supersession, as it must be allowed by all that a battery command should be a field officer's; but all that the old Line captains want is to be put upon an equality in Army rank, as, indeed, it was deemed that they should be by the late Secretary of State for War; *vide* the brevet promotions of May, 1873, for a portion of those superseded. Now that an age retirement for general officers is proposed, which, if carried out, would remove a number from the fixed establishment, would it not be a good opportunity to promote an equal number of senior captains to brevet majorities? This would clear off a number of superseded captains, which, together with the further vacancies on the fixed establishment, for a short period would bring the even flow of promotion required. For the last three years the annual number of captains promoted brevet majors, in succession to vacancies on the fixed establishment, has been about thirty. The forty junior majors of the Royal Artillery have an average of twenty and three-quarter years' service, and have superseded all captains of the Line whose captains' commissions bear date previous to Dec., 1865, whilst the ten senior captains of the Royal Artillery have only an average of nineteen years and ten months' service. The supersession by the junior majors of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery, and by the Royal and late Indian Engineers, is still greater. It is a most significant fact that there are no brevet majors in the Royal Artillery and Engineers except for war services, thus showing the great disparity in the flow of promotion between those branches of the Service and the Line. The average length of service of the next thirty Line captains on the General List for promotion is twenty-one and three-quarter years, and by the time the junior of these is, under existing circumstances, promoted, he will have completed twenty-two and three-quarter years, and the date of the two last Line captains' commissions as captain who were last promoted brevet major is Nov., 1862.

The Woolwich correspondent of the *Morning Post* states:—"The Heavy Gun Committee having taken into consideration the result of the late trials of the 80-ton gun at Shoeburyness, have given directions to have the gun brought back to Woolwich in order that the powder chamber may be enlarged at the Royal Gun Factories. The defective tube will not be at present replaced, although the increased charge which will follow on the enlargement of the chamber will necessarily subject it to a heavier strain; but one round will probably be fired at the Woolwich butts to ascertain the velocity and pressures under the new conditions, and the great weapon will then be taken once more to Shooburyness for a second trial against the 32-inch iron target."

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF RUSSIA.

The following notes on the numerical force, spirit, and condition of the Russian Army have been culled from recent German* works. The authors appear to have written with impartiality, and to have known what they were writing about. The numbers must, doubtless, be taken as approximations; but, even considered as such, these estimates of the Russian force and the aggressive power of Russia cannot fail to be interesting at the present time. The Infantry of the Russian Army consists of 48 divisions each of two brigades, each brigade comprising two regiments. In 10 of these divisions—viz., three of the Guard and the seven Caucasus divisions—the regiments have four battalions, in the remaining divisions the regiments have three battalions. There are, then, in all 616 Infantry battalions. The strength of each battalion on a war footing may be roughly stated at 1,000 men. In addition there are 32 Rifle battalions divided into eight brigades, and 34 so-called Line battalions. The total strength of the Regular Infantry is as follows:—616 Infantry battalions, 616,000 men; 32 Rifle battalions, 28,000 men; 34 Line battalions, 35,600 men—total, 682 battalions, 679,600 men. The above constitute the Infantry of the Active Regular Army. Of Irregular Infantry, the Russians have but little—some 11 battalions of Cossacks. When the Russian Army is mobilized, for each regiment of the Active Army a reserve battalion should be formed. This in time would supply an additional force of 160,000 men. Of this Infantry Reserve the cadres of the battalions of the Guard Corps only are kept up in peace time. When mobilization is decreed, each regiment forms its reserve battalion, and for this purpose appoints the commander, four officers, a *maitre d'armes*, and two clerks; the remaining officers and men are taken from the Ersatz Reserve, or, should this not suffice, from the Landsturm. These reserve battalions, when called out, are formed into brigades and divisions. The Ersatz Reserve is formed of men who are permitted to finish their period of service on furlough, but are at any time liable to be called to the ranks to complete the battalions to a war strength. In war time these battalions train the men required for the regiments in the field. Exactly as with the Reserve, one battalion is formed for each regiment, and the men are drawn from those on furlough, and, if necessary, from the first ban of the Landsturm. Every Russian male under the age of forty capable of bearing arms, and not forming part of the standing Army, is liable to be called out to serve with the Landsturm, "Opoltschenie." These men are called Ratniki, and are divided into two bans. The four last batches are received into the "Opoltschenie" form the first ban, the remainder the second ban. The Ratniki of the first ban are liable to be sent to join the Active Army in the field; the remainder are for home defence only. The Regular Cavalry consists of 56 regiments, each of four squadrons, and one reserve squadron. The strength of a squadron, which in war time does not vary from the peace establishment, is 16 non-commissioned officers, four trumpeters, 128 men (mounted), and the strength of a regiment, all told, is 629 men; this gives a *force of 35,224* men for the 56 regiments. To this force must be added 22 regiments of Cossacks, which are ranked as Regular Cavalry; these regiments number 1,134 men each; their united strength would be 20,148 men, making the total force of Regular Cavalry 55,372. This force is divided into 19 Cavalry divisions of four regiments each. Two of the Cossack regiments are not included in any division. By a recent order the strength of the Russian Cavalry division has been reduced from six regiments to four. In peace time no Cavalry is attached to the Infantry divisions. When summoned to the field the divisional Cavalry will be supplied by the Cossacks. In addition to the 22 regiments incorporated with the Cavalry divisions, there are 40 regiments of Don Cossacks; these regiments are only called out in war time, and from them it is intended that the Cavalry for the Infantry divisions should be drawn. Besides the Cossacks of the Don there are other Cossack regiments in the Russian Service. The following gives the total force of Cavalry, regular and irregular, at the disposal of the Czar:—Regular Cavalry, 35,000 men; Cossack regiments, with Regular Cavalry, 20,000; Don Cossacks, 36,000; other Cossacks, 35,000; total, 126,000 men. Of Artillery the Russians possess 288 field batteries, 2,304 guns, and 73,500 men; 34 horse batteries, 204 guns, 7,650 men; 24 Cossack batteries, 164 guns, 6,150 men—total, 346 batteries, 2,672 guns, and 87,300 men. The proportion to the other arms is about three guns per 1,000 men. To each Infantry division is attached an Artillery brigade of six batteries, numbering in all 48 guns. Of special corps, the Russians have five sapper brigades, comprising 11 sapper battalions, six pontoon half-battalions, two Engineer parks, two siege Engineer parks, nine telegraph, four reserve sapper battalions; in all 14,340 men. The following gives the total strength of the different arms on a war footing:—Infantry, 682 battalions, 679,600 men; Cavalry, 932 squadrons, 126,000 men; Artillery, 346 batteries, 37,000 men, 2,672 guns; Engineers, &c., 14,300 men; total strength of the Active Army, 907,000 men and 2,672 guns. Of local troops there is a force, including garrison Infantry and Artillery, of 254,000 men on a war footing. To these, in the event of war, would be confided the task of garrisoning the fortresses and maintaining order. Excepting, possibly, in Poland and the Caucasus, this force would amply suffice, and the main part of the Active Army would be free to operate beyond the frontier.

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* "Die Land und See Macht Russlands."—Von Schnehen; Berlin, 1877. "Die Starke und der Zustand der Russichen Armee im falle einer Mobilisirung," by the Petersburg Correspondent of the "Militärischen Blätter," Vienna, 1876.—The "National Zeitung."

Arms and Equipment.—Although the issue of the Berdan rifle was commenced in 1869, the whole Army has not yet been supplied with it. The cause of the delay is this. The first supplies of the arm were obtained from America. Subsequently it was resolved that the rifles should be manufactured in the country itself, and three full years were occupied in erecting the necessary factories. There is, then, in the Russian Army this grave inconvenience, that not only do divisions of the same *corps d'armée* possess different weapons, but large numbers of the Reserve men have never been trained to the use of the Berdan rifle. The weapon itself is said to be an excellent military rifle, second to none in Europe. The soldier carries sixty rounds of ammunition in two pouches. Arrangements are made in the field that when a battalion comes under range of effective Artillery fire and deploys its companies, an ammunition cart shall follow it at a distance of about 1,000 paces. The Infantry do not carry intrenching tools, but a proportion is carried on the ammunition cart. The Cavalry, excepting Dragoon regiments, are armed as follows:—The front rank carry lance and revolver, the rear rank a carbine of the Berdan pattern. Every trooper carries a sword. The Cossacks carry lance, gun, and sword. Of the Russian Cavalry, then, about two-thirds carry the lance, the remainder having a long-range firearm. The field Artillery (designated 9-pounders and 4-pounders) consists mainly of bronze guns. The Artillery* of the Russians may be considered inferior to that of their neighbours.

The training of Infantry recruits, formerly conducted with the Reserve, is now carried on in the regiments of the Active Army. The recruits are brought in late in November or early in December, and trained through the winter, and in the spring are supposed to be ready to take their place in the ranks. The severity of the Russian winter offers great difficulties in the way of training men, and this, coupled with the shortness of time allowed, would account for the reported falling off of the Infantry in steadiness and drill. Great attention is paid to rifle shooting:—"Shooting is taught in a rational manner, viz., by a free expenditure of ball cartridges. As the Russian soldier is, moreover, endowed by nature with a calm temperament, it is not to be wondered at that he shoots excellently. Although the Russian soldier may manœuvre somewhat clumsily, he may be relied on to advance with undaunted resolution and confidence, following his leaders doggedly, and delivering his fire with great calmness. The enemy who has to deal with him will find him a terrible adversary."† The Cavalry more than the Infantry suffer from the short time devoted to their training; both in their riding and manœuvring this is reported as specially noticeable. The Russian Artillery is excellently horsed, and the guns well served. The employment of masses of Artillery does not appear, however, to have received due attention at their manœuvres.

Of late years much attention has been paid to the selection and education of officers. No officer can now enter the Army without having passed an examination. An excellent understanding is reported to exist between the officers and their men; the latter rely implicitly on their officers, and are ready to follow them anywhere. "These Russian battalions will be found far from easy to tackle."‡ To mobilise the Russian Army must occupy time, owing to the vast extent of the empire, the scanty communications, and the necessity of watching certain provinces, more especially Poland and the western frontier. From the fact of the greater portion of the Army being quartered in the western half of the empire, it is impossible for the different corps to draw their recruits and reserves from the neighbourhood in which they are quartered. The empire has, it is true, been divided into districts for this purpose. As, however, one-sixth of the whole army is quartered in Poland, from whence only one-tenth of the recruits for the Army are drawn, on the occasion of a mobilization a considerable movement of men in various directions must take place, and a certain derangement of the railway traffic becomes unavoidable. This is the unfavourable aspect of the Russian mobilization; otherwise, for them to pass from a peace to a war footing is simple enough. The difference between the two establishments is not very great. The Cavalry is kept at its full strength in peace time. The war strength of an Infantry company is 168 or 216 men, according as the regiment has three or four battalions. The peace establishment of all companies is 96 men; consequently, the larger number of companies in the Army require only 72 men to complete them to war strength. To place the Artillery on a war footing the field batteries require their number of men to be augmented by about a third, the horse batteries by about a fourth. To mobilise the 314 batteries some 40,000 horses would be needed. Arrangements have been made to meet this emergency. All horses fit for military service belonging to private individuals have been registered, and definite points selected, to which their owners would be required to send them. All those needed for the public service would then be selected, and the owners indemnified. It has been calculated that the entire mobilisation of the Russian Army could be effected in from four to five weeks. To form an estimate of the forces at the disposal of the Tsar to cope with Turkey and her allies, a deduction must be made of the troops required to keep the peace in Russia, and to guard her coasts. In Warsaw some two divisions must be left. For the protection of Finland and the Baltic coast two divisions would be necessary, and two divisions for Odessa and the shores of the Black Sea. The local troops would suffice to guard other parts of the empire. The following gives the muster of troops available for active operations in the field:—Three Infantry divisions of the Guard, 48,000; 32 Infantry divisions, 334,000; 24 Rifle battalions, 20,000; 52 Cavalry regiments, 33,000; 20 Cossack regiments, 20,000; 244 batteries 1,884 guns, 52,000 men—total, 557,000 men and 1,884 guns. These figures only give the actual combatants—the train, administrative departments, &c., are not included. For active operations at the same time in Asia Minor the following forces would be available. Allowing a force of two divisions to be left behind to keep order in the Caucasus there would remain for active operations across the frontier—Five Infantry divisions, 80,000; 4 Rifle battalions, 4,000; 7 Line regiments, 7,000; 4 Dragoon regiments, 2,500; 15 Cossack regiments, 12,000; 37 batteries and 296 guns, 7,000—total, 112,500 men and 296 guns. It is deemed that in Central Asia the local troops would suffice to keep in check the Mussulman population, reinforcements, if necessary, being obtained from Astrachan, Orenburg, and Siberia. The calling out of the Reserve would, after the lapse of some time, free the eight divisions left behind, which, if summoned to the front, would strengthen the Active Army by some 100,000 men and 400 guns. The *National Zeitung*, in October last, published the following as an approximate statement of the whole armed force of Russia, including Reserves and non-combatants:—Regular troops, 897,000; Irregular, 173,000; Reserve, 182,000; Ersatz, 319,000; local troops, 325,000; grand total, 1,900,000 men.

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* Correspondent of "Militärischen Blätter."
† Austrian Military Correspondent.
Austrian Military Correspondent.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Allow me a short space in the Army and Navy Gazette to enlighten the ignorance of "One who Knows," who writes on the above subject in your issue of the 10th inst. 1. It is quite true that, in the days of the Barrack Department, only two reports were required for barrack damages; but it was found that this was not sufficient security against misappropriation of the amounts recovered from the troops. 2. Therefore at home stations the reports are now prepared in triplicate, the original being used as the Commissariat officer's voucher for striking off his charge the number and description of articles paid for by the troops, the duplicate being sent to the senior officer of the regiment, corps, detachment, or department, surcharged for the information of all concerned, and the triplicate being put up as a voucher with the cash account, in which the value of the articles paid for by the troops is credited to the public. 3. At foreign stations the procedure differs, in so far that five reports are required instead of three, which is caused by the necessity for keeping at the station a duplicate of every voucher that goes away with any account, so as to avoid the trouble, delay, and expense of sending the originals backwards and forwards between the War Office and the station if required for reference.—I am, &c., Philalethes.

Feb. 13, 1877.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The establishments of the Army are now generally regulated by a General Order that is published at the beginning of each financial year. An examination of the Order regulating the regimental establishments from 1876-77 (dated April 1, 1876) shows that for Infantry corps there are now three different establishments, viz., of 820, 600, and 520 rank and file. With reference to this arrangement, can you or any of your readers give me information on the following points?—1st. What is the object of having establishments of three different strengths? I can understand the utility of two different establishments, viz., peace and war, or a home and a colonial establishment, but the object of the third is not very apparent. 2nd. How many Infantry corps are officially supposed to be kept up at their full strength? Has not this maintenance of a certain number of corps at their full strength been hitherto in many cases a purely official fiction? 3rd. As a consequence of this, have not very many regiments during recent years been obliged to embark when ordered on foreign service short of their established strength? Another point upon which I would be very thankful for information has reference to recruiting. Mr. John Holms, the member for Hackney, in a letter dated Jan. 10, which he addressed to the *Times*, asserted that the maximum limit of age for recruits had recently been extended from twenty-five to thirty years. Can you kindly inform me whether this is a fact?—I am, &c., Engineer.

SCARCITY OF DOMESTICS FOR THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In perusing your journal of the 3rd inst., I observe a paragraph complaining of the scarcity of domestics for our "ships of war," and that officers are invariably compelled to engage inefficient men as stewards, much to their disadvantage and discomfort. It is a fact, which is too well known amongst our naval officers, that practical and efficient men for stewards and cooks are rarely to be found, and this great disadvantage is equally shared from the admiral downwards. Now, the whole and sole cause of this scarcity is nothing more or less than from the want of a better position. If this request is only granted, you will soon find the supply of practical and efficient men to be equivalent to the demand. For instance, a man with the desired qualifications to fit him for an admiral's steward is a man who can gain employment and hold a far better position on shore than is given him on board, and these men invariably sacrifice the higher wages for the better position. Many of our large ships of the present day carry a ship's steward for general mess. This man is very properly given the rating of a chief petty officer, which enables him to command due respect from those in subjection to him. In order to obtain a more efficient class of domestics for the Service generally I would offer three suggestions, and in doing so I may say that I thoroughly believe my opinion will be found universal:—1st. That all admirals' stewards and cooks should be given the chief rate. If those two important people are not worthy of the rating of a chief petty officer, they are not worthy of their post as upper servants of an admiral's staff. 2nd. Post captains' stewards and cooks to be given a first class petty officer's rating; also ward-room stewards and cooks. 3rd. Gun-room stewards and cooks to be given the second class petty officer's rating. I feel sure that if the above suggestions were complied with our naval officers would no longer fail to obtain a class of men capable of discharging their duties in a creditable and satisfactory manner, and that admirals and captains would invariably meet with a man capable of discharging the duties (alternately) as his butler on shore and his steward on board.—I am, &c.,

Feb. 10, 1877. Pro Bono Publico.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The duty usually performed by the Duke of Cambridge at the periodical examination at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, devolved on Wednesday upon Major-Gen. Lysons, C.B., Qrmr.-Gen., owing to the unavoidable absence of his Royal Highness. There were likewise present the Earl of Lichfield, the Earl of Cavan, Gen. Sir Richard Davies, R.A., Major-Gen. D'Aguilar, R.A., commandant at Woolwich; Major-Gen. Sir John Adye, governor of the Academy, &c. The usual military exercises were first gone through on the parade in front of the building, and a series of repository drills were smartly performed on the ground in rear, after which the cadets were paraded in the School of Arms for the award of commissions and prizes, to witness which a great many ladies and gentlemen had assembled.

Lieut.-Col. Barker, Assistant Director of Military Education, reported that the first class of cadets, which had on this occasion been examined for commissions, consisted of thirty-eight gentlemen, thirty-six of whom had passed; seven of these would be recommended to her Majesty for commissions in the Royal Engineers, and the remainder for the Royal Artillery. He then read the reports of the following examiners, all being of a satisfactory character:—Major. Ford, R.A., and Capt. Jones, R.A., on the subject of Artillery; Major Betty, R.A., in Artillery exercises; Col. Wood, V.C., and Capt. Clark, R.A., in military history; Major-Gen. Scott, C.B., and Major Courtenay, R.A., in military drawing; the Rev. W. Kingsley, in landscape drawing; chemistry and physics, Dr. Noad, F.R.S.; Major Ward-Ashton, R.A., in riding and sword exercise; and Major Gildea, 21st Foot, in gymnastics.

Major-Gen. Sir John Adye reported that the thirty-six gentlemen who had been pronounced qualified for commissions by their studies were also, in his opinion, well fitted in all other respects to receive that honour. A considerable proportion of these cadets had availed themselves of the accelerated advancement offered to them in December, 1875, and would thus receive their commissions after a residence at the Academy of two years instead of the normal period of two years and a half. The course of instruction had been in their case modified to meet the requirements of the Service, and he believed that no disadvantage would result from shortening the term. The average age of the gentlemen cadets about to be commissioned was nineteen years and eleven months. The general conduct of the cadets had been uniformly good. The additional ground recently enclosed in front of the Academy would afford increased facilities for cricket, football, and other means of recreation within the place of so beneficial a character, and the new buildings now in course of erection would in the course of the present year enable each cadet to have a room to himself, thus supplying a want which had long been felt.

Major-Gen. Lysons said he was directed to express the regret of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief at his not being able to attend personally and distribute the rewards to the gentlemen cadets. The visit had afforded him (Gen. Lysons) the utmost interest and satisfaction, and he should have great pleasure in reporting to his Royal Highness not only the efficiency, but also the good conduct and discipline of the gentlemen cadets at Woolwich. He might say, for his Royal Highness, that this reflected the greatest credit upon the cadets themselves and all concerned in the regulation and instruction of this the most excellent of the national military establishments. From all that he had seen that day, as well as from what Sir John Adye had told him, he was satisfied that the race of British Engineers and Artillerymen was not likely to degenerate. (Applause.)

The following is the award of commissions:—

Royal Engineers.—W. H. Turton, 41,621 marks; G. H. B. Gordon, 36,783; T. De la H. Brotherton, 35.973; Geo. A. Carr, 35,479; J. A. Henderson, 35,332; A. T. Kelly, 34,717; E. C. Stanton, 33,523.

Royal Artillery.—H. T. Butcher, 28,010 marks; J. C. Bamfield, 27,864; H. B. Gundry, 27,226; H. W. Morrieson, 27,220; *W. H. Williams, 25,233; G. C. Simpson, 24,359; *H. L. Murray-Dunlop, 24,139; H. M. L. Rundle, 24,029; T. W. Powles, 23,892; H. F. Willis, 23,825; *H. M. Sandbach, 23,779; R. M. B. F. Kelly, 23,775; *Hon. G. A. Anson, 23,760; H. Montgomery-Campbell, 23,539; W. C. Pollard, 23,510; *J. D. Barry, 23,335; C. H. L. Mercer, 22,414; *F. E. Kent, 22,066; C. H. Alexander, 21,446; *J. J. Porteus, 21,425; *A. C. Burmester, 21,341; F. H. Ward, 21,028; H. E. F. Heneage, 19,823; H. Bruen, 19,558; *H. G. Pelly, 19,527; J. S. Minter, 19,046; *C. P. Triscott, 18,822; *E. Foord, 18,696; *J. Shiffner, 17,491.

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* These cadets passed through the Academy in the shortened period of two years.

The following alterations took place among the officers of the Army last month, viz.:—Twenty-four gentlemen were appointed to commissions as lieuts., sub-lieuts., qrmrs., rdgmrs., &c.; seven capts. and four lieuts. retired, receiving the value of their commissions; Surg. G. A. Wilkinson commuted his retired allowance; four lieuts., three sub-lieuts., and one surg. resigned, and the deaths of one lieut.-gen., two major-gens., one col., one major, two capts., four lieuts., one qrmr., one depty.-comy., three surg.-majors, and one vet.-surg. were reported.

Mr. J. Holms has given notice that on an early day it is his intention to "call attention to the present state of the military forces, and move that in the opinion of that House the efficiency, economy, and administration of the British Army would be promoted if the men for home service were not retained in barracks a longer time than was necessary to render them efficient soldiers."

INDIA.

We (*Homeward Mail*) should like to ask the new Military Secretary at the India Office to consider the bad effects of the rule which requires officers to serve for three years in India at a stretch and spend their leave in the hills. When India was six months away from England, it was not unreasonable, but it would puzzle the ingenuity of the cleverest to learn why the restriction still exists. An officer will generally, during that time, take six months' leave. As the case stands, there is nothing in the rules to prevent his taking privilege or sick leave in each of the three years to be spent in India, but he must not go out of the country. When he gets his leave he may go up to the hills; he may go into Cashmere; he may go to any one of the many spots in the Empire which are beyond the reach of letter or telegram, but he must on no account go beyond the prescribed region. The reason doubtless is that officers should be within call if wanted for service; but the fact is that officers are often further removed from a call to duty in India than they would be in any spot almost in Europe. If an officer were at home the telegraph would summon him in three weeks to his post, whereas in the hills it would often be three weeks before it would be possible to reach him. And this is only half the mischief. Leave spent in India by men who are not hunting men too often leads to idle and vicious habits. There has been some talk lately of the growth of gambling among officers of the Indian Army, and other reports more or less injurious to the reputation of an officer and a gentleman from time to time appear. For much of this, we say unhesitatingly, Government has to answer, because it keeps men idling in an Indian climate, spending their months of leave oftentimes in a manner not congenial to their feelings, because they are cut off from the right to spend their leave elsewhere. On professional grounds alone it is a mistaken policy. What officer is there who loves his profession who would not, if he had the opportunity, run home once in a way to a camp of exercise, visit the German or French autumn manœuvres, or devote two or three months to gunnery practice, or to keeping pace with progress at home? For these and other reasons of a more private nature which will suggest themselves, officers in India would often find the highest privilege the right to spend the "general leave on private affairs and sick certificate" granted to them during service "in India"—where they pleased. So long as they returned to duty when their leave expired, and during absence provided means of recall, we do not see that there need be any restriction or abatement of pay and allowances. An officer is now entitled by the rules to two or three months' privilege leave, and is eligible "to take leave on private affairs or sick certificate anywhere in India for any period not exceeding six months," at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief or of the Government. *He is*, during such period, entitled to his full pay and a moiety of his Staff salary. It *stands* that "leave taken under this rule forms no part of the eight years' aggregate furlough." All this, we think, should stand with the omission of the words "in India" after the word "anywhere." As a matter of fact, as we have said, an officer may be much further from recall in India than out of it; and at the time of the mutiny there were officers on leave in the hills who knew nothing of the trouble—did not hear a murmur of it—until they returned from their leave and found that the victory at Delhi had just completed the triumphs of the little army of Europeans. The danger had come and passed in their absence. We commend the subject with all seriousness to the military authorities. We are sure it would be a great boon conferred on officers, with no disadvantage whatever to the Service.

The *Times of India* says:—"The recent order granting an increase of pay to the Native Army will be welcome to the sepoys in many ways. The gift of 30 rs. which each recruit is to receive on enlistment, to enable him to provide a suitable kit, will be especially acceptable. This is practically equivalent to conceding that highly-prized boon, a 'free kit.' Until now, directly a young sepoy enlisted he was placed under stoppages to pay for his regimental necessaries, and the period during which he was thus on short commons frequently extended over a year. The young and growing recruit was deprived of a part of his pay, from two to three rupees at a time, when he was kept hard at work at drill, and when he wanted all his seven rupees to feed himself properly and enable him to develope into a strong and efficient soldier. Now recruits joining the Native Army will get their monthly pay without any deductions."

Capt. E. F. Chapman, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, who has been employed since March 10, 1871, as an assist. qrmr.-gen., has been appointed a depty. qrmr.-gen. on the Staff of the Bengal Army, with effect from Dec. 31, 1867, vice Capt. L. A. Gregson, 70th Regt., resigned. Capt. Chapman served throughout the Abyssinian Campaign from Dec., 1876, having brought the B Bat. of mounted ordnance from England, and was most energetic in getting it into order previous to the arrival of No. 5 Bat. 21st Brig.; served with the battery until April 9, 1868, when he was appointed aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Petrie, commanding the Royal Artillery, and was present at the action of Arogee and fall of Magdala (mentioned in dispatches and medal). He entered the Army June 12, 1858; became first lieut., Aug. 27, 1858; and capt., Jan. 21, 1872. He passed out of the Staff College in Dec., 1869.

Intelligence has reached England of the death of Major E. D. Gompertz, Madras S.C., which occurred suddenly at Bangalore on the 10th inst. The deceased officer, who was employed as depty.-insptr.-gen. of police in Mysore, entered the Indian Army Dec. 20, 1851; became lieut., Nov. 23, 1856; capt., Dec. 20, 1863; and major, Dec. 20, 1871. He served in the Burmese war in 1852-53 (medal with clasp for Pegu); also with the Saugor Field Division in quelling the mutiny in India in 1857-58, and was present at the affair of Kobrai, battle of Banda, action near Chitero Role, action near Punghauttee, and action at Kurreareeh; served in Bundlecund in 1859.

The reports of a military expedition against the Ameer of Cabul are modified. The Government were, however, taking precautions to guard the frontier, in the event of a European war, and an expedition against the Afridees is considered certain. The Cabul Prime Minister and the British Agent are expected at Peshawur. The Ameer, it is said, demands aid or the separation of his connection with the British Government, and remonstrates against the measures respecting Khelat.

The following appeared in yesterday's *Morning Post*:—"Some reports have been circulated of the death of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, but we have authority to state that, although Sir Neville has been seriously ill with cholera, the last telegram received announced that he was convalescent."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* hears of a proposal which is on foot to invite Major-Gen. Reynell Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal S.C., to a public dinner on his retirement from the Punjab Commission—a compliment well deserved, and in which many will be glad to join to this popular officer.

Gen. W. N. T. Smee, Bombay Infantry, died at Oakfield House, Reigate, on the 7th inst., aged seventy-five years. The deceased officer entered the Army June 18, 1819; became lieut., May 4, 1820; capt., June 5, 1829; major, July 6, 1839; lieut.-col., Jan. 21, 1846; col., June 20, 1854; major-gen., Oct. 13, 1867; lieut.-gen., Jan. 2, 1870; and gen., Nov. 26, 1875.

On arrival in India from England, Deputy Surgeon-Gen. M. F. Manifold has been posted to Mhow for duty; Depty. Surg.-Gen. A. Smith, M.D., to Rawul Pindee; Depty. Surg.-Gen. T. C. O'Leary, M.B., to Secunderabad; and Depty. Surg.-Gen. N. H. Stewart, M.D., to Mean Meer.

Major-Gen. Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., Royal (Bengal) Artillery, has embarked this week at Venice *en route* to India, to enter upon the duties of his new appointment as Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Col. C. C. Johnson, Bengal S.C., left England a few days since for India, to resume duty as depty. qrmr.-gen. from furlough.

Col. S. Mainwaring, Madras S.C., has obtained permission to reside and draw pay in Europe.

Lieut.-Cols. H. A. Prinsep and L. H. Williams, Bengal S.C., have applied for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieut.-Col. A. B. Cumberlege, Madras S.C., has obtained eight months' furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Major G. F. M. Lane, Madras S.C., has been granted furlough from India to Australia for six months, on medical certificate.

THE BOMBAY ARMY.

The following statement showing the dates on which the following Regimental Lieut.-Colonels of the Bombay Army will attain to their Colonel's allowances has been published by the *Times of India*:—

Col. R. Phayre, Jan. 26, 1877.
„ J. Wood, V.C., July 6, 1877.
„ W. Anderson, Aug. 8, 1877.
„ J. Pogson, Oct. 12, 1877.
„ J. Champion, Dec. 10, 1877.
„ G. Price, Dec. 10, 1877.
„ J. Sandwith, Dec. 11, 1877.
„ C. Moyle, Dec. 22, 1877.
„ W. Cahusac, March 31, 1878.
„ J. Younghusband, C.S.I., Aug. 19, 1878.
„ H. S. Sewell, Aug. 31, 1878.
„ Sir H. Daly, K.C.B., Sept. 1, 1878.
„ J. Faulknor, Nov. 6, 1878.
„ Sir L. Pelly, K.C.S.I., Dec. 12, 1878.
„ J. Francis, Jan. 12, 1879.
„ W. Dickson, March 2, 1879.
„ Sir W. Merewether, K.C.S.I., March 18, 1879.
„ J. Nixon, June 12, 1879.
„ A. Etheridge, July 13, 1879.
„ H. Holland, July 25, 1879
„ J. Bates, Dec. 4, 1879.
„ F. Schneider, Dec. 10, 1879.
„ C. Aitchison, C.B., June 10, 1880.
„ J. Thacker, June 11, 1880
„ C. Palin, June 11, 1880.
„ C. Thompson, June 18, 1880.
„ W. Houghton, Aug. 2, 1880.
„ W. Lambert, Dec. 9, 1880.
„ J. Lester, Dec. 9, 1880.
„ H. Miller, Dec. 9, 1880.
„ A. Little, Dec. 10, 1880.
„ A. Becher, Dec. 22, 1880.
„ C. Maude, Feb. 1, 1881.
„ J. Macdonald, Feb. 21, 1881.
„ T. Ker, March 1, 1881.
„ W. Mainwaring, March 1, 1881.
„ F. Hewett, June 9, 1881.
„ T. Thatcher, June 10, 1881.
„ G. Morris, Aug. 2, 1881.
„ G. Evezard, Aug. 26, 1881
„ W. Rice, Aug. 26, 1881.
„ W. Parr, Sept. 1, 1881.
„ C. Macleod, Oct. 14, 1881.
„ C. Blair, Oct. 31, 1881.
„ H. Wood, C.B., Dec. 9, 1881.
„ W. Walker, Dec. 9, 1881.
„ J. Ashburner, Jan. 1, 1882
„ A. Shortt, Feb. 1, 1882.
„ H. Bushe, Feb. 8, 1882.
„ F. Loch, C.B., April 7, 1882.
„ J. Henderson, June 10, 1882.
Col. A. Battye, Dec. 10, 1882.
„ H. James, Dec. 10, 1882.
„ S. Law, Dec. 28, 1882.
„ T. Warden, Jan. 3, 1883.
„ G. Thomas, Feb. 3, 1883.
„ W. Creagh, Feb. 3, 1883.
„ Joseph Miles, Feb. 3, 1883.
„ John Miles, Feb. 3, 1883.
„ S. Edwardes, Feb. 4, 1883.
„ J. Hill, Feb. 18, 1883.
„ W. Chitty, April 1, 1883.
„ T. Baumgartner, April 4, 1883.
„ A. Graham, June 14, 1883.
„ H. Beville, C.B., June 14, 1883.
„ J. Pierce, June 14, 1883.
„ J. Fairbrother, July 19, 1883.
„ T. Nuttall, Aug. 2, 1883.
„ J. Berthon, Sept. 8, 1883.
„ F. Roome, Jan. 3, 1884.
„ E. Taverner, Jan. 17, 1884.
Lieut.-Col. W. Alexander, Feb. 3, 1884.
Col. W. Bannerman, Feb. 3, 1884.
„ A. Chesshyre, Feb. 5, 1884.
„ S. Thorp, March 3, 1884.
„ G. Fagan, April 17, 1884.
„ M. Haig, June 13, 1884.
„ F. Mignon, June 13, 1884.
„ J. Gordon, June 13, 1884.
„ H. Disbrowe, June 13, 1884.
„ G. Mellis, June 13, 1884.
„ W. Lester, June 13, 1884.
„ W. Mason, June 13, 1884.
„ C. Wahab, June 13, 1884.
„ E. Cooper, June 13, 1884.
„ G. Laughton, July 3, 1884.
„ S. Milford, July 4, 1884.
„ R. Mallaby, Aug. 3, 1884.
„ L. Dunsterville, Dec. 12, 1884.
„ W. Beynon, Dec. 20, 1884.
„ T. Pierce, Dec. 29, 1884.
„ R. Johnstone, Jan. 20, 1885.
„ Sir J. Louis, Feb. 5, 1885.
„ J. Harpur, Feb. 17, 1885.
„ E. L'Estrange, Feb. 17, 1885.
„ W. Blowers, Feb. 17, 1885.
„ L. Davies, Feb. 17, 1885.
„ T. Coles, March 3, 1885.
„ F. Iredell, March 3, 1885.
„ M. Boyd, April 3, 1885.
„ R. Wallace, June 11, 1885.
„ J. Clements, June 11, 1885.
„ E. Green, June 11, 1885.
„ A. Plomer, June 11, 1885.
„ T. Waddington, June 12, 1885.
„ J. Hall, June 12, 1885.
„ J. Smith, Dec. 10, 1885.

THE INDIAN RETIREMENT SCHEME.

The following statement, which we take from the *Homeward Mail*, shows the effect of the retiring scheme on the Infantry field officers of the three Presidencies:—

	Colonels with off-reckoning.	Regimental Lieut.-Cols.	Regimental Majors.
Bengal.			
1875	78	398	187
1876	86	377	196
1877	94	356	205
Madras.			
1875	71	288	142
1876	85	274	149
1877	85	255	160
Bombay.			
1875	35	185	91
1876	37	170	94
1877	40	153	100

The figures are taken from the January "Army Lists" of the three Presidencies for the years given, and include both the local and Staff Corps Infantry field officers. It is believed only sixteen lieutenant-colonels of the Madras Army retired last year, so that four steps have to be distributed between the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies.

THE UNIFORM QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Every true lover of coat armour must have strongly entered into the righteous condemnation exhibited in a leading article in your valuable journal of Jan. 27 of the conduct of some petty officers and seamen of the Royal Navy in recently demurring to an official order, that when on leave they are to wear the uniform of the Royal Navy, and not civilian dress. Great censure and blame must be attached to our petty officers and seamen for showing such a disrespectful spirit towards the proudest Service in the universe; but far greater censure and blame ought to be cast upon those officers of the Royal Navy who set such an example to their inferiors by their infringement in their person of all rules of the Service, and when on shore at times, when they ought to be rigged according to the custom and rules laid down upon the subject, either appear in a meaningless kind of dress, or else on occasions when their full dress ought to be worn appearing in the extreme undress, almost, of shipboard. If such an example as this is shown by the officers of the Royal Navy, who can wonder that so bad an effect is produced and copied by the petty officers and men serving under them? It is a fact which cannot be denied by any of your readers, that on those frequent occasions when the naval hospital officers who are on full pay there and on special services accept the hospitality of the Royal Artillery mess at Woolwich, they invariably appear in mufti. Times are changed, and the naval officer of the present day cannot be considered the innocent pet on shore of the past. The age of steam, of iron, and engine-driving has made our salts quite worldly-wise men; and there is no excuse for their not knowing how to dress themselves, nor are their voyages so long now-a-days as to cause them to forget the standing orders for clothing ashore. It is very much to be lamented that the same spirit in a small degree exists in the sister Service, the Army, the great desire being to wear civilian disguises; and this may be evidenced in the rank and file by the number of furlough men to be seen in London at all times of the year wearing either comforters round the neck or civilian greatcoats over the uniform, and this most noticeably in most Cavalry regiments. Every lover of the Services must be glad to read your valuable leader condemning this state of things, and must join you, sir, in saying that that man who is ashamed of wearing the Queen's livery is not worthy to be enrolled among the servitors to be paid by his country. Apologising for troubling you, I am, &c.,

Feb. 1, 1877. Kismet La Mort.

[Our correspondent may not be aware that the Navy has no regular mess dress, and full dress is only allowed to be worn on State occasions, and not at balls, &c., as with the Army.—Ed. A. and N. G.].

ARMY PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The officers of the Army are again indebted to your valuable paper for pointing out the omission from the Queen's Speech of any reference to them at the opening of Parliament, from which it may be conjectured that they will receive no further attention from the Secretary of State for War this Session. It is unnecessary to point out that this is a sad disappointment after waiting so long in expectation of some result following the report of the Royal Commission. Are they to be satisfied with the five-year rule being applied to regimental lieutenant-colonels, to accelerate promotion? It requires no elaborate calculation to prove that its effect is somewhat analagous to "a drop added to the ocean." I would suggest a slight addition to this—a beginning—until the War Secretary sees his way to a more satisfactory solution of the question, viz.:—1. Optional full-pay retirements after twenty-eight years' service, with the regulation price of commission held at the date of Mr. Cardwell's Warrant. 2. Compulsory retirement with said regulation price after thirty years' service without having attained the rank of regimental lieutenant-colonel. Abolish the Purchase Commissioners, whose pay is great and duties nominal, and thus far the only gainers by the abolition of purchase. Sufficient retirements in all ranks and regiments, by sale, must have taken place ere this to enable the Secretary of State for War to dispense with their services, knowing as we do that a line has been drawn (however unjustly) at the rank held on Oct. 1, 1871. On the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread" this would assist, although to a limited extent only, in relieving the present mortifying and deplorable

Feb. 14, 1877. Stagnation.

It is announced by the *Morning Post* that "Mr. R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G., President of Nevis, succeeds the Hon. F. P. Barlee as Colonial Secretary in Western Australia." Mr. Goldsworthy only recently went out to Nevis, having been selected for the presidency in recognition of his services with Sir John Glover's expedition during the Ashantee war.

At the annual meeting of the London and County Plate Glass Insurance Company, Limited, held yesterday at the offices, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum was declared.

APOLLINARIS.

'The Queen of Table Waters."—British Medical Journal.

Incomparable for mixing with Wines and Spirits."—H. Vizetelly, "Wines of the World."

'More wholesome and refreshing than Soda Water."—C. Macnamara, F.R.C.S., Westminster Hospital.

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Remittances should be made payable to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

A. M. S., Glasgow.—Write to the commanding officer of the Aurora at Greenock stating particulars and present occupation.

CROWN AND ANCHOR.—It will be wiser to allow the matter to drop.

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ROYAL MARINE, Mediterranean.—We have been obliged to reduce your letter, but hope it may meet the case. Where is your regulation blue serge that you should be working night and day in scarlet?

SYRES.—The regiment served in Canada from 1866 to 1869. It had not been in the Dominion on any previous occasion.

WARWICK MILITIA.—Your letter shall receive our attention.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Despatches, Correspondence, and Memoranda of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, 1828-1830. Vol. VI.
Turkey: Being Sketches from Life by the Roving Englishman.
The Row in the Zoo; or, the Hole in the Eastern Wall.
Naftel's Cheap German Series. An Elementary German Grammar. Parts 1 and 2.
Proposed Scheme for Army Retirement and Promotion. A Plea for the Royal Artillery.
The Passages of the Danube, and the Passes of the Balkans.
The Poet's Magazine.
The Lunacy Laws and the Trade in Lunacy.
Golden Hours.
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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

What is "The Treasury"? We ask the question because it would really seem that it is not a division or bureau for the conduct of affairs—not a part of the Government of the country—but that it is some despotic organization quite apart from and independent of the Ministry of the day. When the Secretary of State for War, a great officer of State and member of the Cabinet, tells the House of Commons that the War Office have decided on certain matters connected with the efficiency and contentment of the Army, and needing immediate attention, but that he cannot answer for the course "the Treasury" will take in reference to these proposals, he would lead a person who was ignorant of the constitution of the Government to suppose that there was some autocratic department independent of and superior to the Government which exercised supreme control over the action of all branches of the Administration. But the Treasury is like the War Office itself—or like the Admiralty, or the Home or Colonial Office—or any other of the great bureaux. It is a Committee of Administration, and if the Cabinet decide on any question, "The Treasury" can no more refuse their approval than Lord Beaconsfield, as Lord Privy Seal, could refuse to recognize the decisions of his own Cabinet, presided over by Lord Beaconsfield himself. It is true that the Chancellor of the Exchequer may object to expense, and that the Lords of the Treasury may raise formidable opposition to measures laid before them by other bureaux, but these can only be as points of detail once the Cabinet have agreed on the necessity of coming to the Parliament for a grant of money for an object of national importance. The Royal Commission on Promotion and Retirement have made a report of which Mr. Hardy gives us to understand he approves the recommendations. If he, as Secretary of State, takes the sense of the Cabinet in the propriety of carrying out these proposals and secures their approval, it seems ludicrous to say that the "Treasury" can interpose, with endless delay, tantamount to absolute refusal. The Treasury consists of Lord

Beaconsfield, First Lord, and of three Junior Lords, Viscount Crichton, Mr. Winn, and Sir J. Elphinstone. There are two "Joint Secretaries" (as they are inelegantly termed, as though they had been cut off some animal by the butcher); and there "the Treasury" begins and ends. Does it not look very like the old "Dodson and Fogg" trick that a Secretary of State should say, "I would do it in a moment, you know, but there is that terrible partner of mine!" We really, without the smallest feeling or desire to cause needless annoyance, would press on members of the House to put question after question till the Government says what are its intentions in reference to this most important question. As long as it is unsettled the vast mass of officers will be in a state which cannot tend to the efficiency of the Army, and which it is cruel and wrongful to perpetuate.

The Military Secretary will hold a levée at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, every Tuesday at one o'clock. Officers are requested, when possible, to notify at least one day previously their wish to attend; and should the levée be postponed they will be informed accordingly.

We learn that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was unable to attend the levée on Thursday through indisposition, is slightly better.

The latest accounts of Lord Lucan's health were that he had passed a quiet night, but had not materially improved.

The Chinese Embassy will leave Waterloo Station to-day at 10.30 a.m., by special train, to inspect the two new gunboats built for their Government, of which an account recently appeared in the *Times*. The gunboats will proceed to China with the crews which took out those already dispatched there, of which they speak in the highest terms.

The late Colonel of the 10th Hussars, Valentine Baker, leaves Constantinople immediately on an important duty. The rank he holds is provisional, but we understand he is likely soon to obtain a Staff appointment.

The accounts of the sufferings of the Turkish soldiery and of their patience read at Stafford House are confirmed by our private letters.

"A Poor Captain," in another column, looks at the "Medical Question" from quite a new point of view, and his letter may be taken, we believe, as representing the feelings of the combatant ranks. But Lord Cardwell's idea is not likely to be tested further, for after Mr. Hardy's admission on Thursday in the House of Commons it would be impossible to continue to enforce regulations which have proved so damaging to the interests of the Service. If the old system is not returned to in its entirety, it may be regarded as certain that the present arrangement will be subjected to very considerable modification.

In a recent number we called attention to statements affecting the professional reputation of an officer of long and most meritorious service which had been published in the *Standard*, and expressed a strong opinion that the truth of the allegations respecting the condition of the battalion of the regiment which that officer has just brought home from India should be investigated. An inquiry has been instituted, and the result has been the complete vindication of the conduct of Colonel Chippindall and of the state of his distinguished regiment from the charges so recklessly made by the correspondents of our contemporary. Sir Hastings Doyle has expressed his complete satisfaction with the discipline and efficiency of the 19th Foot, and the Horse Guards are quite content with the manner in which Colonel Chippindall has exercised the duties of commanding officer. We trust the *Standard* did not print the letters which conveyed such grave charges without some inquiry into the *boná fides* of the writers. At all events, they prove to have been utterly untrustworthy.

The Council of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, have admitted upon the foundation one of the sons of the late Captain R. A. Gorges, R.M.A. (who was drowned in her Majesty's ship Captain), without election by the subscribers. This is a very becoming act, and is indicative of views on the part of the Council which deserve the support of the Service.

Captain Singleton, 92nd Highlanders, on being removed from the Adjutancy of the Galloway Volunteers at the end of his five years' tenure of office, applied to be allowed to rejoin his regiment. To his astonishment he was informed that, as he was seconded, he must remain on half pay till the vacancy was absorbed. If this regulation were generally known few officers, we fancy, would care to accept Adjutancies of the Auxiliary Forces. That it is not generally known is certain.

To those who know Mr. Roger Goldsworthy, and are aware how devotedly he laboured for many years to promote the efficiency of the Houssa Force on the West Coast of Africa, the announcement of the *Morning Post* that he is to be transferred from his appointment of President of Nevis to that of Colonial Secretary of Western Australia will have occasioned great satisfaction. Mr. Goldsworthy was informed when he left for the West Indies that he was to regard the Presidency he had accepted in the light of a stepping-stone. It is satisfactory to find that promises have been so soon fulfilled, for by his appointment to Western Australia he has been moved another step onwards towards the Colonial Governorship, for which he is destined after a brief period of probationary service. Mr. Goldsworthy is succeeded, we understand, at Nevis, by Captain A. E. Havelock, who has just retired from the 32nd Light Infantry. Captain Havelock goes out with good credentials, he having lately been provisionally employed as Colonial Secretary in Fiji, a position in which he evinced great aptitude.

The officers of the Commissariat and Transport Department have again to submit to a trial of their patience, already somewhat sorely tested, Mr. Hardy having stated, in reply to Sir Henry Havelock's further inquiry respecting their grievances, his inability to reply until the recovery from his present illness of the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, Lord Eustace Cecil. We cannot but deeply sympathise with the very painful position Mr. Hardy was placed in on Monday, when he announced to the House of Commons the condition of our Commissariat. Can it be possible that these services are only just being organized? The critical state of foreign affairs would surely demand not only that they should be thoroughly organized, but ready to take the field at a moment's notice. What are we to understand from so singular a statement?

The *Italia Militair* states that a thirteenth fort is to be added to the twelve detached forts which are being constructed to cover Strasburg. This fort will be placed near Altenheim, in order to close the access in this direction towards Fort Werder, which is constructed near the village of Grafenstaden.

By a decree dated December 26, 1876, the whole Veterinary Department of the French Army has been reorganized and placed on a more effective basis.

With reference to an article which we lately published on the dearth of non-commissioned officers, a correspondent well qualified to give an opinion proposes that a certain number of extra intelligent non-commissioned officers should be employed to enlist young men of superior position and intelligence, such as the sons of farmers and well-to-do tradesmen, as Corporals. These Corporals should be given a year as probationary service, and at the end of that time be required to pass before a board a qualifying examination as to their fitness to be non-commissioned officers. If from the result of the examination, or from other reasons, they should be found unfit, they should be discharged from her Majesty's Service. A large percentage of the commissions which are given to non-commissioned officers should be reserved for those who actually enlisted as such. If this idea were tried, the young men enlisted might at first be attached to the Guards, and when qualified posted to different regiments. Our correspondent considers that a large number of young men of the positions named above would be glad to enlist as non-commissioned officers who would not on any consideration enlist as privates. The advantages of this plan, if successful, would, it is believed, be that a superior class of non-commissioned officers would be obtained, and a class of society hitherto unapproachable except in a small degree by the Army would be reached. There would then be three classes represented in the Army, viz:—1. The officers—that is, those who joined as such. 2. Non-commissioned officers. 3. Privates. Among the non-commissioned officers there wolud still be a considerable number who had joined as privates, but as a class the officer, non-commissioned officer, and private would be distinct. The advantage that would, it is believed, be found would be that the new class of non-commissioned officers would be more likely to treat the men much in the same way as the officers treat them, and consequently we should not hear of so many cases of insubordination and striking non-commissioned officers, who, in a great many instances, have, in consequence of their manner, irritated the man into what he has done.

The post of Staff Officer of Pensioners, Aberdeen, has become vacant owing to the resignation of Captain Blair, Adjutant 3rd Administrative Battalion Aberdeenshire Volunteers, who has hitherto performed the duties in addition to his regular work.

It appears that, after a good deal of delay, the report on the Permanent Staff of the French Army is about to be laid before Parliament. The report has been drawn up by General Pourcet, a Senator who, it will be remembered, played a prominent part in the prosecution of ex-Marshal Bazaine. He recommends the doing away with of the special Staff Corps, which is to be replaced by a Staff open to officers of all branches of the Service. The Staff in time of peace will see that everything is ready for war, and in time of war it will assume the general direction of military operations. There is to be a Chief of the Staff of the Army, but this officer will be under the orders of the Minister of War. To gain admission to the Superior Military School, which is to furnish Staff officers, it will be necessary to pass an examination before a committee presided over by the Chief of the Staff of the Army. There is to be a central and permanent commission of geographical works. On the peace establishment the Staff will comprise twenty Colonels, twenty-five Lieutenant-Colonels, ninety Majors, and 130 Captains. In the geographical section, three Colonels, four Lieutenant-Colonels, nine Majors, and eighteen Captains. No limits are fixed for the war establishment. The number of officers to be admitted each year is not to be inferior to seventy-five; the Infantry and Cavalry officers will remain in the Superior School three years, the Artillery and Engineer officers two years. At the end of the first and of the second year the officers will undergo a fresh examination, and be sent back to their corps unless they pass. At the end of the third year, on passing their final examination, they receive their commissions. Such, we believe, will be found to be the principal points of the new Bill.

The troubles caused by the repeated strikes among the workmen engaged upon the splendid block of barracks which has been for some time past in course of erection at Glasgow have necessarily delayed their completion, but recent reports to the War Office state operations to have been progressing most favourably since the Royal Engineers took the work into their own hands. The amount expended over the original estimate, which was £120,000, has been something formidable, amounting to over £50,000; but this is due entirely to the strikes which have all along so impeded operations. The barracks will be finished about the end of next year, it is hoped.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. M. S. Fogo, from the Half-Pay List, is about to be restored to full pay, and will assume the duties of Principal Medical Officer of the Northern District, vice Deputy Surgeon-General H. L. Cowen, retiring upon half pay.

Alterations are continually being introduced in the dress of our soldiers which are not necessary. Why is not attention turned to changes which are? He would be a wise individual who could distinguish a man of the 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 18th, 19th, or 20th Hussars, walking in the street, from one of the 21st. The men of the 3rd Hussars are known by their scarlet collars, those of the 11th by their crimson overalls, those of the 13th by their buff collars, and those of the 15th by their scarlet caps. In the other cases the uniforms are precisely similar, there not being even as much as a difference in the device on the button to render the several corps distinguishable.

The War Office has not yet taken any steps for abolishing those regimental committees which have existed all these years as a thorn in the side of every right-thinking Volunteer. Meanwhile, the non-commissioned officers and men included in the organization of one committee have been disputing the right, not only of company officers, but also their own Lieutenant-Colonel, to call them to account for disrespectful utterances whilst sitting as members of that committee in what they are pleased to term their "civil capacity." So long as the present regulations continue to receive official sanction it is not in any way surprising that there should be a marked absence of desirable candidates for Volunteer commissions. English gentlemen may be inspired with the strongest feelings of patriotism, but it is too much to expect that they will submit to the indignity of finding their acts questioned by their own subordinates, and this because certain civilian officials of the War Office are unable to appreciate the evils bound to follow upon an arrangement which might have been sensible when Volunteers claimed a vested right, but which is utterly indefensible now that the force receives a capitation grant from the State, and is no longer self-supporting.

In a private letter, addressed to a relative in England, which has been placed at our disposal, a subaltern of the 2nd West India Regiment writes from Fort Cairns, British Honduras, on December 10:—"In a former letter I told you the Major had granted permission for us to remove the remains of those who fell in the last raid to within the enclosure of the fort. I am pleased to say we had the gratification of erecting the monument to their memory. I made a careful drawing of it, to be hung up in the orderly-room. Mr. Ohlaffen and I carried out the arrangements. On the morning of November 19 at 6.30 I superintended the removal of the remains of Captain Gould, of the 4th West India Regiment, who died here, Mr. Ohlaffen and Captain Rutherford being present. The detachment paraded in full dress at five p.m. on November 20 for the interment of the mortal remains in their final resting-place, the flag covering the coffin, which was placed on one of the howitzer carriages. When the body had been lowered into the grave the men fired three volleys into the air, presented arms, and marched back to barracks, all feeling happier for having done a soldier's duty to their comrades, who had nobly died in doing theirs in front of the enemy. Friends in England will be glad, no doubt, to learn what has been done."

REVIEWS.

Russian Wars with Turkey. By Major Frank S. Russell, 14th Hussars. (Henry S. King and Co., London.)

Not a few of the most interesting works that have lately been placed before the public have emanated from the pen of military men. In support of this statement we have only to mention Captain Burnaby's "Ride to Khiva" and Captain Hozier's "Invasions of England," both of which works have met with the success which they well deserve. In noticing Major Russell's short volume, we cannot but regret that our limited space precludes our following him through his careful and studied account of the wars in which Turkey has been engaged from time to time. The origin of many of these wars, as Major Russell clearly demonstrates, has been the result of pure obstinacy, combined with a tranquil belief in the infallibility of the wisdom of their councils and their prowess in the field—both of which suppositions indisputably *have* been, but are now as certainly a thing of the past as that the Ottoman Power is built on the sands, and has no real foundation whatever. Major Russell puts before us lucidly the blundering errors the Turks have perpetrated in their campaigns, and almost leads us to infer that they went out of their way to adhere to preconceived ideas and strategic plans, when sudden alterations in the enemy's tactics should have cancelled them. He devotes some considerable portion of his book to the contemplation of both the Russian and Turkish force available in case of war; and this he does with a keen and critical eye. He clearly points out Austria's inability to remain a disinterested "party" to the quarrels of Turkey and Russia, and tells us what, of course, everyone is aware of, viz., the supremacy that the former country would maintain over the latter on the seas. Turkey is, doubtless, possessed of a fine Navy; but whether, in case of war breaking out, she would utilise that Navy to any extent, is doubtful. As Major Russell observes, perchance some future Gibbon may devote himself to telling us the story of the decline and fall of the Ottoman Power. Were this to come to pass, we can scarcely imagine a work being placed before us more brimful of interest. When we take into consideration that the Turks made their way by sheer force of arms and indomitable courage into at one time all but the heart of Europe, conquering almost invariably wherever they sought to plant their crescent and faith, it is almost as great a collapse for them in the state in which they are now of impending dissolution as it was with the Romans when they were overrun by the barbaric hordes led by Attila, who swept away the Empire. This work of Major Russell's is from beginning to end interesting. It bears on its face not only that it is written by an able officer, but from the easy yet polished style of the author, together with the perfect *English* preserved throughout, it is evident that Major Russell possesses advantages which, by this able little work of his, he gives fair promise to turn to good account.

The Amalgamation of the British Army. By Robert G. Webster. (Hardwicke and Bogue, London.)

This little book, or rather pamphlet, brings the unpalatable fact home to us for the hundredth time that were we to come into collision with any of the great Continental Powers, in the event of a failure of diplomacy smoothing matters over, we should be placed in an awkward, ludicrous position. And not only does it do this, but it holds out suggestions that are well worthy of consideration. In the introduction the author quotes the Duke of Wellington:—"Everybody appears to be convinced of the necessity of having an army, but nobody appears to be inclined to adopt the measures which are necessary for that purpose. The same little temporary measures are adopted that have been before practised, and they will equally fail." These words are as pregnant with truth to-day as they were seventy-three years ago. The author proceeds to point out, from our experiences in the Crimean war, the folly of neglecting to maintain a sufficient Reserve, and remarks that, during that war, "at home all was alarm and excitement; any amount of money was unhesitatingly voted; but soldiers, not money, were wanted, and no amount of money could buy them." Want of space, however, precludes our entering in this present number upon a full consideration of the author's proposals. We must meantime refer our readers to the book, with the promise that their time will be by no means wasted.

Historical Records of the 2nd Royal Surrey, or 11th Regiment of Militia. By John Davis. (Marcus Ward and Co., London.)

This book contains many curious facts as to the origin and development of the Militia. The author deserves no little praise for the pains-taking manner in which he has placed before his readers the history of the regiment of Militia to which he belongs. Such works open no field for brilliant writing, but we congratulate Captain Davis on the clear and concise manner in which he has strung together facts which will greatly interest those for whose instruction the volume has been specially compiled, the officers and late officers of the 2nd Surrey, and which recommends it also to all who take an interest in the Militia Service generally. Officers who, like Captain Davis, devote their leisure moments to the preparation of standing records of their regiments, perform services which, we fear, are not at all times requited. The task is an endless one, and it is only those who have themselves engaged in such work who can form any idea of the exertion it entails. Of all the Militia histories we have seen, there is only one which can be said to compare with the one before us; that is Captain Raikes' work on the 3rd West York.

An Essay on New South Wales. By G. H. Reid (Richards, Sydney. Trübner and Co., London and New York.)

There is a great deal of useful information contained in this essay, showing that the author has taken considerable pains to collect not only the statistics he produces, but also the intelligence he so freely gives of the welfare of the mother colony of the Two Australias. This essay is well worth the attention of those who take an interest in that rapidly-developed country.

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

Admiralty, February 10, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. Clifton Lewes has been this day placed on the Retired List.

APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. E. Hardinge, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, vice Oldfield, deceased.

Lieutenants—Arthur Havergal, to the Audacious, for the Sylvia; Claude H. Millett, to the Daring; John G. Haggard, to the Duke of Wellington; Sidney M. Eardley-Wilmot, to the Vernon; Alexander J. Ballantyne, to the Pallas, as gunnery-lieutenant; and J. Godfrey, to the Hector, as gunnery-lieutenant.

Navigating-Lieutenant—Richard G. Roe and John G. Scott, to the Audacious.

Sub-Lieutenants—Arthur J. Loane and F. W. Keary, to the Audacious, for the Sylvia.

Midshipmen—George Couper, to the Pallas; Charles T. Gimlett, Houston S. J. Phillips, and Richard H. Peirse, of the Minotaur, to the Charybdis, when recommissioned.

Paymasters—Alfred De Denne, Norcott D. Roberts, and Edmund Hickson, to the Audacious; Henry B. Robinson, to the Royal Adelaide.

Assistant-Paymaster—D. J. Thomson, to the Hart, in charge.

Active, Com. Sir William N. W. Hewett, was in Simon's Bay up to Jan. 15. No news.

Alacrity, Lieut.-Com. W. U. Moore, arrived at Sydney on Dec. 10, and was refitting. She will return to her surveying duties in the Fiji Group early in March, after being re-commissioned at Sydney. She would pay off on Dec. 31.

Albatross, Com. E. Rice, has been ordered to Central America.

Alexandra, Capt. R. O'B. Fitzroy, flagship of Vice-Admiral Hornby, left Chatham on Wednesday. H.R.H. the Princess of Wales has intimated her intention of presenting a full-length portrait of herself to be hung in the ward-room, in commemoration of her launching that vessel at Chatham on April 7, 1875. It is expected that the presentation of the portrait to the officers will be made by her Royal Highness in person, on board the Alexandra at Portsmouth, the Prince and Princess of Wales having expressed their desire to inspect the vessel before she takes her departure for the Mediterranean. On Monday the Right Hon. G. W. Hunt, M.P., accompanied by Admirals Sir H. R. Yelverton and Lord Gilford, the Hon. A. F. Egerton, M.P., Rear-Admiral R. Hall, Admiral Lord C. Paget, Rear-Admiral Stewart, and Mr. N. Barnaby inspected the vessel. On Saturday the ship was inspected by the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., the Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Feilding, the Right Hon. S. Cave, M.P., and other distinguished visitors. The Alexandra represents the favourite type of ironclads. Her armament consists of two 25-ton and ten 18-ton guns, carried partly in a central battery and partly on the upper deck. By this means the disadvantages of the broadside system are minimized, while all its advantages are secured. Her armour is exceptionally thick for her class. Outside an iron skin 1½in. thick is a teak backing of 12in. thick, to which a solid iron plating 12in. thick is attached at some parts, otherwise the armour is only 10in. thick. In spite of her being, as might be supposed, overweighted and heavily handicapped for speed, she has shown her power of justifying the favourable expectations formed of her. In November last, when she made her official trial on the measured mile off the Maplin Sands, she reached the extraordinary speed of 16 knots an hour. Each screw is driven by an independent set of engines. There are twelve boilers, which are worked at a pressure of 60lb. on the inch. The safety-valve question which the Thunderer explosion raised has been taken into account; and, in addition to the ordinary safety-valves, each boiler is provided with a supplementary or auxiliary test-valve, which is loaded with a lever and weight, and placed on the front of the boilers. Each boiler is also provided with two pressure-gauges. The Alexandra has been provided with torpedoes. Recently two additional store-rooms were fitted for stowing the new Whitehead torpedo, which will be supplied to her in considerable numbers. Fore and aft torpedo tubes have been fitted for firing these weapons.

Amethyst, Capt. A. J. Chatfield, arrived on Jan. 3 at Valparaiso, all well, having left Esquimalt on Nov. 7. She would join the flag at Coquimbo.

Antelope, Lieut.-Com. J. C. Burnell, arrived at Malta on Feb. 4 from Syracuse and Constantinople, and would leave on the 7th for Syracuse. She would return with mails on Feb. 9, and then be inspected.

Arab, Com. F. S. Broughton, remains at Port Blair, Andaman Islands.

Assistance, Capt. F. M. Prattent, sailed from Plymouth on the 10th inst. for Gibraltar. Her sailing orders are to call at Lisbon with supernumeraries for the Channel Squadron, which will await her arrival. On receiving the time-expired men, invalids, prisoners, &c., from the squadron, she will proceed to Gibraltar, and on embarking military invalids and discharged men will immediately return to Portsmouth.

Barracouta, Capt. C. E. Stevens, arrived at Gibraltar on the 4th inst., and as she had called at Sierra Leone for coal, and came direct from that place with no bill of health, the conditions of quarantine were enforced, and the vessel was only permitted to receive provisions under the proper supervision, &c., of the health guard. She arrived at Spithead on Thursday afternoon, having been allowed to sail from Gibraltar on the 8th to work out her quarantine on her voyage home. A court of inquiry will, it is stated, be held on Capt. Stevens, respecting the Samoa affair, in which several seamen and Marines were killed and wounded.

Bellerophon, Capt. F. T. Thomson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. C. Cooper Key, was at Barbados on Jan. 29. He left Antigua on Jan. 16, with the Eclipse, Encounter, and Dryad in company; visited Dominica and Martinique, and arrived at Barbados on Jan. 20. He would leave with the above-named ships on Jan. 20 for St. Vincent and Trinidad. The Governor of Barbados entertained the officers of the Bellerophon and ships in company with the flag at a ball on the 24th ult., and the officers of the garrison gave another ball on the 26th, and entertained the officers at dinner on the 27th. The admiral gave a dance on board on the afternoon of the 29th, and there have been two cricket matches between the officers of the fleet and garrison. The probable route of the flagship is St. Vincent, Trinidad, La Guayra, Jamaica, Havana, and Bermuda, arriving at the last place about the middle of March. Letters for the Bellerophon and ships in company with the flag should be sent by the fortnightly Halifax mail, addressed Bermuda, *viâ* Halifax.

Bittern, Com. G. J. Anstruther, was at Constantinople on Feb. 4.

Black Prince, Capt. T. B. Lethbridge, was at Lisbon on Feb. 10. Letters may be sent to Gibraltar daily, overland, up to March 8; seamen's letters by P. and O. steamer, Feb. 22 and March 1 and 8.

Boxer, Com. A. H. Alington, has completely broken down in her machinery, both crank shafts being so badly cracked that it is thought new ones will have to be made before she can proceed to sea. This will detain her for nearly another month at Devonport. Mr. Bannister, engineer assistant at the Admiralty, and Mr. Eames, chief engineer at Chatham, arrived at Devonport on Wednesday to inquire into the cause of the accident to her machinery.

Charybdis, Capt. T. E. Smith, has arrived at Shanghae with the Lapwing, having accomplished the passage from the Gulf of Pechili with apparently little difficulty. The hull of the Lapwing is somewhat damaged, and she will go into dock.

Cockatrice, Com. A. J. Musgrave, will be out of the hands of Malta Dockyard on Feb. 20.

Conflict, Lieut.-Com. W. M. Carey, arrived at Sydney on Dec. 24, and would be paid off on Dec. 31.

Coquette, Lieut.-Com. W. E. Darwall, was in dock at Malta on Feb. 6.

Daphne, Com. G. B. Evans, was undocked at Bombay on Jan. 16, and would be ready for her new crew due at Bombay on Feb. 1.

Daring, Com. J. G. Hanmer. According to the *Panama Star and Herald* of Jan. 21, this vessel received orders by cable on the evening of the 19th inst. to sail immediately for Realejo, Nicaragua. The mission of the Daring to Realejo is, we understand, to inquire into the outrages recently committed in Leon on the person of Mr. Eissenstuck, of the firm of Eissenstuck and Co. Mr. Eissenstuck is a native of Germany, but the German Government, having no vessels of war on the coast, applied to the English Government for assistance in the matter, which seems to have been very promptly granted. The Daring was at Panama on Dec. 9. She would visit Mexican ports, and then go to Esquimalt.

Decoy, Lieut.-Com. J. Hayes, arrived at Plymouth on the 10th inst. from the West Indies, and was inspected by Capt. Hopkins and came into Hamoaze on the 13th inst., to prepare for paying off. She will be ready to pay off on Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Defence, Capt. R. P. Cator, was at Lisbon on Feb. 10. Letters may be sent to Gibraltar daily, overland, up to March 8; seamen's letters by P. and O. steamer, Feb. 22 and March 1 and 8.

Dryad, Com. R. D. King, was to leave Barbados on Jan. 20 for St. Vincent and Trinidad.

Eclipse, Capt. J. E. Erskine, was to leave Barbados on Jan. 20 for St. Vincent and Trinidad.

Enchantress, Staff Com. E. H. Hills, now under repair at Portsmouth, is to be ready for the Board to embark for the annual visit to the ports in August. She requires new boilers and a thorough overhaul, the cost of the work being estimated at £25,000.

Encounter, Capt. R. Bradshaw, was to leave Barbados on Jan. 2 for St. Vincent and Trinidad, in company with the flagship.

Euphrates, Capt. Cuming, has made a two hours' trial of her engines at Portsmouth, after having had them opened out by the contractors, Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead. She was afterwards swung for the adjustment of her compasses, and will leave Portsmouth with details for India on the 23rd inst.

Fantome, Com. T. M. Maquay, was at Honolulu on Nov. 4.

Fawn, Com. W. J. L. Wharton. The surrender of a fugitive slave who had taken refuge on board this ship having been brought before the House of Commons by Sir G. Campbell, the following statement has been made by Mr. Bourke. The Government have heard, through the Admiralty, of this case, although they have not yet received any consular report upon it. Rear-Admiral Macdonald, writing from her Majesty' ship Fawn, Jeddah, Dec. 12, 1876, on this subject, says:—"I have the honour to inform you that early on the morning of the 10th inst., while the ship was lying in the harbour o. Jeddah, in the Turkish waters, a negro swam alongside, and coming on board stated through the interpreter that he was a slave and had run away from his master. Having ascertained that the fugitive was in no bodily fear whatever, I took him to the British Consulate, where on the following day he was examined in my presence by the Acting Consul, Mr. J. Oswald, with the following results:—That he had been stolen from his home in Nubia some years since, and after an indefinite time had been taken from Berber, on the Nile, to Kosair, and thence brought in a dhow with eight other slaves to Jeddah, where he was sold a few months ago to one Ibrahim Ijalan, a landowner, who employed him in his boats. He was well treated and never beaten. Having been latterly employed in digging sand for ballast on the reefs, he complained to his master that it was too cold for working in the water (N.B., the minimum temperature of the sea water has been 78 degrees), and that he wanted more clothes, and he eventually refused to work and ran away, swimming off to this ship. As there is no treaty against slaves, and there was no ground for complaint of ill-usage, it was decided to hand the fugitive over to the Governor of Jeddah, the Acting Consul undertaking that he should not be ill-used in consequence of his endeavour to escape." These are the facts of the case as far as we know them. We have not yet received the report of the Consul, and until we have, it would be premature to say what should be done in the matter. Sir G. Campbell gave notice that he would take the earliest opportunity of drawing attention to the case.

Fox, Staff-Com. J. G. Dathan, arrived at Portsmouth on the 14th inst.

Hercules, Capt. Bowden-Smith, flagship of Admiral Hon. Sir J. Drummond, was at the Pirœus on Feb. 4. The Admiral shifted his flag to the main on Jan. 30, and will leave for Malta on 20th inst.

Himalaya, Capt. E. White, arrived at Hong Kong on Feb. 14.

Hotspur, Capt. T. M. Jones, was at Smyrna on Feb. 4.

Industry, now being prepared for commission at Devonport, was the scene of some excitement on Wednesday when she was floated after being on the docking tray. As the water rose, says the *Western Morning News*, the fore part of the Industry began to float off the sunken tray, but directly the stern began to rise the vessel gave a sudden lurch to port, and heeled over so much that the men at work on board rushed upon deck in a state of great alarm. Fortunately they ran to the starboard side, for had they gone down the incline the ship would probably have heeled over altogether, causing the loss of several lives, and involving much trouble in righting her. A similar result, too, might have followed had there been one of those stiff south-west gales that are prevalent at this season; but, as it was, the breeze was light, and the vessel was safely removed into the basin—although it is doubtful whether any ship has ever before been put out of dock at a Government yard with so considerable a "list" to either side. The cause of this untoward occurrence was, without doubt, excessive top-weight. When the Industry was placed upon the tray many tons of ballast were taken from her hold, and this was not replaced, although in the meantime the top-weight had been considerably increased by masts and spars, guns and fittings on the upper deck, and stores of various descriptions.

Jackal, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Digby, left Greenock yesterday for St. Kilda to relieve the inhabitants of that island, and to take off the crew of the Austrian vessel lost there on Jan. 17. The shipwrecked mariners will be landed at Belfast.

Jumna, Capt. J. D'Arcy, arrived at Port Said on the 10th inst., and left Suez on the 12th for Bombay.

Kestrel, Com. C. B. Theobald, was under orders on Dec. 23 to proceed at once to Ichang with Mr. W. King, H.B.M.'s Consul at Kiukiang, provided she could do so without danger of running aground. The *Celestial Empire* says:—"The river is so shallow that it was thought advisable to put off the expedition until next year, when the water begins to rise. It is said that in one place between this and Ichang there is no more than three feet of water."

Liberty, Lieut.-Com. C. Johnstone, arrived at St. Vincent. Cape de Verde, on Jan. 27.

Magpie, Com. C. V. Anson, left Penang on Jan. 11 to assist in relieving troops quartered in the Malay Peninsula.

Malabar, Capt. E. Kelly, arrived at Bombay on the 12th inst.

Martin, Lieut.-Com. E. Hicks, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on Jan. 28.

Minotaur, Capt. Lord W. Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Seymour, was at Lisbon on Feb. 10. Letters may be sent to Gibraltar daily, overland, up to March 8; seamen's letters by P. and O. steamer, Feb. 22 and March 1 and 8. After the arrival of the Assistance the squadron would cruise towards Gibraltar, and remain there a week, and then cruise towards Cadiz.

Myrmidon, Com. the Hon. R. Hare, left Coquimbo on Jan. 3 for Valparaiso, to meet the Amethyst. She will come to Spithead, calling at Rio de Janeiro.

Newcastle, Capt. R. G. Douglas. A question in reference to the recent loss of life on board this ship was asked in the House of Commons on Friday, last week, when Mr. W. Hunt read a report from the rear-admiral commanding the Flying Squadron. It is stated that Miles, the seaman, was seen to throw up his arms, and Mr. Wingfield struggling to support him, at a distance from the buoy, and were then seen no more; that two other men who also jumped overboard did not reach the buoy, and were never seen again. The lifeboat failed to find them, and after an hour he ordered the recall to be hoisted. The squadron was under orders for home, and he (Mr. W. Hunt) was unable to say whether an inquiry had taken place; but if one had not been held, he should certainly order it.

Nymphe, Capt. S. P. Townsend, arrived at Sydney on Dec. 13 from Fiji, and was refitting.

Opal, Capt. F. C. Robinson, arrived at Coquimbo on Dec. 28 from Valparaiso. She would go to the coast of Peru.

Osborne, Com. H. L. Pearson, has been ordered to be completed for sea by March 1, and a number of men have been taken from other work to get her ready. It is supposed that the Osborne will proceed to Malta to embark the Duchess of Edinburgh for passage to England.

Orontes, Capt. E. H. Seymour, arrived at Penang from Trincomalee on Jan. 8, and thus far her passage has been all one could wish. The 10th Regt. embarks at Penang, and the Orontes will pick up four companies of the 80th at Ding. Dings and Malacca. She would reach Singapore about Jan. 18, and would leave about the 28th for Mauritius and the Cape, arriving in England about the end of April. Richard Lukehurst, seaman of the Orontes, died on the morning of the 10th from the effects of exposure to the sun at Trincomalee.

Pallas, Capt. Beamish, would be ready to leave Malta about Feb. 9.

Pearl, Com. Hoskins, was at Sydney on Dec. 25 awaiting the arrival of the Wolverene.

Pert, Com. H. C. Aitchison, will go to Port Royal on being relieved at Nassau.

Plover, Com. B. H. Stewart, returned to Port Royal on Jan. 23, and would be sent to Carthagena, and return to Port Royal about Feb. 15.

Rapid, Com. A. A. F. FitzGeorge, arrived at the Pirœus on Jan. 31.

Renard, Lieut.-Com. H. J. Pugh, arrived at Auckland on Dec. 21. She was available for service in the islands.

Repulse, Capt. F. W. Wilson, flagship of Rear-Admiral de Horsey, was at Coquimbo up to Jan. 4. She left Valparaiso on Dec. 16, with the Myrmidon in company, and reached Coquimbo on Dec. 18. She is refitting for passage home, and would be ready for sea in a few days.

Resistance, Capt. C. W. Hope, was at Lisbon on Feb. 10. Letters may be sent to Gibraltar daily, overland, up to March 8; seamen's letters by P. and O. steamer, Feb. 22 and March 1 and 8.

Salamis, Com. F. W. Egerton, will remain at Lisbon for a few days, and then rejoin Admiral Seymour. Letters may be sent to Gibraltar daily, overland, up to March 8; seamen's letters by P. and O. steamer, Feb. 22 and March 1 and 8.

Sapphire, Capt. E. H. Murray, arrived at Auckland, N.Z., on Dec. 21, and would not leave again before the Pearl arrived there on her way home.

Sappho, Com. Noel N. S. Digby, was to leave Launceston, Tasmania, on Dec. 23, for Sydney.

Seagull, Com. Heron, left Plymouth Sound early on Wednesday, and proceeded for the West Coast of Africa.

Seaflower, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Eyre, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on Jan. 28.

Sealark, Lieut. F. H. Haygarth, returned to the Tagus on Feb. 10, to land a man, and sailed again.

Shah, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on Feb. 3, and was to leave on Feb. 5 for Monte Video.

Simoom, Capt. R. G. S. Pasley, arrived at Barbados on Jan. 21 from Port Royal, and sailed on Jan. 26 for Sierra Leone. She is due at Barbados again early in May, whence she will come to England.

Squirrel, Lieut.-Com. R. N. Hamond, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on Jan. 28.

Swiftsure, Capt. J. K. Baird, was at Salonica on Feb. 4.

Thetis, Capt. T. Le H. Ward, left Aden for Suez on Feb. 1.

Undaunted, Capt. H. W. Brent, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir R. Macdonald, was at Bombay on Jan. 22.

Valorous, Capt. L. F. Jones, was on Friday ordered to fill up with coals and provisions and proceed to the North Sea to look after and relieve the fleet of fishing boats adrift and disabled since the gales of the previous week. When these orders were received the Valorous had just hoisted her anchor at Spithead, and was under weigh for Plymouth. She was brought into harbour and coaled up to midnight, and on Saturday morning was taking in her provisions, and by three o'clock was ready to go out of harbour and proceed. She left Yarmouth Roads at daylight on Monday for Texel, where she will commence her search for the fishing craft missing from Yarmouth. There are six smack masters on board the Valorous who have volunteered their services.

Valiant, Capt. N. Salmon, V.C., arrived at Tarbert on the 12th inst., having left Foynes that morning; a gale was blowing from the west.

Vestal, Com. H. Hand, is ordered to take provisions for the Fawn from Aden to Massowa.

Vulture, Com. H. H. Washington, sailed on the 11th inst. from Plymouth for Aden, *viâ* the Suez Canal, calling at Gibraltar, Malta, and the ports in the Red Sea.

Wye, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, sailed from the Pirœus on 15th inst. for Malta.

Zephyr, Lieut.-Com. W. G. Le Cocq, arrived at Jamaica on Jan. 15, was inspected on the 24th, and sailed at once for Nassau to relieve the Pert.

COLLISIONS WITH HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

The following Admiralty Circular has been issued:—"An instance has lately occurred in which the damage done to the hull of an iron vessel by collision was not considered at the time by the officer in charge sufficiently serious to necessitate a special report of the fact being made in accordance with Art. 25, Chap. 43, p. 334, of the 'Queen's Regulations;' but upon the vessel being docked some time after the collision it was found that she had sustained considerable damage. My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty therefore direct that all cases in which iron vessels come into contact with floating or sunken objects, or with wharfs and piers, shall be at once reported, and the facts fully stated, with a view to the plating being very carefully examined in wake of the part struck or rubbed."

Sir George Campbell intends to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty on Monday whether there will be any objection to lay upon the table the correspondence between Capt. Hobart, the Admiralty, and the Foreign Office, with reference to that officer's removal from and restoration to the Navy, and to any intermediate applications from him; and also whether the calculation of his service for retired pay will be given.

The Seamen's Hospital has been removed from the Dreadnought to the Infirmary at Greenwich. The year 1876 left the society with a debt of £1,539. The Duke of Northumberland advocates the claims of the hospital upon the support of the public in a letter to the papers stating that 170,000 patients have been relieved, and that to maintain the institution in a state of efficiency the annual subscription list needs increasing from its present amount of £2,500 to £6,000.

Sir William Hamilton, who for upwards of half a century was her Majesty's Consul at Boulogne-sur-Mer, died on Wednesday. Sir William entered the Navy in 1803; was a prisoner of war in France from 1805 to 1814; was appointed Vice-Consul at Flushing and Middleburg in 1817; at Antwerp, and afterwards at Ostend, in 1818; at Nieuport, in 1820; and at Boulogne in 1822. He was appointed Consul there in 1826, and retired on a pension in 1873, and was knighted for his long official services the same year.

Rossetter's Hair Restorer.—This unrivalled preparation has now been before the public for many years, and as its success has led to several spurious imitations, the public should be on their guard. Rossetter's preparation is the only one that will with certainty restore grey hair to its original colour, remove dandruff, prevent the hair from falling off, promote its growth, and give it the lustre of youth.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., M.P., in lecturing at the South Kensington Museum on naval architecture, as illustrated by the plans and models exhibited in the loan collection of the museum, remarked that the use of iron had led to the length of ships being greatly increased without proportionate enlargement of the breadth, and in this there lay a great danger. According to "Lloyd's Register" there were at present no less than thirty-six ships of 400ft. and upwards in length, the length of some of them being eleven times their breadth, and sixteen times greater in many instances than the depth. From a series of experiments he had made, he found that the tendency of a ship 400ft. long to break in two when riding over the hollow of two waves was fearfully great. No doubt this remark applied chiefly to merchant ships, for in many of these vessels which he had examined he found that their breaking strain, instead of being at least four or five times greater than that likely to be thrown upon them, was, in fact, very much less. Indeed, there could be no doubt that, in this matter, we were trespassing very closely upon the margin of safety which was considered essential even in armed structures. As a striking contrast in the other direction, Mr. Reed pointed to the Russian circular ironclad Popoffka, which is a vessel no longer than its breadth. The result of the investigation which had been made was that no more vessels of the type of the Minotaur, which is a very long ship, had since been built for war purposes either by this or any other country. He next contrasted the effects of the "compressive strain," which tended to crush in the top or bottom of a vessel, according as she was on the crest or in the hollow of a wave, with the "tensile strain," which would be likely to make her break in two, and said that, bearing these circumstances in mind, too many ships were strengthened in the wrong place. But (continued Mr. Reed) it was in the Mercantile Marine that such things were so numerous, because in so many instances strength was sacrificed to gain speed and cargo capacity, but he contended that when people produced ships of great carrying power, and obtained that capacity by enormous length, they were bound to introduce enormous strength as a compensating element. Reverting to the question of ships of war, the lecturer denounced long ships as being entirely out of place in these days of rams and torpedoes. The Bellerophon's offensive and defensive conditions were precisely similar to those of the Minotaur, but the former was 100ft. shorter, cost about £130,000 less to build, and was in truth a far more useful fighting ship than the latter vessel. Mr. Reed then explained the scientific principles brought to bear in the construction of circular ironclads, and by some simple but lucid illustrations demonstrated that their shape was not nearly so detrimental to the attainment of speed as was popularly supposed. Great efforts were made to discover the "solid of least resistance," and when that discovery had been absolutely attained, it might be, said the hon. gentleman, that we should have a ship capable of going through the water at a tremendous rate, without the aid of machinery, and only requiring the exercise of engine power in order to bring her to a standstill.

MARINES v. LINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Allow me to bring to notice the following facts on a subject which seems to me to be well deserving the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and also those members of the *House of Commons* who have given support to our corps. In the first place, what is a Marine? He is both a soldier and sailor—a machine, in a common sense of the word—in complete working order, ready at any time to perform duties when called upon by a naval or military superior. His duties at home, as to parades, field days, &c., are under the immediate orders of the general commanding the district in which he may be serving. During his stay in barracks he is placed in the same position as a soldier of the Line. The difference between the Marine and the soldier is this: From the date of his enlistment up to the time of discharge the soldier performs his daily routine with the same non-commissioned officers, finally leaves the Service well known to his comrades, he having day by day and year by year enjoyed the comforts of a regular, steady, attentive, and studious life, possessed of one great advantage—that of having one set of superiors in the non-commissioned grades during his whole time of service. As we have many men in our branch of the Service who have enlisted under different forms of Government, they are most anxious that some honourable members may, during the next Session, give vent to their feelings. We are a distinguished body, never failing to perform our duties, either military or naval, both at home and abroad, and surely can hope that assistance may be forthcoming, and that an increase of pay may be placed on the Estimates, whilst an alteration is prescribed in our uniform, the present issue being all very well for appearance when in barracks, but quite inadequate for the requirements of sea service. To be continually at work by night and day on deck in a scarlet tunic, cloth trousers, and at another time exposed in boats to salt water similarly "got up" is absurd. The Marines as a body are, and have been, harshly dealt with, and what they ask is not much—that their position may be altered, with a view of their prospects being improved.
—I am, &c.,

A Royal Marine,
Mediterranean Squadron.

Admiral Sir Edward Sotheby, Vice-President of the Royal Marine Society, Capt. Adeane, R.N., and Lord Ashley have completed an inspection of the new Warspite (late Conqueror, formerly Waterloo), training ship, which, after the expenditure of £8,000 in alterations and fittings, is now one of the finest training ships afloat.

The Chatham Dockyard Branch Railway was opened for traffic yesterday morning, and a service of goods trains will now run daily between the dockyard and Chatham Station.

Epps's Cocoa — Grateful and Comforting. — "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made Simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

LINE OF THE DANUBE.

(*Continued.*)

In continuing the descent of the Danube, Silistria is next reached, renowned for the sieges it sustained in 1773, 1809, 1828, 1829, and 1853, succumbing only in 1809 and 1829 to its assailants.

Silistria contains 10,000 inhabitants, and is situated on the right bank of the Danube, at a place where the river narrows to a width of only 770 metres, enlarging, however, directly the town is passed, into a wide stream, separated into four arms by three islands. Silistria bars the navigation of the river, and the point of passage below it, which is made very practicable by the existence of the three islands, and by the lowness of the right bank, which is here only two or three metres high. Its importance is further increased in consequence of the existence, opposite to it, of a good place for crossing the marshes, which, on the left bank, are impracticable as far as Rassowa. Silistria taken, access is gained to one of the great roads which lead from the interior of Roumania, across the little Balkan, to Constantinople.

These considerations have led to its being fortified, and to its establishment on the little plain which descends in a point towards the river and narrows it. But the neighbourhood of the heights on the right bank and the proximity of the left bank have, on several occasions, peculiarly favoured the attack on the place. At the present time, the possession of the opposite bank is necessary in order to prevent the town from being bombarded. The range of the Russian artillery enables not only the town to be bombarded, but prevents free movement within the greater part of the entrenched camp, and between the forts and the place.

The heights, admitting that the Turks have neither augmented the number or increased the strength of the defences of the place—and all reports point to an opposite conclusion—are covered with the line of detached works which existed at the time of the last siege in 1853. At that time four of them were armed with six guns, and one, Medjidie-Tabia, with twenty-six.

The *enceinte* which encloses the town is in trace like a half-circle, whose diameter is 600 metres. It is formed of ten bastioned fronts without outworks. Four fronts, of which three are nearly in a straight line, are covered by the Danube and joined to it by several works; three fronts are partially protected by a bend in the river, and the remaining three are completely commanded by the heights south of them.

The following figures will give an idea of the value of this *enceinte*:—Length of faces of bastions, 40 metres; length of flanks of bastions, 14 metres; mean length of curtains, 260 metres; width of ditch at salient of bastions, 11 metres; width of ditch in front of curtain, 21 metres; revetted height of counterscarp, 3·75 metres; height of wall of escarp, 4·15 metres; command, 4·60 to 5 metres; thickness of parapet, 4 metres.

Below Silistria, as far as Rassowa, and even further, there is no favourable site for crossing. On the left bank, owing to the immense marshes, access to a bridge can only be gained by passing through long defiles; on the right side steep banks, ten to fifteen metres high, in clayey soil, and wooded hills close to the edge of the stream, render the enterprise very difficult.

Rassowa is situated where the river bends sharply to the north. Near to it is Trajan's Wall, now completely in ruins. Beyond Rassowa the valley increases gradually in width, the arms of the river become more numerous, while the current at the same time diminishes in strength. The passage of the Danube in consequence becomes almost impossible, except at three points where the banks approach each other at Hirsowa, Gura-Jalomica, and at Braïla.

Hirsowa commands only one arm of the river, and from the island to the west of it, it can be completely destroyed. The old ramparts, long since abandoned, are tumbling to pieces. It is, however, stated that some field works are to be erected here. Below Hirsowa for a few miles the Danube flows in one stream, but soon separates into two arms, that of Braila and Matschin, both navigable.

Matschin, dismantled in 1829, was refortified in 1853; it can, however, now have little influence on the course of the operations. At the most, it can but shelter a small force, and serve as the *point d'appui* for a Turkish corps stationed in the mountainous region which exists at the end of the Dobrudscha peninsula. This corps could be employed either to menace Braïla and Galatz, towns of 50,000 and 80,000 inhabitants, or to hinder the landing of the Russians in the northern portion of the peninsula.

In this lower part of the Danube, the possible points of passage are very few. From Galatz, where a passage was effected in 1854, all the left bank of the river is low and marshy; it is only during the summer, when these marshes are covered with large reed-grass, that the soil is sufficiently solid to bear waggons. The right bank is also bordered with marshes and covered with reed-grass during almost its entire length. Near the town of Isakca, however, the hills gently slope down to the edge of the river, and extend for two or three miles to the east of this little straggling village, thus affording firm ground on which to organize the troops that have crossed the river. It was here that the Russians crossed in 1828.

From Isakca to the commencement of the nothern branch which flows past Ismail the two banks remain low and marshy. A little above the point from which the Sulina and St. George's branches diverge is Tultcha, another favourable place for crossing. Thus, except at Isakca and Tultcha, the feet of the Dobrudscha heights are covered by marshes. The papers have announced that the Turks intend to erect field works at these two places. This is a wise precaution, as the Russians in the winter of 1854-55 took Tultcha without striking a blow, the town being held at the time by 300 Ottoman troops.

If the Russians renounce the attempt of penetrating into Dobrudscha, they must construct some batteries near Braila to defend the passage of the Danube. The site is well adapted for fortifications; the course of the river being here narrowed, and the left bank having a command of 20 to 30 metres over it.

One must notice the floods to which the Danube is liable before leaving the subject. These floods take place twice in the year—at the commencement of the spring and in the months of July or August. The first are due to the spring rains and to the melting of the ice and snow on the lands watered by the affluents. They often give rise to inundations, in which the greater number of the islands and all the lower part of the river on the Roumanian side are covered with a sheet of water. The second, which are less considerable, result from the melting of the snow in the mountainous regions in which the affluents of the Danube take their rise.

To sum up, in the words of Baron Beaujour, "the line of the Danube is bordered with too many fortresses, and almost all these fortresses are badly constructed." They are all more or less exposed to a bombardment, yet most probably will be valiantly defended by the Turks. Nevertheless, they will hardly be able to prevent the Russian Army penetrating into Bulgaria, the points of passage being too numerous to be efficiently watched.

Four lines are available for the Russian Army. It could advance through Dobrudscha as in 1828, throw itself into the interior of the Bulgarian quadrilateral, and strike at Schumla, take for its objective Turnow, or, passing between Nicopolis and Widin, march on Sofia.

On the other hand, the Turks, who possess a numerous flotilla, could throw troops into Roumanian territory either to assume the offensive, and threaten Bucharest, or to form *têtes-de-pont* at Calafat, Turnu, Margureli, Giurgevo, and Oltenitza, before transporting the theatre of hostilities into Roumania. VIGILANS.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—With reference to the concluding remarks in your leader of the 27th ult. on the unification system—viz., that the medical officers "were silent on the subject"—you must be labouring under misapprehension, or cannot have seen the numerous complaints against it in the columns of a contemporary. There may be reasons why they are naturally reluctant to express their opinions more openly, lest they might subject themselves to official displeasure. Allow me to assure you that in questions where they are not afraid to express their convictions, for fear of injuring their prospects, they are anything but favourable to the system forced on the department, which it has ruined and reduced to its present deplorable state. In these days of military reform in the whole Army, the medical regimental system doubtless required to be modified to meet the changes produced by modern warfare; but this is a very different thing from sweeping it away altogether merely to gratify the hobby of a few men who have benefitted by the change and in a manner regardless of all vested interests that would not have been tolerated in any other branch of the Service—the Engineers and Artillery, for instance. This injudicious step has been further aggravated by the arbitrary and unfeeling mode in which it has been effected, and the want of respect and official courtesy shown to the oldest officers in the Service, few of whom ever venture within the precincts of Whitehall-yard. This is a matter of notoriety, and forms an exception to every other branch of the Service. There can be no greater proof of the unpopularity of this system than the deficiency of candidates and the resort to the unmilitary and unusual practice of hiring civilians for temporary military service. If a service is worth accepting at all, it is surely worth being made a profession for life. It does not require much wisdom to see that men so employed are never likely to identify themselves with the public interests, and that the soldier and the Service must be the sufferers. There is no reason why the Medical Department should not be treated like the rest of the Army. This is all they have ever asked for, and have been denied, because they have no aristocratic or political interest. In conclusion, I venture to predict that it will not even be necessary to go to war to discover the absurdity of a system that has taken three years during profound peace to inaugurate, which is still imperfect and unpopular, is inapplicable to India and the Guards, and can never be anything but a failure.—I am, &c., ONE OF THE OLD REGIME.

London, Feb. 13, 1877.

SIR,—The unification system, as applied to the Army Medical Department, has been given a lengthy trial, extending over four years, and any merits the principle possesses have been afforded ample time for showing themselves. But, as a combatant officer, in no way interested in the grievances the members of the department are boasting as a result of the change of system, I may be allowed to say that a more complete failure recent years have not witnessed, not even in connection with Army administration, and we all know (many of us to our cost) how large the number of failures has been since Parliament took the Service in hand under Lord Cardwell's guidance. But there is one aspect with regard to the unification question which I have never seen put forward. Yet it is one which is a stronger argument against it than any one of those which have been adduced. I allude to the working of the present regulations and the additional expense they entail upon married officers. Formerly, when each regiment had its two or three doctors, the officers looked upon the medical men as friends and companions. Now there is no tie between them, and the doctor is even considered an interloper. The result of this is, that when any member of an officer's family falls ill, the first thing that the officer does is to call in the nearest civilian practitioner, for whose services he, of course, has to pay heavily. It is idle to suppose that any officer will allow himself to be treated by an Army surgeon who is a complete stranger to him, and who may at any moment be called away to another station. In the regiment to which I belong, we have had about twenty medical officers attached in as many months, and the antagonism to the new system is becoming so pronounced, that when a soldier is sent into hospital it is deemed almost a miracle among his comrades if he appears among them alive again. The authorities in Whitehall-yard can have no idea how deep-rooted is the antagonism with which the present regulations are viewed; if they had, I am sure they would not force them upon the Service any longer. Seeing how underpaid the British officer is, it is a most cruel thing that he should be compelled to provide from his slender purse the medical advice required by himself and his family. In just over a year, I myself have paid away something like £40 under this head, whereas, but for the change of system, I should have had within call a medical man whom I knew, and could have trusted. In the interests of poor officers with families, I trust you will aid in bringing about the destruction of a system which entails extra expenses which, in some cases, can ill be borne.—I am, &c., A POOR CENTURION.

SIR,—The thanks of the department are due to you for the able leading article contained in your impression of the 20th ult., and which represented with great clearness and exactness the main features of the unhappy condition of affairs as they at present prevail in that section of the Service. It is strange how crows like "Satis" will be found in every age and line of life; but, notwithstanding what he sycophantly asserts from his snug nest, the various phases and injustices we, his brother officers, have been subjected to during the past three years are the cause of undisguised and universal disgust, distrust, and discontent amongst the entire executive branch of the medical officers of the Army, and are already known to be most injurious to our department and prejudicial to its interests and the Service at large. Dissatisfaction reigns supreme in our department. If there is any doubt in the minds of those in authority about it, let them only inquire of those who have a thorough knowledge from daily experience of the matter, viz., commanding officers of regiments and the principal medical officers of the home districts, and they will soon be put in possession of the facts. We are rendered silent on the subject, not from a sense of insensibility as to wrongs received, but from a feeling of utter hopelessness that they will be redressed or rectified. And I can assure you that this state of things is creating and engendering in our minds a similar sense of callous indifference regarding other matters connected with our daily military life, which, if not checked by the timely introduction of just and judicious measures of improvement in our condition, will be seriously detrimental to the soldier, the Service, and the public purse. Evils enough have been inflicted on us by the late Warrants; but, as if they did not suffice in injustice and unpleasantness, the flames of discontent and distrust which they originated are now kept further daily fanned by a constant issue of unwelcome "Circulars" which are replete with further breaches of faith and further curtailments of the rights, privieges, and conditions under which we entered the Service. Not content with depriving us of our rank, status, and regiments, one "Circular" comes removing our forage. Another forbids us the right of exchange. When we were lately removed from our regiments (uncompensated likewise for loss of money sunk in their funds and exchanges, uniform, &c.) we were graciously informed that we were transformed into purely Staff and departmental officers; but another of those pleasant "Circulars" has recently informed us that, though we are Staff and departmental officers, we shall not in future receive the only departmental allowance worth having, viz., "lodging allowance," but only be entitled to regimental quarters and one shilling per diem servant's allowance, thereby depriving any of us who are supposed to rank as field officers of over £80 a-year of our pay, and obliging us with the one shilling per diem to procure the services of a civilian servant at a salary of at least £30 a-year. And to ensure this serious loss of lodging allowance to all officers, or as many as possible, of the executive grades, the one medical officer who up to this period was left "attached" to a regiment is now to be removed from it, and our numbers at each station are to be so reduced that one or two barrack rooms, according to our rank, can be placed at our disposal in every station, and, whether we happen to be married or single, or in charge of the station hospital or otherwise, we are to be directed in orders to inhabit them, and so deprived of from £54 to £80 a-year. I need not tell you, sir, that to married officers with a family this in many instances simply means ruination, for it is utterly impossible for him, even as a surgeon-major, to house his wife, children, and servants in even two barrack rooms, and he is of necessity compelled, in addition to losing his lodging allowance, to procure a furnished house for them in the adjoining town at an additional privation of from £60 to £90 a-year. It is a grave error, too, to fancy that our labours are at all diminished by this new system; nothing is diminished by it but our pay, privileges, and numbers. Regiments being now deprived of not only the two, but the one medical officer lately "attached" to them, the entire of the regimental duties (which already were sufficiently onerous for one medical man) are in future to devolve, where such is possible, on the wretched (generally senior) officer in charge of the station hospital, overwhelming him with an amount of work—clerical, administrative, executive, sanitary, regimental, recruiting, Control, and medical—which renders it perfectly impracticable and impossible for him to perform any of them efficiently, and must lead to great loss of public property, and be of serious detriment to the soldier's welfare, the Service, and the Army Medical Department.—I am, &c., OBLIGATUS.

It is said to be in contemplation to remove the Arsenal at Ferozepore to a position on the line of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

FURNISH ON THE NEW HIRE SYSTEM.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea."—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following statement has been prepared with the object of presenting in a comprehensive form the grievances of which the officers of the old Commissariat complain, and which they desire to bring under the personal cognizance of the Secretary of State for War. These grievances are here detailed and numbered consecutively with special reference to their intensity:—

1. The abrogation of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 28, 1858, which the officers of the Commissariat regarded as their charter, and which was the result of a most elaborate enquiry by a committee under the chairmanship of Gen. Sir G. Brown, G.C.B., K.H., composed of distinguished and experienced officers, including representatives of the Indian Commissariat. Copy of the report of that committee is attached, and particular attention is solicited to its terms.

2. The disregard of the vested interests of the officers of the Commissariat under the Warrant of 1858, evinced in arranging their position in the Control Department. The superior grades of the Commissariat Department in common with those of other departments of the Army were converted into Control appointments, and thrown open to Staff and regimental officers, and to officers of the Military Store, Purveyor's, and other Departments, while the number of these appointments was decreased below the establishment of corresponding ranks in the old Commissariat alone.

3. The injury to the prospects of the senior officers of the Commissariat involved in the nomination to the higher appointments of the Control Department of officers younger than many of those over the heads of whom they were brought in.

4. The injustice of giving these appointments to Staff and regimental officers; and during the existence of the Control Department, of appointing to them officers of other departments junior in rank to the officers of the Commissariat over whom they were promoted.

5. The painful loss of standing occasioned to officers of the commissioned ranks of assistant commissary-general and deputy-assistant commissary-general, by their having been deprived of those titles, and supplied in their stead with designations held by Warrant officers of the Indian Army.

6. The hardship of treating alike officers who had been subjected to a strict educational test, and those who have not been required to undergo a similar examination.

7. The reduction of the establishment in the higher grades and the introduction of a distinct extra rank, whereby the promotion and prospects of the junior officers have been materially injured and delayed.

8. In the Royal Warrant of October, 1858, it was laid down that the department should be ruled at the War Office by an officer with the title of commissary-general-in-chief, selected from the senior officers on the Active List. The absence of a similar provision in the Warrant of Nov., 1875, is viewed with grave misapprehension.

The above grievances existed under the Control Warrant. When, however, it was announced that the Control system was to be abolished and the Commissariat and Military Store Departments revived, the officers of the Commissariat naturally looked forward to a restoration of their old privileges and establishment. Yet, although the total number of officers in the Commissariat and Transport Department exceeds considerably the establishment of the Commissariat, gazetted on the promulgation of the Royal Warrant of October, 1858, the number of appointments in the higher ranks is smaller. In addition to this, while the duties of the late Purveyor's Department have been almost entirely transferred to the Medical Department, the whole of the officers who performed those duties have been appointed to the Commissariat, and the senior commissary-general is an officer who was purveyor-in-chief, and whose past service with the Army dates from the year 1855, whereas the senior deputy commissaries-general of Commissariat origin were serving abroad before the year 1840.

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.

1. The Royal Warrant of October, 1858 (forming the late Commissariat Department), was based upon the report of a committee ordered to enquire into the organization of that department. The committee after making sundry recommendations which would improve the position of the Commissariat officers, and thus increase their efficiency, pointed out that "the improved position and increased responsibility consequent upon the adoption of these recomendations appear to call for additional care in making appointments to the commissioned ranks of the Commissariat," and it further recommended, "with a view to raising the department in the eyes of the Army, that the position of the officers be improved by conferring on them increased relative rank," as follows:—Commissary-general as major-general; deputy commissary-general, of five years' standing, as colonel; deputy commissary-general, under five years' standing, as lieut.-colonel; assistant commissary-general, as major; deputy-assistant commissary-general, as captain; acting deputy-assistant commissary-general, as lieutenant in the Army.

2. This recommendation was brought into effect by the Royal Warrant of October, 1858, and the following establishment was gazetted:—1 commissary-general-in-chief, 3 commissaries-general, 15 deputy commissaries-general, 60 assistant commissaries-general, and 120 deputy-assistant commissaries-general, which gave every prospect of fair promotion. This expectation was borne out by the fact that during the years from date of Warrant until 1868, the average service of an officer as deputy-assistant commissary-general on promotion to assistant commissary-general was under 11 years.

3. The department was to be recruited as far as possible by volunteers from the officers of the Army of not less than two years' service, who were to undergo a strict examination as to educational fitness. Under the inducements and on the faith of this liberal Warrant, a large number resigned the prospects of a regimental career, and joined the department.

4. The officers had every reason to be satisfied with their prospects and their position, which only required the corresponding military titles to establish their status in the estimation of the other branches of the Army. They were a united body, and proud of the Service to which they belonged.

5. This satisfactory state of the department continued until its absorption into the Control Department in 1870.

6. By the Control Warrant of 1869, the position and prospects of the officers of the Commissariat were in many cases seriously impaired, but the recent change has considerably increased the disadvantages of their position under the Control Warrant. The following table of the composition of the four higher ranks of the Commissariat and Transport Department will clearly prove this, as compared with above table of old Commissariat establishment:—

Appointed from	Commissary General.	Deputy Commissary General.	Assistant Commissary General.	Commissary.	Total.
Commissariat.........	1	10	17	29	57
Barrack	—	—	2	3	5
Purveyors	1	—	3	5	9
Military Train	—	—	1	3	4
Staff & Regimental..	—	—	2	—	2
Total.........	2	10	25	40	77

Twenty-six of these 77 are supernumerary to the establishment, thereby diminishing the chances of promotion for the junior ranks.

7. The foregoing table shows but 57 Commissariat officers holding these higher appointments. The numbers in the three higher grades of the late Commissariat alone were 79; it therefore follows that 22 steps of rank which would have fallen under the Warrant of 1858 to Commissariat officers have been lost to them, and not only so, but their future promotion has been further retarded by the fact that many of the officers from other branches of the Service with whom they have been associated were at the date of the amalgamation junior in age and service not only to those officers of the Commissariat with whom they have been classed, but also to very many of those still in the lower ranks, over whom they have been promoted.

8. Thus, not only the immediate prospects of promotion, but also the chance of attaining a higher position before retirement, have been lost to the officers of the old department; for in a few years the rank of deputy commissary-general at least will be entirely filled with these younger officers, who not only may be unwilling to retire, but will be unable to do so for many years, through not having completed the required service, while the old Commissariat officers will be compelled to retire in the lower ranks.

9. A still further stoppage of promotion may be therefore anticipated, and this state of things has only to be contrasted with the prospects of the officers of the late Commissariat, where every officer had a fair chance of attaining the rank of deputy commissary-general before completing thirty years' service, to prove how seriously the interests of these officers have been compromised.

10. The following tables show to what extent the Commissariat officers have lost in chances of promotion, in great measure to the advantage of the officers of the Military Store and Purveyor's Departments.

Number of officers in each rank, taken from "Army List" of Jan. 1, 1868 (before Control):—

	Commissariat.	Military Store.	Purveyor.
HIGHER RANKS.			
Officers ranking as General Officers...	4	—	—
Ditto as Field Officers ...	78	27	12
Total	82	27	12
LOWER RANKS.			
Officers ranking as Captains	106	43	18
Ditto as Subalterns	7	114	56
Total	113	157	74

The proportion of higher to lower ranks (*i.e.*, the relative chance of promotion) was, as calculated from above table—Commissariat, per cent., 72·64; Military Store, per cent., 17·31; Purveyor, 16·16.

Number of officers in each rank taken from Estimates for 1876-7. The supernumeraries in each rank are included in next lower rank. *Vide* note at head of Commissariat List in "Army List" for Feb., 1876:—

	Commissariat and Transport.*	Ordnance Store Department.
HIGHER RANKS.		
Officers ranking as General Officers...	2	1
Ditto as Field Officers......	54	33
Total	56	34
LOWER RANKS.		
Officers ranking as Captains	67	39
Ditto as Subalterns..........	154	87
Total	221	126

* Including Barrack, Purveyors, Military Train, Commissariat, and other officers.

The proportion of higher to lower ranks, as calculated from this table, is—Commissariat and Transport, 25·39 per cent.; Ordnance Store, 26·98 per cent. Consequently each junior Commissariat officer has lost 47·25 per cent. of chances of promotion, whereas each junior Military Store officer has gained 9·67 per cent., and each junior officer of the Purveyor's Department has gained 9·23 per cent.; and although there can be no doubt that the improvement in the chances of promotion of the officers of the Military Store and Purveyor's Department is a move in the right direction, yet it must be admitted that the officers of the old Commissariat have a just cause of complaint, in that their chances of promotion have been thereby diminished by nearly two-thirds.

POSITION, &C.

1. One of the objects of the Royal Warrant of 1858 was to improve the position of the officers of the Commissariat; this was reversed by the Royal Warrants of 1869 and 1875.

2. The number of commissaries-general, deputy commissaries-general, and assistant commissaries-general, including those taken from other branches of the Service, and supernumeraries, amounts to but thirty-seven in all in the new department, and all the remaining officers are styled commissaries, deputy-commissaries, or assistant-commissaries. It is very strongly felt that these titles are derogatory to officers holding her Majesty's commission, and that they virtually annul to a great extent the military and social advantages of those commissions, as they are titles borne by the Warrant officers of the Indian Commissariat, who form a sub-department of that Service, and who are not in the line of promotion to the commissioned ranks thereof.

3. When it is considered how large a proportion of the Army is employed in India, it is no wonder that on the return of officers from that country they should continue to regard the officers whom they find in England bearing the title of Commissary, deputy-commissary, &c., as occupying the same position as Warrant officers in India holding the same titles.

4. That the Commissariat Department has experienced a fall in the public military and civil estimation in consequence of the recent changes is but too evident, and if proof be necessary the following fact will suffice. One or more of the chief military clubs decided that "officers of the Control Department are not eligible for membership." To these clubs officers of the old Commissariat were eligible. This alone augments the difficulties inherent to the discharge of the onerous and varied public duties entrusted to the Commissariat.

It is earnestly hoped that, with a view to a comprehensive and satisfactory settlement of the grievances complained of, the Secretary of State for War may be pleased to appoint a committee, similar to that of 1858, composed of experienced military and Commissariat officers on the Active List, to take the evidence of officers of various ranks and to examine and report on the numerous representations recently submitted to him.

The foregoing statement purports to be merely an outline of the grievances under which the officers of the Commissariat are at present suffering. Details and instances which can be readily furnished have necessarily been omitted.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

CONDITION OF THE WAR OFFICE.

Sir Wm. Frazer gave notice that on going into Committee of Supply he would call the attention of the House to the measures taken by the Committee of 1875 in reference to the condition of the War Office.

THE WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. Baxter asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if it was intended to carry out the recommendations of the Select Committee on the Purchases of Public Departments, by placing the purchases of the Works Department of the Admiralty under the control of the Purchase Department.

Mr. Ward Hunt said that it was the intention of the Admiralty to carry out the recommendation of the Committee referred to, but the matter was of such small importance that it was not necessary to press the matter on rapidly.

ARMY PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.

Major O'Gorman, who had a notice on the paper to ask the Secretary of State for War when the officers of the Army might look for a settled programme of promotion and retirement, said he could hardly expect an answer to his question; but he should be obliged if the right hon. gentleman could inform him when the report of the Royal Commissioners would be in the hands of the Treasury.

Mr. Hardy assured the hon. and gallant member that he was as much interested in the settlement of the question as he could himself be, and that he would do everything he could to expedite the matter.

AMBULANCE PRACTICE INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Herbert asked whether it was the intention of the Secretary of State for War to grant the request of the surgeons of the Volunteer Force, and give them the instructions necessary to enable them to teach a certain number of men of their respective regiments the difficult duty of carrying sick and wounded men in case of war; and whether such instructions are carried on in the Army generally.

Mr. Hardy replied that the subject had not come before him yet, but he understood it was under consideration at the War Office, and that department would have to report upon it before it came into his hands. As regarded the last part of his question, he had to state that at Aldershot a few men were instructed in this practice, but that there was no general instruction of the kind given throughout the Army.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Captain Pim asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he would state to the House why the officers and men of the late Arctic Expedition were granted six weeks' full pay leave, after they had previously been granted three weeks' leave with double pay, the regulations of the Service only allowing six weeks' leave after two years' foreign service, the Arctic Expedition not having been absent eighteen months from England. And, whether he had any objection to place upon the table of the House the Admiralty minute granting six weeks' full pay leave to the officers.

Mr. Ward Hunt said that in consequence of the exceptional character of the expedition and the fact that during their absence from England no leave could be given to the officers and men, the Admiralty had granted them three weeks' extra leave on full pay, and he believed that neither the House nor the country would grudge them this little indulgence. (Hear, hear.)

VOLUNTEER SICK-BEARERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that an answer has been received from the War Office, dated Feb. 12, stating that the question of training the medical officers and a certain number of men belonging to the Volunteer Force in the important and humane duty of attending to sick and wounded in the field is being duly considered by the Secretary of State for War, and I can only add that I trust that Mr. Hardy will sanction the scheme, and thereby secure a cheap and thoroughly efficient body of trained men ready for any emergency.—I am, &c., A. MACLURE, jun., Hon. Sec.

The importance of having Bermuda connected by telegraph with our nearest possessions has been engaging attention for some time past, and we hear that it is not improbable that a Government telegraph cable will be laid between Bermuda and Halifax.—*Standard.*

The Hon. Secretary of the United Military and Naval Club writes to us as follows:—"Having observed in your last issue a disclaimer of any connection with this club from the Hon. Charles Lennox Butler, I have much pleasure in hereby confirming his statement, and beg to state that the gentleman on the committee is the Hon. Charles Danvers Butler, late 9th Regt."

INVASION AND DEFENCE OF ENGLAND.

In delivering his second lecture at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday, on "The Present Facilities for the Invasion of England, and for the Defence thereof," Major-General T. B. Collinson, R.E., first pointed out the general success of all disembarkations of our forces upon foreign shores. In alluding to the gunboats for the imaginary invasion of England, he pointed out the probable force of such vessels that the combination of any two of the three great maritime powers would be able to bring with their Armada. France has seventy-eight, Germany twenty-two, and Russia in the Baltic alone has fifty-five. Hence we may conclude that the expedition would be accompanied by twenty or thirty gunboats. In the British Service it appears by the table in the previous chapter that we have sixty-six gunboats altogether, but not half of those are in commission, and of these latter only twelve are in the home seas, available for home defence. These vessels are skirmishers of marine defensive position; they keep under the shelter of shallow water, and with their long-range guns check the advance of all unarmoured vessels. But to be of much value in such cases, two conditions are indispensable. First, they must be there, and, second, they must be there in considerable numbers: if the invading fleet might appear off any part of a coast, without notice, within an hour's steaming of it, the naval skirmishers must be so located in such numbers that they can also assemble a force equal to the enemy's in an hour's steaming. All the gunboats in the British service would not be enough to guard our south and east coasts, were they all commissioned, and available; and are all the gunboats to be commissioned in the first fortnight of war, as well as all the ironclads, and other war vessels? We have no doubt abundance of small passenger steamers in our rivers and harbours, which might be utilised towards the defence of our coasts, but we have apparently no sort of organisation by which, on declaration of war, they would be at once applicable for the purpose, and be immediately manned and armed and proceed to their pre-determined stations. A Marine Militia is also advocated by Gen. Collinson. We have a large seafaring population; by the census of 1871, we have in the United Kingdom, independent of seamen employed in our ocean-going mercantile marine, about 100,000 men, fishermen, river and coast navigators, and others connected with the shipping interest. But apparently we have no sort of organisation for utilising them in any way towards the defence of our coasts in war time. In 1805 there were about 26,000 sea-fencibles employed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in thirty-two districts, and having about 3,000 boats. This branch of our seafaring population and sea-faring business must have more than doubled since that time: therefore we could well afford to double the number of sea-fencibles. What we appear to require for the maritime defence of our coasts is an organisation similar to, and in connection with, that which has been lately inaugurated under the *mobilisation scheme* for the land defence. The whole coast line, or at least that part of it liable to such attacks, should be apportioned in districts based like those of the mobilisation scheme on the coast guard districts; and certain specified men of the Naval Reserve, and of the Naval Volunteers, should be told off to each district; and from the above-mentioned sections of the seafaring population a marine militia should be formed, which should be also told off to these districts; certain of the armoured and unarmoured gunboats should likewise be so distributed. If all this was done during peace time, as is now proposed to be done for the land defences, then on declaration of war it would only be necessary to give the order for the respective men and vessels to proceed to their districts, and to appoint naval officers to command each district. But no such organisation exists at present; if any does exist of any kind, it would, I think, tend to the security of our shores if it was made public to both friends and enemies. After pointing out the accessible portion of the coast, the mode of landing troops, the force available for reaching the landing, the coast defences required, and railway transport, Gen. Collinson, in conclusion, recapitulated several new elements of danger to our island fortress, which have arisen in the course of the last generation:—1. The immense size of modern armies, giving continental nations the power of striking a sudden decisive blow. 2. The number of great merchant steamers, which bridges that streak of silver sea on which we have so long depended for security from war—in numbers sufficient to ensure at any time transport for enough men to alarm us, and large enough to enable a military genius to apply strategy to the sea with more certainty than to the land. 3. The few ironclads possible, owing to the enormous expense. Hence those away defending our interests, or drawn off by a false scent, reduce the home guard in a greater proportion; a disaster of any kind, wilful or accidental, reduces it also in greater proportion, and is less quickly remedied. 4. The absence of coast defence in England; and 5. The paucity of reserves.

ARMY MEDICAL ADMINISTRATORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The compact between the finance and army medical administrators has failed, although the former may claim economy and the latter full power and patronage over their juniors. The wide-spread discontent will no doubt be made public before long. Sir William Muir has been able to persuade the Indian Government, for the present, to accept surgeons major instead of surgeons for juniors' duties, the pay of the former being about three times that of the latter! As the Indian Government can get plenty of surgeons to fill their ranks (the Indian Medical Service), it seems strange that they do not place the whole of the troops in charge of their own medical officers, who are first-class doctors and men of experience in the country—this would relieve them of keeping up a double staff of medical administrators. The present system of two deputy surgeon generals in each circle is a ridiculous farce, and an expensive one. Everyone who knows anything of their duties is well aware that the dodo-like creature the P.M.O. is utterly useless—and the duties consist of transmitting a few returns to head quarters. If the Indian Government will take over charge of our troops in India, Mr. Hardy will have no trouble with the growling discontented A.M.D., as he can allow a doctor to each regiment in England, and have the sick treated in station or civil hospitals.—I am, &c., X.

London, Feb. 14.

THE THUNDERER RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—When perusing your issue of this date, my eye was attracted by column 3, page 94, giving in alphabetical order the service subscriptions to the Thunderer Relief Fund. May I put the following questions and replies before your readers: 1. How did the accident happen? 2. Who is responsible for it? 3. Who ought to pay for it? Answer to No 1: I say is—from unforeseen circumstances, blame attached to nobody. To No. 2—The Government. To No. 3—The country. As in the Captain's case, so in the Thunderer's. It is an iniquitous thing to allow generous individuals to pay for what undoubtedly is a national debt. There are many accidents occur that individuals may be expected to provide for—say a colliery explosion, where the owners have not the funds to do it; to provide for the widow and children of a man who is accidentally killed in the streets. But I maintain that in a national calamity—such as those before mentioned—Parliament should ask for a special vote, and there is no doubt it would be given at once. Will not one of our naval representatives—say the gallant young Commander of the Thunderer—bring the case before the House?—I am, &c., J. T. WALLACE HOARE,

Feb. 10, 1877. Retired Paymaster, R.N.

PERFECT COMBUSTION.—We think it worth while to reproduce the following letters from the *Times* of January 25th and 30th, as the subject is one of general interest and importance. The firm referred to is the well-known house of Barnard, Bishop and Barnards, of the Norfolk Iron Works, Suffolk.

SLOW COMBUSTION STOVES.—GRATES.—Mr. J. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall, Kelvedon, Essex, writes:—"Some time ago your correspondent, 'Another Country Parson,' suggested a reform in fire-grates, and gave details of his experience. I have adopted his suggestion with very great comfort to myself and family, and think his system worthy of general use. Although very different from the fire-grate portion of ordinary stoves, it does not necessitate any alteration in the stove itself, so far as regards outward ornamentation. I have referred to 'Wye Williamson Combustion,' and 'Dr. Ure on Heating Apartments,' and find that their theories of perfect combustion are consistent with your correspondent's system, which is that air should not rush rapidly through the fire from beneath the grate, but that it should only pass in freely, but gradually, between the front bars, which are only half an inch thick and 1¼ inch from bar to bar. The fire rests on fire brick, level with the floor, and is enclosed in a trough (with fire brick sides and back) 16 inches deep and 14 inches wide, 4½ inches from back to front at bottom, and 5½ inches at top. We have thus a thin vertical fire, in which the air can circulate freely, presenting a frontage of fire 16 inches by 14 inches. I should be happy to forward printed details to any gentleman requiring them."—*Times*, January 25th.

GRATES.—Mr. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall, Kelvedon, writes to us:—"'Another Country Parson's' fire-grate has excited much attention, for I have received in two days more than 200 letters on the subject, to which printed replies will be sent in a few days. Many of these letters are from hospitals, public schools, military and other public institutions, and I am indebted to Colonel Feilding for the following interesting confirmation:—'107, Queen's Gate, London,—With reference to your letter in the *Times* of to-day, I write to say that some three or four years ago I noticed in that paper the letter about grates, signed "Another Country Parson." I had three grates made at my country house, in Wilts, exactly in accordance with the instructions, and found them excellent in every way. I have since had several similar grates put into the hospital of the Coldstream Guards, of which I am Colonel, and my object in troubling you with this note is simply to say that if any of your friends in London would wish to see the grates they can do so at any time by going to the Coldstream Guards' Hospital, in Vincent Square, as I have instructed the Steward to show them to any one mentioning your name. Messrs. ———, of Norwich, construct grates on exactly the same principles. I have just put 20 of them into this house. Please let me know for what sum you have been able to put up the parson's grates, as I have found it impossible here or in Wilts to get them for anything like the sum mentioned by the parson."—*Times*, January 30th. Messrs. Barnard, Bishop and Barnards have issued a descriptive catalogue, which they send on application.

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.—Mdme. Beaumont (who succeeded the late Mdme. Jullien) announces her benefit on the evenings of Wednesday, the 28th inst., and Thursday, 1st March. The pantomime of the *Forty Thieves*, in which the Vokes Family will appear, will be performed each evening.

OLYMPIC.—*The Queen of Connaught* has been produced at this theatre with marked success, and will probably have a lengthy run. The scenery is excellent.

STRAND.—Mr. John S. Clarke will be unable to appear for some days, in consequence of sudden indisposition. A new comedy will be played on Monday next by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled *Babes and Beetles*.

ROYALTY.—A new piece, *The Three Conspirators*, in which Miss Kate Santley appears, has been produced here. Several songs are introduced, which certainly do not add to its success.

QUEEN'S.—The new opera, *Biorn*, is increasing nightly in public estimation. Mdme. Fitzinman Marshall has recovered from her recent indisposition.

CRITERION.—*On Bail* is the name of the last production at this house, and is a success.

It is proposed to raise a memorial over the graves of those killed by the Thunderer explosion at Haslar Cemetery. Upwards of £120 has been raised by subscriptions at Portsmouth. The form of the memorial has not yet been determined, being dependent upon the amount contributed.

BIRTHS.

ANTHONY.—Jan. 12, at the Fort, Agra, India, the wife of Mark Anthony, M.D., Surgeon Royal Artillery, and daughter of Barry Delany, M D., Medical Superintendent District Asylum, Kilkenny, of a daughter.

BALLY.—Jan. 9, at Wellington, Madras, the wife of Captain Bally, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, of a son.

GRIFFITHS.—Feb. 11, at the Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth, the wife of R. S. P. Griffiths, Surgeon R.M.L I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRADDELL—DENNY.—Feb. 13, at St. Thomas' Church, Portman Square, by the Rev. Henry Geary, Thomas Braddell, Esq., Captain 17th Regiment, son of Thomas Braddell, Esq., of Coolmelagh, County Wexford, to Mary, only daughter of the late A. C. C. Denny, Esq., Lieutenant R.N., of 15, Cambridge Road, Brighton.

DEATH.

SPRY.—Jan. 26, at Clevedon, Helena, eldest daughter of the late Captain Henry Spry, Royal Marines, and niece of the late Joseph Hume Spry, M.D., of Bath.

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The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has undertaken to receive subscriptions for the fund, which may be paid to him at the Mansion House.

Contributions are especially invited of blankets, warm jerseys, warm underclothing, and hospital linen, which will be received at Taylor's Depository, Pimlico, and should be labelled "For Relief of Suffering Turkish Soldiers."

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⁂ Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

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W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., late M.P. for Sunderland, On "Belligerent Rights: The Declaration of Paris."
To be read by Captain J. C. Wilson, R.N., and to be followed by a discussion.

LECTURE, Friday, February 23rd.
The Chair will be taken at Three o'Clock.
Lieut.-Colonel C. B. BRACKENBURY, R.A., Assistant Adjutant-General, Superintending Officer of Garrison Instruction,
On "The Value of Systematic Instruction in Tactics for all Ranks of the Army."
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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, should* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications should be addressed and remittances made payable.*

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As we have persistently called attention to real cases of defective machinery on board her Majesty's ships, and have not sought to screen where faulty workmanship or inefficiency has been the cause of break-downs, we may be permitted to call attention to the unfairness displayed by a contemporary in stringing a number of old machinery "accidents" together and serving them up as the result of "one week's" information. Accepting this statement as fact, a weekly journal made it the subject of an article on "Our Phantom Navy," and thus the mischievous sensational paragraph becomes magnified. So far from the Navy being a phantom, it is shown by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, in a paper in *Macmillan*, to be stronger than ever. Mr. Lefevre traces the history of modern naval construction, and the conclusion he arrives at is that never before was the British Navy so strong, positively and relatively, as it is at this moment. Taking the system of calculation of M. Marchal, of the French Admiralty, and supposing the force and value of the Inflexible to be represented by 100, the Italian Duilio at 92, the Ajax at 75, the Foudroyant (French), 72, Dreadnought, 72, the Russian Peter the Great, 71, and so on, the values of all vessels of countries give the following results:—England, 1,112; France, 853; Germany, 372; Italy, 284; Turkey, 215; Russia, 153; and Austria, 134; and in fighting vessels of the second class the relative superiority of our Navy to that of other countries is greater than it ever was. But to return to the list of break-downs of "one week." Amongst the ships named is the Supply, a vessel which has completed her term of service and is ordered home, and is defective simply because her boilers are worn out. They were put on board as long ago as 1868, and she was repaired in 1873 at a small cost to do three years' duty as storeship on the West Coast of Africa. This is put forward as a break-down; but we would ask what the country would say if the Admiralty made no attempt at taking the money's worth out of the ships of the Royal Navy and laid them up and gave them new boilers immediately those on board showed signs of weakness? Those who now cite these cases as showing the inability of the Admiralty would then be amongst the first to raise a cry against such proceedings, and rightly too. The Pioneer is undoubtedly a hideous failure. If we are correctly informed, the weight of the engines of this vessel was to have been rather under one hundred tons, whereas they weigh nearly fifty tons in excess of that, and we cannot but think the responsible officer who accepted them on behalf of the Admiralty committed an error. The Vulture, reported to be delayed on account of inefficient ventilation, made no complaint on this head on her trial trip, and it was only because the Admiralty desired the ventilation of the stoke-hole should, if possible, be improved by the adoption of some suggestions made by the officers of the Seagull, another of the so-called broken-down, that directions were given for her to be detained. But this consideration on the part of the Admiralty is brought against them as a crime by those who write with only a superficial knowledge of what they are writing about. The Danae is dragged in amongst the week's failures as though her experimental boilers had not done duty as a subject for condemnatory paragraphs for the past three months. And now while they are actually being replaced by others this diligent assailant of the Admiralty harks back to his old cry. The Coquette is also a matter of surprise because she is undergoing an overhaul at Malta. The critic is probably unaware that she left England in March, 1872, and first served on a station where there was no possibility of taking defects in hand as on the home station. She was recommissioned on joining the Mediterranean Fleet in 1875, and after five years' continuous running it is not surprising that an overhaul should be necessary. New ships are also included because they do not prove unqualified successes on the trial of their machinery. But we would like to know whether any engines capable of developing some thousand horse-power were ever erected in any factory and found to go without a hitch. When the Alexandra met with temporary disablement on her trial trip, energetic correspondents at Chatham telegraphed to the evening papers an account of the break-down of the ship, and when a small portion of her propeller was cut away, owing to its having been damaged, much was said of her "mutilated screw;" yet in the face of all adverse criticism, she attained a speed of sixteen knots on the measured mile. So much for sensational rumours. There may be much to complain of as regards the machinery of some of our ships, and we never stay our hand when we see good reason for such complaint. But when we find people writing of machinery as though the largest bit of mechanism they were acquainted with was their clock at home, and that nothing more was needed than to wind up our tremendous engines once in seven days to keep them going in perfect order, we feel constrained to come forward to awaken some naval critics to the fact hat all they say cannot be accepted as gospel.

* * *

Something was done last year to improve the condition of the non-commissioned officer. Much, however, still remains to be accomplished, more especially in providing employment for him when pensioned off. But, pending this great amelioration of prospects, it would be well to study a smaller matter which lies close to our doors and which is capable of being remedied without costing the country a single penny. We allude to a change in the nature of punishments awarded for the lesser offences which bring occasionally some of the best non-commissioned officers into trouble. At present if a non-commissioned officer commits an offence it lies absolutely in the hands of his commanding officer either to reprimand him or to try him by court-martial. Now the former must be admitted to be a very light punishment; the latter, if the offender is convicted, entails a very heavy one, viz., reduction to the ranks, irrespective, in too many cases, of length of service or character. The result of this system is twofold, depending in a large measure on the leniency or otherwise of an individual. Supposing the commanding officer to be not over strong-minded, the temptation arises to administer a reprimand for an offence which requires a heavier punishment, in order to avoid trying the offender by court-martial, which entails a totally disproportionate one. On the other hand, a strict officer has no alternative but to order the trial of a non-commissioned officer when he is of opinion that a reprimand does not meet the case. Hence arises the often-seen anomaly that in one corps a non-commissioned officer is tried and reduced for an offence which in another is visited by a reprimand. Regulations which admit of such divergent readings and consequent injustice cannot be defended, and call for immediate revision, for non-commissioned officers now feel that their positions are insecure, depending as they do entirely on the disposition of one man. Assuming that sufficient has been said to prove the necessity of some change in the method of punishment, we will briefly indicate the direction it might take. The problem is surrounded with considerable difficulty, since the punishment awarded has to be reconciled with the maintenance of authority over inferiors, and with the continued performance of the duties of a position to which are attached great responsibilities. The following punishments (of which *b* and *c* are borrowed from the Austrian Regulations) are suggested as offering a means by which a commanding officer can punish a non-commissioned officer for an offence which demands a greater punishment than a "reprimand" and a lesser one than "reduction." They should, in our opinion, be made applicable to Sergeants, Corporals, and Lance-Corporals:—*a.* To be passed over for promotion to the next rank up to twelve months, separate awards to be cumulative. *b.* Confinement to barracks or quarters after retreat up to twenty-eight days. *c.* Confinement to barracks or quarters, after a fixed hour before retreat, up to twenty-eight days. *d.* Performance of extra duties out of turn. Having thus called attention to a matter in which those who are most closely connected with the maintenance of discipline consider a change desirable, we leave the subject in the hands of the military authorities, trusting that our efforts may produce some useful result.

* * *

The trite Latin adage which tells us of the expediency of comparing small things with great occurs to us as we hear of H.M.S. Eurydice being commissioned as a sea-going training-ship for our seamen. It is a step in the right direction, and would that we could believe that it would be followed up systematically; but with our recollection of the sea-going training ships for cadets and other attempts of a similar nature to the present we dare not hope for more thorough action from the Admiralty. It is, however, something to have an undoubted evil acknowledged by those in authority, and this has been done by the step now taken. Although we have now only some 12,000 able-bodied seamen in our Fleet, which is surely an attenuated force for "the first naval Power in Europe," we have not, according to Captain J. C. Wilson, nearly "the requisite tonnage at sea to salt our youths properly." That the Eurydice will "salt" some 260 of our young sailors is an important point, and at first sight it would seem as if the only thing required would be to commission more of these sea-going training-ships. Such a course would, no doubt, give us young seamen; but we want gunnery and discipline as well as seamanship, and even if we could afford to keep all our reserves afloat in a squadron of Eurydices such a course would scarcely be advisable. We have already quoted Captain J. C. Wilson, R.N., on this subject, and we commend his lectures at the United Service Institution to more general attention. He tells us that we must not be deceived by the "good conduct" of our men, which is very different from a sound discipline, and he holds that the exigencies of a ship life do not allow of that exact routine being carried out on which true discipline depends. At present we train boys for the Navy at great expense, we then demoralize them by keeping them for six months or a year in the depôt ships at the home ports, after which they go to sea at haphazard in accordance with the requirements of the Service. That under such a system our desertions are numerous, being between 800 and 1,000 yearly, is not extraordinary, and it is most important that everything should be done to check it. The question of pay we do not now enter upon, but some increase in pay after every five years' service is clearly advisable, to retain those whom we have trained at great expense. Captain Wilson tells us that there can be no systematic gunnery drills and no seamanship instruction whatever in the home reserve ships, and he strongly advocates naval barracks, which he believes to be an "imperative necessity," without which our seamen can never attain that high state of efficiency which the country has a right to expect. Naval officers are all agreed that when our young ordinary seamen are drafted on board a newly-commissioned ship, they appear at first entirely out of hand and undisciplined. With properly-constituted naval barracks this should not be the case. Men would then march on board in a high state of discipline and gunnery efficiency, and their whole time might be devoted to seamanship and the ship duties. That steps should be immediately taken to build naval barracks at Portsmouth and Plymouth we hold with Captain Wilson to be an "imperative necessity," but we can well understand the difficulty in which every First Lord finds himself of proposing such a vote. A commencement was made at Sheerness more than twenty years ago, and we do not see why land should not be bought and some steps at once taken at Portsmouth or Plymouth. Our old hulks are being used up, and even if this were not the case we have the authority of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, "from the point of view of an economist," that "nothing is more expensive than a floating house." We are promised, during the present Session, some sharp discussions on the state of the Navy; we shall have the old party and dockyard squabbles and the infinite variety of comparisons between our Navy and that of foreign nations. But though much may be learnt by these time-honoured controversies, we are inclined to share the opinion of the late Commodore Goodenough, that "they divert the proper attention of the friends of the Navy from the real needs of the Service, and cause those disquieting leaps in naval policy which are barren of result."

The words Honorary Colonelcies have the effect of a red flag on a bull when spoken in the hearing of some Army reformers. The only two gentlemen in the Army who may fairly be designated as Honorary Colonels are H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the former being Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade and the latter Colonel-in-Chief of the 17th Lancers and 60th Rifles. There are, however, many General officers who are Colonels of regiments, and, as such, receive an emolument which may justly be termed a pension. The amount of these pensions was fixed by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1833, and has remained the same to the present day, with the exception of the emolument for Colonels of Cavalry regiments, which Lord Cardwell reduced by a Warrant, but which reduction the late Royal Commission on Promotion, &c., has reported requires no modification. The questions we should like to put to those who desire such appointments to be abolished are—Do you object to the custom of making General officers Colonels of regiments, a system that exists not only here, but in most foreign armies? Or do you object to the pension? If the objection is only to the practice of giving General officers the position of Colonels of regiments, it is not of much force; if it is, however, to the pension attached to the position, then we are desirous of pointing out the claim the Army have to such pensions, and the injustice that would be done by their abolition. Colonels of regiments are known only in those portions of the Service lately purchase corps, such as Guards, Cavalry, and Infantry of the Line, and if these pensions were put an end to there would, roughly speaking, be no retirement at all for the successful officers of these arms; for as purchase officers on attaining the rank of Major-General have to abandon to the State the value of their Lieutenant-Colonel's commission—viz., £4,500—unless in the receipt of a Good Service Pension of £100 a-year, they would receive nothing during their lives but the interest of their own money. To do away with such rewards to these particular branches of the Service would be tantamount to saying, "You shall never receive any pension or retirement at all beyond your chance of obtaining £100 a-year as Good Service Pension." But let us look into the question further. Is it the wish of these Army reformers to limit the abolition of these pensions to the old purchase corps, or to abolish them throughout the military forces of the Queen? Are the Army reformers aware that these military pensions exist in all portions of her Majesty's Army—in the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines under the term of Colonel-Commandant, and in the Indian Army under the designation of off-reckonings and Colonels' allowances—to at least double the extent as in that portion of the Army especially designated as Imperial? Is it, then, the desire to do away with all pensions in all portions of the Queen's Army, or is it merely a vendetta against the purchase officers, who alone receive no remuneration from the State when their active career is finished until they become Colonels of regiments? We should like much to see these questions answered.

Some changes for the better have just been made in the pay of French officers, which is still, however, very inadequate, seeing how few men with any private fortune make the Army a profession. The pay of a Marshal has been raised from 30,000fr. to 30,122fr. 45c. —an increase hardly needed, especially as far as the 45c., or twopence halfpenny, is concerned. The pay of Generals of Division is increased by about 25s. a-year, and 4½d.; that of Brigadier-Generals by about £1. Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels are, however, to draw about £26 extra, Majors nearly £20, and Captains over £10. The above concerns the permanent Staff. It would be tedious to go through the list of all the various branches of the Service, suffice it to say that the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and Captains of Infantry are to get about £12, and the Lieutenants about £10 more than before. By the way, the increase in the pay of First Lieutenants of Artillery and Artillery Train is only 8fr. 37c. a-year. There are a few reductions, as in the case of all the officers engaged in the purchase of horses for the Army. The Colonel *de Remonte* suffers a reduction of £45 a-year. Some propositions have been made in France for the introduction of unification of pay, with the view of making accounts more simple, and also because it is held in some quarters that the only difference made in pay should be between the officer who is mounted and the officer who is not. The French Pay List, which we have before us, shows that there are no less than 167 different categories in the Army. We commence with Marshals and the Staff; then comes the Intendance, Artillery Staff, Engineer Staff, Medical Staff, Artillery, Artificers, Engineers, Staff of fortified places, Artillery Guards, &c., divided into fourteen classes all differently paid; Engineer ditto, twelve classes; Chaplains, Interpreters, Infantry, Cavalry, Archivists, Military Prisons, Military Train, Recruiting Officers, Vetinaries, Officers of "Remount," and Colonial Officers.

The Admiralty has grown quite tired of ordering trials of the Turquoise, they have so generally ended in failure. With a slight touch of sarcasm their Lordships have now called upon the building and engineering firm responsible for the ship to take prompt measures for placing the engines and boilers in a fit and proper state for trial. That was just what the firm reported it had done weeks ago.

The accident which occurred to the engine for working the capstan of the Shannon has not been allowed to pass unnoticed by the Admiralty. An inquiry into the matter was ordered to be held at the time, and now the Admiral Superintendent at Devonport has received a communication naming those who, in their Lordships' opinion, are responsible for the accident, which was clearly preventible.

Captain Henry B. Phillimore, C.B., had arrived at Ascension on February 1 to assume command of the establishment, and Captain East, having turned over the command, returns to England by the next mail.

In another column will be found an interesting report upon the Naval Reserves, which was drawn up by Vice-Admiral Sir Walter Tarleton before being relieved of his appointment as Superintendent of the Reserves. From the number of years with which Admiral Tarleton was connected with the Reserves no one could be better able to give an opinion as to their value and position, and it is eminently gratifying to find that the Navy has so reliable a force to fall back upon when it may become necessary to expand our Fleet.

We hear that Captain Arthur, of the torpedo school-ship Vernon, is about to visit the Whitehead torpedo works at Fiume. It will be remembered that during the recent visit of Captain Fisher to the Continent he took the opportunity of paying a call at these works, and of inspecting torpedoes in course of construction for the Admiralty.

Whoever the naval writer in the *Saturday Review* may be, his qualifications for the post appear to be about on a par with those supposed to be required for a First Lord of the Admiralty in *Happy Land*. He is, we must admit, a good hand with the scissors, but he combines his information in the same manner and with much the same result as that in which the celebrated gentleman in "Pickwick" wrote his Chinese metaphysics. In a review of the year we are told that the "wanton loss" of the Tenedos and Windsor Castle are the culminating points which show how disgracefully the Navy is mismanaged! Yet the Tenedos lies safely moored in Devonport Harbour, and the Windsor Castle was owned by a private firm. In another article, speaking of the loss of the transport St. Lawrence, it is gravely explained that, though she did not happen to be a man-of-war, she was commanded by a naval officer! This, of course, is untrue. Not content with these men in buckram, in a series of clippings, headed "Our Phantom Navy," we are called upon to notice the inefficiency of H.M.S. Thunderer, which is illustrated by a letter attributed to Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay about the Triumph, while Sir W. King Hall's letter to the *Times* about the dockyards is put down to a certain Vice-Admiral King, who is unknown to the "Navy List." The Navy "seems to be becoming a hollow mockery," says the writer, and such articles as the above, where we have the Triumph and Thunderer, Admirals Lord John Hay and Sir John Hay, and Admirals Sir George King and Sir W. King Hall confounded in endless confusion make us almost believe him. These may be, of course, simply slips of the pen, but we may suggest that such lapses of memory are frequently the premonitory symptoms of "a species of softening of the brain," which we have been told by the *Saturday* is a disease to which naval officers of the present day are peculiarly liable.

The ancient order of Assistant-Paymasters may rejoice. Though less demonstrative than some other branches of the Service, they have not been forgotten by Mr. Ward Hunt. Two weeks since we alluded to the scheme for the improvement of the prospects of Assistant-Paymasters which we presumed must be forthcoming, and we were right in our presumption. The injustice of dealing with the grievances of the Marines and Engineers and leaving the Assistant-Paymasters out in the cold was too pointed, and it now gives us much pleasure to learn that a scheme for removing some of the disadvantages under which these officers have long suffered is actually under consideration. Truly, there is balm in Gilead yet.

It will be seen by a letter, which will be found under the name of the Britannia, that the father of the naval cadet who complained of being grievously bullied by his brother cadets on board that ship is by no means satisfied at the result of the inquiry into the matter which was conducted by Admiral Willes. With all deference to the feelings of a father, we cannot but think that justice has been done, and those who know Admiral Willes will feel that no desire to hide what would be considered a scandal would induce him to lean towards the many youngsters who are alleged to have set upon a boy junior to themselves. The greatest possible attention was given to the case, and the Admiral was assisted by an officer who has frequently acted as Deputy Judge-Advocate at courts-martial, and we see no reason for doubting that the decision is entirely in accord with the evidence. But the father neither believes in the evidence or the decision, but seems rather of opinion that the young gentlemen with whom his son has been associated have but the very slightest regard for the truth. This argument might be read another way, especially as the charges have not been proved, but it is only natural that a parent should have the fullest faith in his own boy even at the expense of the sons of other people.

Lord George Campbell and Mr. Spry are both in error in their accounts of the cruise of the Challenger in claiming for their ship the honour of being the first English man-of-war to visit Humboldt Bay, New Guinea. Captain Moresby's book, published a year ago, shows that the Basilisk's visit preceded that of the Challenger by nine months. The Basilisk anchored in Humboldt Bay on May 25, 1874, in eight fathoms, and held friendly communications with the natives.

It is evident that exploration by no means deprives naval officers of a sailor-like bluntness of speech, for Mr. Young, R.N., in spite of the recent indignant denials of Portuguese authorities, more than substantiates in the plainest language the charges of aiding and abetting in slavery brought by Commander Cameron against persons serving under the Portuguese flag. At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, at the University of London, a paper will be read "On his Recent Journey to Lake Nyassa" by Mr. Young.

We regret to hear that ill-health has obliged Commander Cyprian Bridge to apply to be superseded from the Audacious. Commander Parr, of the late Arctic Expedition, has been selected for this appointment.

Captain Arthur Cecil Curtis, who has just obtained post rank, entered the Navy in 1848, became Lieutenant in 1857, and Commander in 1866. Of the twenty-nine years he has been in the Navy, only about four have been passed on half pay. He has held a command at sea, and has seen some active service, and wears three medals and two clasps. At the age of forty-one years he has become a Captain, leaving behind him a dozen less fortunate men, upon whom the choice of their Lordships has not yet rested. Still more fortunate is Captain Richard

Duckworth King, who entered the Navy in 1852, was promoted to Lieutenant in 1860, and Commander seven years later. During his twenty-four years' service he has scarcely drawn any half pay, and now, while yet on the sunny side of thirty-six, he has been safely landed on the Captains' List, passing over the heads of a score of the senior Commanders. He wears two medals and four clasps. The Lieutenants who have been promoted to the vacancies on the Commanders' List are Colin Dundas, who has been in constant employment during the fifteen years he has been a Lieutenant, and Charles E. Read, who has been fourteen years on the same list. Both these officers entered the Navy in 1855, and have become Commanders before reaching thirty-five years of age.

The 5th March has now been named as the probable date of sailing of the Tamar with officers and crews to recommission the Helicon and Antelope on the Mediterranean Station, and the Charybdis, Nassau, Sylvia, Hart, and Modeste on the China Station.

Rear-Admiral Willes will return to Devonport from leave on the 24th instant.

Her Majesty has been pleased to direct, by Order in Council, that the regulations under which half pay is drawn by naval and Marine officers shall be assimilated to those in force in the Army.

We commend to the attention of the authorities, both at Whitehall and Greenwich, a letter, which appears in another column, from an officer who has passed some time at the College. That the costly establishment, commonly known as "The Workhouse," should be a place for working and not for idling all must acknowledge. But officers who have left the gun-room and have reached man's estate should scarcely be treated as mere children and be called upon for "reasons in writing" if they are not at their studies punctually at nine o'clock.

We regret to hear that Lieutenant James B. Fellowes, who was appointed to the Wolverene in August, 1876, for service on the Australian Station, has died at Ascension.

In making some remarks on the recent promotions of flag officers we alluded to Sir James Drummond's prospects under the impression that he had elected to remain under former regulations. We find that this is not the case, and the Active List will consequently lose this popular officer in September next, when he reaches the age of sixty-five years.

The United States of America have lost no time in deciding on another Arctic Expedition, for it is reported that the Government has already been authorised to order the necessary preparations.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles T. Shadwell, K.C.B., has been awarded the Good Service Pension which became available by the promotion of Admiral Sir Henry Codrington.

Mr. Allen Young, of the Arctic yacht Pandora, has been asked to render an account of the money placed at his disposal when employed to endeavour to keep up communication with the Arctic Expedition, as it is desired to prepare an official statement of the total cost of the late Arctic voyage.

We notice that the very disagreeable subject, the invasion of England, has again been attracting attention. We say disagreeable, as we are well aware that on many points we are sadly deficient of the means for offering suitable welcome to an unforeseen visitor. The first Napoleon planned the most complete arrangement for a visit. However, for the relief of emotions which may have been excited by the recent discussion, we offer as a fair modicum of comfort the opinion of its author:—"Si j'avais réussi, c'eût été en faisant tout le contraire de ce qu'on attendait." It is, however, but fair to add that in 1803 "le bateau à vapeur" was unknown.

We are requested by a personal friend of Brigadier-General Howard Vyse, 3rd Hussars, to state that, though the General had some time ago a slight attack of illness, there is no prospect whatever of his sending in the resignation of his brigade command, and that it is improbable he will require leave for England.

It seems to us that the services of an officer of Royal Engineers who holds a certificate from the Staff College might be more profitably employed than as Aide-de-Camp to a General Officer. Lieutenant Pilkington, R.E., as we stated recently, has left for India to join the Staff of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Staveley, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay; so that the country has educated this young officer at considerable expense at the Staff College that he may be given an appointment the duties of which, it is not unreasonable to expect, could be equally well performed by any officer who has not so qualified.

The announcement we made last week with regard to Captain Singleton, 92nd Highlanders, has produced a sensation among those who have accepted Adjutancies of Auxiliary Forces. Captain Singleton was removed from his appointment under the five years' rule. It would have been bad enough to have deprived the officer of his full pay had he voluntarily withdrawn, but seeing that he was deprived, *nolens volens*, of his employment, it can only be regarded as want of faith. Not one single word do we find in the Warrant which would lead an officer to believe that he was to be thus summarily dealt with.

Before long we may expect to hear what the future arrangements are to be as regards Army Paymasters. Though many inquiries have been made from time to time in the House they have invariably met a stereotyped reply, that many of the present Paymasters have so deep an interest in the late purchase system that, pending the appearance of the Report of Lord Penzance's Royal Commission, it was undesirable to introduce any organic change. But the document having appeared, steps should be taken for tranquillizing the minds of officers who have heard numerous disquieting reports, and are naturally anxious. Lord Penzance and his colleagues were evidently of opinion that the present system should not be materially altered, and more than once is it pointed out in the Report how Paymasterships may be made to help on regimental promotion.

The removal of the 2nd West India Regiment from the West Indies to the West Coast of Africa, in relief of the 1st West India Regiment, which has completed its three years' service on the Coast, seems to favour the impression that the withdrawal of the West Indian troops will not be carried out, notwithstanding the assurances of Lord Carnarvon that the Colonial Office had it in contemplation to entrust the Houssas with the defence of the settlements. The present would assuredly be a most inopportune moment for recalling the West Indian regiment, and we are glad that the Colonial Office has followed the course which has been pressed on it through our columns by more than one officer intimately acquainted with Western Africa and our requirements there.

Surgeon-Major Samuel Rowe, C.M.G., African Medical Department, who is now in England on leave, will shortly proceed out to assume the Governorship of the entire British settlements in Western Africa. Though his name still appears in the "Army List" among the members of the African Medical Service, Dr. Rowe is unlikely to return to military duty, as the Colonial Office intends to keep his name permanently on its books.

That the subject of regimental mess expenditure should have been recently attracting attention cannot be deemed unnatural, as it involves an element for which there are no governing laws, nor do we see how such could be framed so as to produce a perfect, universal, and equitable system. We are not aware that the profession of arms has any speciality of restriction for its candidates contrary to those of any of its sister professions in which abundance or the reverse stand on the same footing. To debar those with means from entering the Army, which would virtually be the case provided regulations were enacted compelling them to restriction of expenditure, would be as manifestly unfair as regulations for those in the reverse position. That the Army should be deprived of its share of wealthy retainers few would care to advocate, and although there may be instances where the effect of such has been untoward, we are happy to add that gentle generosity has been the more marked. Personal exertions on the part of commanding officers for the control of the mess expenditure are highly to be commended, but we could hardly depend upon these for universal practice. The system of regimental messes has always been out of favour in Continental armies, but they are composed of races of greater gregarious tendencies, and consequently these appertain to their officers. We must admit, however, that the officers of the three arms see more of one another than is customary on this side of *la Manche*. The late Emperor Napoleon III. was certainly in favour of the regimental mess, and instituted such in his Imperial Guard; but, like most transplantations, it was never healthy.

So under-manned is the Army Medical Staff at the present moment, that in a case which has just come under our notice a Surgeon-Major had to leave the bedside of his wife who was supposed to be on the point of death, all appeals for an extension of leave having failed, it being represented that his return to duty was an absolute necessity. In many instances lately officers have been obliged to embark for foreign stations without even a day's leave to visit their friends. It is plain that something must be done to popularize the Service. To offer money inducements is no use at all; what is causing the mischief is the present most objectionable system, which has met with disapproval from one end of the Army to the other.

We can understand in a comparative degree the necessity for the "brusquerie" of Mr. Hardy's reply on Thursday week to the interpellation relative to the progress made in carrying out the recommendations of the recent Royal Commission on Promotion and Retirement. When closely engaged in the contemplation of an abstruse subject, it cannot but be most disagreeable to be interrupted. We are by the circumstance strongly reminded of the anecdote of the great Greek scholar, Dean Gaisford, of Christ Church, Oxford, who, on a pertinacious visitor insisting on an interview, received him in the College library, where, mounted on a ladder, the great Dean stood busily engaged. "I wish to see the Dean of Christ Church," demanded the visitor. "You've seen him," was the Dean's reply, and thus ended the interview. But still we are aware that pertinacious enquiry has occasionally borne excellent fruit.

It having been decided to arm Lancer regiments with carbines, they will have to be put through an annual course of musketry, and they are to be given Musketry Instructors, the same as other Cavalry regiments, but the officers will not hold commissions as such, nor will they be denoted in the "Army List." Though why they should not be, the same as the Infantry Instructors are, we do not pretend to know.

The report we published many weeks ago as to the proposed closer connection of the Line and Militia battalions under the Brigade Depôt system has been confirmed, and we publish elsewhere an extract from the *Times* giving details of the new titles to be borne by the regiments of the Line should the suggestion be acted upon. Anything more calculated to stamp out for ever that *esprit de corps*, which has won us many and many a battle could not possibly have been conceived, and it would be satisfactory to know from whom the idea emanated. Interference with cherished titles is just the thing that is wanted now to crown the many needless innovations recent years have witnessed; but we never expected to find this sweeping change recommended at so early a date—and for the consideration, too, of a Conservative Minister.

ARMY RECRUITING.

The Report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting upon recruiting for the Regular Army for the year 1876 has been published. The Inspector-General, Major-General E. A. Whitmore, says he so recently assumed the duties of his office that he can hardly enter so fully into the subject as his predecessor has done in former Reports; but the facts which are given connected with the Service will show the state of recruiting at the close of the year 1876 as compared with the preceding twelve months, and the result cannot but be considered very satisfactory. The number of recruits raised in 1876 has been exceptionally large, and amounted to 29,370—a larger number than had been obtained since 1858. In 1875 the number raised was only 18,494, thus showing an increase in the year of 10,876 men enlisted into the Service. The result has been that, on Dec. 31, 1876, the establishment of the Army wanted only 552 rank and file to complete. The recruiting for the Army appears to have received a very considerable impetus in the last few months, attributable, doubtless, in a measure, to decreased employment in civil life, in consequence of the depressed state of trade; but it is reasonable to believe that there are other causes which have contributed to increase the number of men who have offered themselves for enlistment, and that the most noteworthy of these is to be found in the improved condition of the soldier and the advantages which he derives from recent legislation in his behalf. The increase of pay to the non-commissioned officer, and the right to deferred pay given to every soldier by the Royal Warrant of April, 1876, and the improved conditions as to pensions by the Royal Warrant of Sept. 6, 1876, are, doubtless, taken into account by those who are disposed to enter the Army, and will tend, it is hoped, to induce a better class of men to join the ranks. The reduction of the standard of height by half an inch to 5ft. 4½in. has also helped to increase the number of men who have enlisted; and, notwithstanding this reduction, Major-Gen. Whitmore observes that the medical reports from the various districts, on the recruits enlisted during the year, are, on the whole, very satisfactory. There is, not unnaturally, a tendency on the part of commanding officers to take exception to these small men from the strong desire to command battalions composed of taller and more showy soldiers; but, notwithstanding this disposition, few complaints on this score have been made. Instances have occurred, of course, of recruits having been objected to by commanding officers on the score of physical unfitness, and wherever these objections have been supported by the medical authorities prompt attention has been paid, and the recruits have been released from their engagements. It is to be hoped that the present satisfactory condition of recruiting may continue, for the wants of the Army are not likely to decrease in the future, but will become more urgent as the men are drawn from it to the Reserve. It is to be deplored that the loss to the Army, caused by desertion from its ranks, still unfortunately prevails to a considerable degree. The evil is a most serious one, and, without a safeguard of some kind, such as that in former years, appears to baffle all efforts to check it. In considering the number of cases of desertion, however, it must be borne in mind that in many instances the same individual is counted more than once, as there are men who make a habit of deserting and re-enlisting again and again within very short periods, and, although the number of cases may not bear a very great proportion to the gross total of desertions in the year, still it must not be lost sight of as in reality lessening the actual number of deserters, which in the last year amounted to 4,878. Major-Gen. Whitmore adds that the number of deserters recovered to the Army during the period was 2,063, leaving a net loss of 2,815. Although the number of desertions in 1876 is in excess of that in 1875, it is not unreasonable to assume that it may be accounted for by the very large increase of recruits who have entered the Army in the year; and it is among this class of soldiers principally that this crime prevails. These two years show a marked diminution as compared with the three preceding ones, as shown in the following statement:—There deserted in 1872 5,861; in 1873, 5,702; in 1874, 5,582; in 1875, 4,373; in 1876, 4,878. Deducting those who rejoined from desertion in each of these years, the net loss was—in 1872, 4,006; in 1873, 3,917; in 1874, 3,530; in 1875, 2,429; and in 1876, 2,815.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE OF NAPOLEON.

M. Plon, of Paris, continues the publication of the military correspondence of Napoleon, which is replete with interest. We have already passed in rapid review the first four volumes. The fifth, which is now before us, finds the great Captain at the summit of his glory, and about to embark on that fatal Peninsular campaign which Napoleon himself condemned when a prisoner at St. Helena. The first "note" in this volume is addressed to Marshal Massena, and dated Finkenstein, May 17, 1807. The Emperor was then in Poland, where he discovered a fifth element—mud. It is wonderful to remark the composition of the Army by means of which Napoleon held Europe in subjection. In some instructions addressed to Marshal Berthier, he writes:—"If you see no inconvenience you can send the Dutchmen to Holland, and order the Spaniards to go to Hamburg where they will form the nucleus of the Army of Bernadotte. The Army of Marshal Brune will be composed in this wise—1st. The Italian Division, commanded by General Pino, and three regiments of Italian Cavalry. 2nd. Four French regiments, &c., &c. Total, 16,000 French Infantry, 1,000 horse; 6,000 Italian Infantry, 1,000 horse; 2,000 Bavarian Infantry, 1,500 horse; 4,000 Baden Infantry, 500 horse; allied troops, 6,000—grand total, 38,000. Send back the Polish regiment to Kalish. Marshal Bernadotte will find himself at the head of 15,000 Spaniards. The 15,000 Dutchmen will assemble at Oldenburg," &c. In September Napoleon was at Rambouillet, and we find him writing dispatch after dispatch to his stepson, Eugene Beauharnais, Viceroy of Italy. In one of his letters he says:—"Your Aide-de-Camp, Bataille, has lost your dispatches. He deserves to be punished; put him under arrest for some days. An Aide-de-Camp may lose his breeches on the road, but he should lose neither his dispatches nor his sword. Your packets were not so large but they might have been placed inside the carriage, and then they would not have been lost. All those fellows are popinjays." The son of this careless Aide-de-Camp is the present distinguished Commander of the 5th Army Corps; head-quarters, Orleans. In October we come upon a series of dispatches to Junot, whose acquaintance we afterwards make in Portugal. Junot had been an old comrade of Napoleon; they had served together in the battery *sans peur*, when the English were forced to relinquish Toulon, and when Bonaparte got a slight prod from a British bayonet. Junot afterwards became Duke of Abrantes, and the Duchess has left some very lively memoirs which are well worth consulting. Evil tongues say Napoleon admired her grace, and have compared Junot to Uriah. In October the Emperor wrote to Junot, who was marching through Spain on his way to Portugal: "You are marching in sixteen columns —that is to say, your first column left Bayonne on October 19, and the sixteenth will only leave on October 25. I do not approve of this. You should have marched in three columns. By this means my army would have been at Salamanca by November 10 or 12. You let the Artillery march at four days and the Cavalry at fifteen days from your divisions. . . . The English are leaving Copenhagen in force, and you must not allow them to be beforehand with you. . . . From Bayonne to Lisbon the distance is 200 leagues; to-day this is a very ordinary march for our troops, and it ought to be done in thirty-five days. On arriving at Lisbon you will encamp on the heights which command the city. My troops encamped at Boulogne all the winter round for several years." A few days later his Majesty wrote to Junot ordering him to raise a regiment of Portuguese, to be commanded by French officers, and he added:—"The English merchandise should be seized, and the Englishmen arrested and sent to France; all English property should be confiscated in my name—houses, vineyards, land, &c. The merchandise captured should be sold, half to go to the Privy Purse, and half to the Army. I reiterate to you to behave well, and to give an example of the greatest purity. It is better to have a fortune nobly acquired, and which you are not ashamed to acknowledge, than an illegitimate and shameful one. It appears that you will not reap much military glory in Portugal, and you should therefore acquire that of an honest and irreproachable administrator. The chief of your Staff is not a very delicate man; he took a good deal of money at Fulda. Impose upon him a scrupulous law. Let it be known that I shall punish anyone who steals. . . . All the precious objects that you take should be packed in cases and sent to the Amortizement Office. I will tell you what to do with them in another letter." It is difficult to read these instructions with a serious countenance, especially when one remembers how they were carried out. A year afterwards Napoleon was in Spain; he arrived at Burgos on the 11th November, where he met his brother, King Joseph. The aspect of the "great city" is thus described by Count Miot de Melito:—"The houses were almost all deserted and pillaged; broken furniture was piled in heaps in the mud; one quarter was on fire; a frantic soldiery broke open doors and windows, breaking and destroying everything; the churches were stripped, the streets encumbered with the dead and dying; in fact, all the horrors of a city taken by assault, although Burgos was not defended! The Chartreuse and the principal convents were sacked, and the graves violated." King Joseph protested against these scandalous acts, but Napoleon refused to interfere. What more need we say? When the French Army, under Junot, left Portugal, after the capitulation of Cintra, it embarked laden with spoil, Southey says on this subject, that when the French Generals entered Portugal they had to borrow linen. Soon, without having received supplies from France, they were splendidly attired, and sent home large remittances in bills, money, and effects, especially in cotton. Fourteen cartloads of church plate fell into the hands of the invaders, and "Junot fitted himself out with the spoils of Guelez, while Soison had shirts made out of the cambric sheets belonging to the Royal Family." In March the Emperor wrote to Junot:—"I see that the Portuguese are not entirely disarmed. It was an act of madness to publish my decree levying 100,000,000 francs before being master of the country. If you read over my letters you will see that you have not attended to any of my desires since you entered Portugal. . . The first thing you have to do is to send the Portuguese troops to France. . . I don't know what you mean by the 'Portuguese Army' which will join the English directly they disembark. I did not think you so wanting in politics and foresight. You are, to a degree of which I have never seen another example." On April 1, 1808, we find the Emperor writing in the following grand style to the Grand Duke of Berg, better known to us as Murat. Letter from St. Cloud:—"My Guard is marching on Madrid, where I suppose it will arrive about the 10th. My horses, the detachment of my household, of my mouth (*id est*, cooks, &c.), ought also to have started for Madrid. You must place 'all that' where I am to lodge. I do not know if the Prado, which is a country-house of the King of Spain, is large enough for me. If it be not large enough it will, perhaps, be more suitable for me to go to the Escurial." On April 6 Napoleon was at Bordeaux, on the 15th at Bayonne, where he remained till July 22 busily engaged in organization. Then he returned to Paris in very bad humour. Dupont had capitulated with 18,000 men at Baylen, and Junot had been beaten at Vimeiro. It was only in October, after the Treaty of Erfurth, that Napoleon could find time to venture into Spain. In May the Viceroy of Italy got rapped over the knuckles for not sending in proper returns; his returns were scouted as ridiculous. His Majesty could not see how many men had been detached for service in Spain. "For my Army in France," continued the Emperor, "the War Minister sends me in twice a month eighteen volumes in 12mo. and in 4to., which represent the state of the army in all points of view. Send me the returns I demand." On the 21st his Majesty wrote another letter to his stepson, one filled with the most minute instructions for the defence of the Piava. The Viceroy was to go to Asolo and to follow the windings of the Piava, to erect a battery here, to take advantage of rising ground at one place, and of a marsh at another, to throw a bridge over the river near Conegliano, "where, if my memory serves me right, there is a mountain which dominates the place, and below Asolo I think the river might be forded;" and so on for pages. On October 19 the Emperor wrote to Junot (after Cintra) saying—"You have done nothing dishonourable. You bring back my troops, my eagles, and my guns," and something else besides. "This convention, you have gained it by your courage, not by your dispositions, and the English are quite right to complain of their General for having signed it." Wellington did better afterwards. The letter terminated in this bombastic style—"A man like you ought to die, or only return to Paris master of Lisbon. Besides, you shall have the advanced guard, and I shall be behind you. Do not lose a moment; press on the organization of your (honest) administration; jump over all difficulties," &c. On Nov. 14 the Emperor wrote to the War Minister as follows:—"I have received your report to the effect that I have 83,000 pairs of shoes at Bayonne, 140,000 shirts, 23,000 knapsacks, 39,000 shakos. These are tales fit for children. I have nothing. I am naked. My Army is in want, and your bureaux laugh at me. The contractors are robbers. All your clothing service is rotten. Those at the head of it are fools or rogues. Never has anyone been so badly served and betrayed." The capitulation of General Dupont calls for some special notice. We had beaten French troops at Maida and before Acre, but Baylen was the first serious disaster which had overtaken the troops of Napoleon. There, when the Imperial sky seemed cloudless, 18,000 men laid down their arms and surrendered at discretion. On May 20 Madrid had received the news that Napoleon had wrung from Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII. a double abdication, and that he had given the Spanish Crown to his brother Joseph. The whole nation rose to fight for its independence. Oviedo gave the signal for resistance, and in ten days Leon, Arragon, and Andalusia were in a blaze. The Emperor, who was at Bayonne, and who had indulged in the hope of a pacific occupation, at once issued orders for the energetic repression of the insurrection. Marshal Moncey was ordered to operate in the North, and General Dupont was charged to reduce Andalusia to obedience. Pierre Dupont de l'Etang was then forty-three years of age; he had distinguished himself at the Argonne, at Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, and Friedland, and was in high favour with the Emperor. Besides being a soldier, he was a gentleman and a poet, and was gifted with great powers of conversation. He was General of Brigade in '93 and General of Division in '97, and but for Baylen he would have gained his bâton of Marshal. Who was to blame for Baylen? Some authorities say Napoleon, who would insist upon directing operations from Bayonne, and who would reinforce Bessières instead of Dupont. It was not until it was too late that Napoleon changed his tone and comprehended the difficulties with which Dupont was beset. He wrote in July—"It is Bessières who must receive all the reinforcements of which you can dispose. It is he who covers Madrid. Everything is there. Should Dupont experience a check, it will be of no consequence, but if Bessières were to receive a blow it would go to the heart of the Army, which would suffer from tetanus." Savary presumed to remonstrate, and Napoleon replied, "Dupont has a larger force than is necessary. The true manner to reinforce Dupont is to send troops to Bessières." The Emperor when he wrote in this strain had little idea of the character of the Spanish nation and the indomitable resistance about to be opposed to his victorious legions. As a French historian has remarked:—"A wild and disinterested fanaticism, a fit of heroic madness seized upon the whole country, and this was a moral phenomenon beyond the comprehension of Napoleon . . . who could not imagine simple peasants and inoffensive citizens, without being forced or paid, dying for their country and for liberty." On July 14 Bessières beat Cuesta at Medina de Rio Seco, only losing 370 men killed and wounded, whilst he slaughtered over 4,000, and put 25,000 to flight. Napoleon considered the conquest of Spain finished, but King Joseph and his Generals were not deceived. On the day that Dupont capitulated, the Emperor wrote from Bayonne:—"There is nothing to fear to the north of Castille, nor in Aragon; Saragossa will fall sooner or later. . . . General Dupont alone is menaced, but he has 21,000 men," &c. Dupont, in fact, had been charged to defend a most exposed position in an unhealthy country; he had 18,000 men, nearly all conscripts, and who had been living on half rations. Opposed to him was Castanos with 35,000 of the best troops in Spain. On July 7 he received a reinforcement of nearly 5,000 men, but he had to disseminate his troops to keep up his communications, always menaced by the guerillas. He had to defend a front fifteen leagues in extent, and to guard a defile twenty leagues long in his rear. On July 15 Castanos commenced operations with his two Lieutenants—Reding, a Swiss, and the Marquis de Coupigny, a French *emigré*. Dupont, alarmed at the strength of the forces opposed to him, sent to General Vedel ordering him to send him a battalion, and in case he had few troops in front of him, a brigade. The next day Vedel, hearing a heavy cannonade, dispatched a division, and Reding at once forced the passage of the Guadalquiver, and drove the detachment opposed to him back upon Baylen. General Gobert, who had rushed to the rescue with his division, was killed. Some more errors of a similar kind rendered the position of Dupont desperate, and he made an attempt to escape in the night of the 18th. His march, however, was embarrassed by a file of 800 carts carrying his sick, wounded, and baggage. He was opposed by Reding early on the morning of the 19th, and by 10 o'clock had carried nearly all the positions. The French, who had marched seven leagues in heat and dust without a drop of water, were thoroughly exhausted and discouraged. Fifteen hundred men had fallen, General Dupont was wounded, the neighbouring heights were crowded with armed peasants, and the Swiss soldiers, unwilling to fight against their compatriots, deserted. With a demoralized army, worn out with fatigue, and surrounded on all sides, Dupont was obliged to capitulate. Art. 11 stipulated that the officers were to keep their baggage, Art. 15 that the Generals were to take the necessary steps to find and restore the sacred vessels carried off from different places, and especially from Cordova. Napoleon was himself to blame for the disaster of Baylen, for refusing to allow the Army of Andalusia to repass the Sierra Morena, as both Savary and Dupont had demanded. Napoleon, when he received the news of the capitulation, launched into a torrent of invective against Dupont, and he issued a decree depriving him of his military rank, his decorations, his title of Count, his coat of arms, and his pension. His name was erased from the catalogue of the Legion of Honour, and he was sent to a State prison. Four years afterwards General Dupont was tried by court-martial, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment; and when Napoleon was himself a prisoner at St. Helena, General Comte Pierre Dupont de l'Etang was War Minister to his Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII.

Capt. H. Cowper, half pay, late 7th King's German Legion, died on the 21st inst., aged ninety years. The deceased officer served in the expedition to Sweden with Sir John Moore in 1808; in the same year he went to Portugal, where he served until July, 1811; thence to Malta, Sicily, and Genoa, until the peace. He received the war medal with two clasps for Talavera and Fuentes d'Onor, also the medal bestowed by the King of Hanover upon every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier of the German Legion, in commemoration of the services of the corps. At Talavera he acted as extra aide-de-camp to Gen. Sherbrook. He subsequently was for many years her Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco and Carthagena.

The Army.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. Paymr. (Major) W. Smith died at Manchester on the 16th inst. The deceased served with the regiment in the Crimean campaign from Aug. 16, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). He was promoted to the quartermastership April 23, 1852, and became paymr. July 13, 1855. The remains of the deceased were interred in Salford Cemetery on Wednesday. The funeral took place at half-past ten, and was conducted with military honours. All the officers and men attended under command of Lieut.-Col. Alexander. Major-Gen. Sir Henry De Bathe, commanding the district, with Staff and the officers of the 38th Regt., were also present. The band, reinforced by the band of the 38th, headed the procession. The burial service was read by the Rev. Canon Crane, incumbent of St. George's, Hulme. The firing party consis'ed of 200 men, under the command of Capt. Thompson. By the death of Major Smith, Qrmr. Murphy becomes the oldest member of the regiment, being now in the thirty-fourth year of his service.

9th Lancers. We take the following from the monthly magazine published by the regiment:—"It is our sad lot to have to record the deaths at polo of Capt. Clayton and Sergt. Mercer. As a fuller account will be found in another page of this journal, we will simply add an extract from regimental orders and the letter from his Excellency the Viceroy informing the regiment of their great loss. Extract of regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. Marshall.—Sialkot, Dec. 27, 1876. No. 4—It is with deep regret that the commanding officer has to announce to the regiment the death of Capt. W. C. Clayton from an accident at polo. To know the late Capt. Clayton was to like and respect him; his genial, social, and kind-hearted manner made him universally popular, and endeared him to all ranks. The zeal and energy of the late Capt. Clayton for the good of everyone and the general welfare and interest of the regiment to which he was so proud to belong has secured him a place in the affections of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private in the 9th Lancers. The commanding officer feels certain the late Capt. Clayton would have risen in his profession, as he was a thorough soldier, and his sad and sudden death has left a gap which will remain long unfilled. As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Capt. Clayton, the officers of the regiment are requested to wear mourning for one month from this date. By order, E. B. McInnis, Lieut., Acting Adjt., 9th Lancers. Viceroy's Camp, Delhi, Dec. 28, 1876.—Dear Sir,—News of the death of Capt. Clayton, of your regiment, will already have been communicated to you by telegraph, but I also wish to express to you, and through you to your regiment, my deep personal sorrow for the sad accident which has deprived his comrades and his country of this most gallant officer. I share the loss your regiment has sustained; for, during the short time that Capt. Clayton was on my personal Staff he greatly endeared himself to all my family and circle, and although the continuous obligations of those public ceremonials in which all my time is now unavoidably engaged have placed it out of my power to testify as publicly as I wished to do, and should otherwise have done, my sorrow for his death and my great and affectionate respect for his memory, yet I trust that every friend of Capt. Clayton will believe how truly he is mourned by myself, Lady Lytton, and all my Staff. I shall feel gratified if you can find an opportunity to make known to the officers and men of your regiment, by all of whom he was, I know, greatly beloved, these imperfect expressions of my deep sympathy with them in the sad loss they have sustained.—Believe me, my dear sir, yours faithfully, Lytton." The numerous friends of the deceased officer will read with pleasure the following *In Memoriam* which appears in the number of the regimental magazine in which his death is announced:—"The regiment has indeed had its Christmas Day overshadowed by death, and affliction reached its deepest on that evening in the sudden loss of one whom we all admired and loved—Capt. W. C. Clayton. He was taken from us by an accident while playing polo at Delhi. It is a very proper wish to say all that is good of a man when he is silent for ever, but the eulogies which the character of our lamented brother officer demands were never better deserved. We who knew him require no panegyric to remind us of his sterling worth. He was every inch a soldier—a first-rate horseman, a keen sportsman, and a thorough gentleman, a cricketer, a racquet player, and devoted to that game which robbed us and his of one whose cheering countenance and genial manner will never be forgotten. He unceasingly identified himself with the initiation and development of all that went on in the regiment. Possessed of indomitable pluck, energy, and manifold resources, nothing daunted him, no trouble was too great, no obstacle baulked him. His distinguishing characteristics were those most eminently to be desired in a soldier, and which, had opportunity occurred, would have doubtless proved him a hero. He was, indeed, a noble example, the labour to imitate which would be an excellent training. We learn that every honour possible was shown to his mortal remains, not only by those friends at the Camp—not a few—as he was rapidly gaining an esteem in this country which bade fair to rival the good name he left in old England, but also by the highest representatives of Government in India. Naturally, it was a subject of deep regret to many of his brother officers who were not at Delhi that they were unable to see him once more, and to lend their hand in laying him to rest. But in India the distances are so great that but the few brother officers who were on the spot could possibly be present, and we must console ourselves that no single officer was absent from choice, but of necessity. He sleeps where his regiment has fought and bled, surrounded by many a gallant soldier, and next to an officer of the 9th who fell during the memorable events of 1857. Capt. Clayton was educated at Harrow, and entered the Army in the 84th Regt., of which he became adjt., and exchanged as a capt. to the 9th Lancers June 8, 1867. He was acting as extra aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Viceroy when he was called away in the full stream of energy, enthusiasm, and freshness of spirits, which make life itself a joy, and from those honours which he deserved so well, and which were probably then in some measure about to reward him. We cannot conclude without expressing that feeling which is uppermost in our hearts. He was one from whom his seniors and his juniors may well take a moral. The extraordinary esteem, elevating influence, and affection which he inspired and we all felt were the results of thorough sincerity of heart, earnestness of purpose, singleness of tongue, and the very essence of manly bearing, and as we look back upon his life we may each one of us exclaim, 'Go thou and do likewise.' The memory of such an officer will be ever cherished in the 9th Lancers." We (*Morning Post*) are requested to state, with reference to the proposed memorial to the late Capt. Clayton, that the committee—of which the Marquis of Waterford is president—are unable to decide at present what form the memorial shall take until the amount of the subscriptions shall be approximately ascertained. Intending subscribers are therefore invited to make known their views and intentions to Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's-court, S.W., who are now prepared to receive contributions.

10th Hussars. Capt. Gough has been appointed aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India.

11th Hussars. Capt. Rivett-Carnac has been appointed aide-de-camp to the Hon. Sir R. Temple, Bart, K.C.S.I., on a special mission to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

14th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Arbuthnot and Lieut. the Hon. H. G. Gough have been granted certificates as instructors in army signalling.

15th Hussars. Capt. Luck has been appointed a member of the Indian Annual Remount Allotment Committee, of which Major-Gen. Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.S.I., is president. Lieut. Daly, a probationer, squadron officer 2nd Central India Horse, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from Oct. 12, 1875.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut. F. J. Murphy, 4th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England from Dec. 11 to June 10 next, on medical certificate.

Major H. Le G. Geary has vacated his post as Assist. Adjt.-Gen. of the Royal Artillery in Ireland, having completed his five years' Staff service.

Surg.-Major W. R. Steuart, F Brig. R.H.A., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Dalhousie Convalescent Depôt, with effect from March 1.

Lieut.-Col. A. A. Bayly (late Bombay) has been assigned local rank as colonel in India, with effect from Dec. 13, 1876.

Lieut. J. Bent, 21st Brig., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

The Queen has presented to the Royal Horse Artillery a handsome black charger to carry the drummer at the head of the mounted band. The horse, which has arrived at Woolwich from the Royal mews, is undergoing a course of training for its new duties.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

A telegram has been received in England from Col. Gordon, under date Cairo, the 17th inst. He expected to start from Suez, *viâ* Massowah, for the Soudan on the following day. He states that the Firman has been signed, and that the Khedive has given him the old Province of the Equator, the whole of the Soudan, and the littoral of the Red Sea. No one could be invested with greater powers. All financial and other affairs have been placed in his hands. He says it will be his fault now if slavery does not cease, but that, of course, time will be required.

Lieut.-Col. D. A. Frazer has been appointed commanding R.E. at Cork, vice Lieut.-Col. A. W. Durnford, removed in a similar capacity to Dublin.

The 23rd Compy. arrived at Chatham on Saturday last from Cork, where it has been stationed. The company only consisted of eight of all ranks—two officers, one company sergeant-major, one sergeant, two sappers, and two buglers. All the other non-commissioned officers and men had previously been transferred to other companies at Cork, and transfers are now being made from the depôt companies at head-quarters to bring the 23rd up to its proper strength again.

Scots Fusilier Guards. The 2nd Batn. gave a farewell amateur performance at the Tower on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the farces of *Old Goosebury* and *Domestic Economy* being performed. The men of the battalion owe a debt of gratitude to Lieut. Hay, Sergt.-Major Gordon, and Drum-Major Bull for their efforts in producing amusements during the long winter nights. Bayonet contests, under the management of Lieut.-Col. Stracey and Capt. Montgomery, have taken place during the week among the companies of the battalion for prizes varying from £2 to 2s. 6d. The battalion moves on the 1st prox. to Wellington Barracks (new wing).

4th King's Own. On arrival in Dublin from the Curragh the 2nd Batn. is expected to occupy Beggars Bush Barracks, to be vacated by the 93rd.

7th Fusiliers. Capt. Beauchamp, 2nd Batn., is expected to take leave to England, on medical certificate.

12th Regiment. Lieut. Kennedy, 2nd Batn., has been appointed assist.-instr. of musketry.

14th Regiment. Sub-Lieuts. Ansley and Thurston, 1st Batn., have passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

15th Regiment. Paymr. (Major) Hopson, 2nd Batn., has applied for leave from India to England.

17th Regiment. Lieut. Liardet, 1st Batn., has been appointed adjt. and qrmr. of the left-half battalion at Rawul Pindee.

18th Royal Irish. Surg.-Major Curtis, 1st Batn., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

21st Fusiliers. The *Irish Times* hears that the title of the Scots Fusilier Guards which has been so long borne by the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards is to be changed to that of "Scots Guards," and that the 21st Royal North British Regiment will assume the title of "Scots Fusiliers." To Col. Collingwood, of the 2nd Batn., is due the credit of bringing about the changes mentioned.

25th Regiment. Surg.-Major Gibbon, 1st Batn., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

32nd Light Infantry. The *Irish Times* states that "Capt. Knollys is to retain his appointment as aide-de-camp to Sir Arthur Hamilton-Gordon, K.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji, on promotion to an unattached company from the 32nd Light Infantry."

33rd Regiment. Capt. Bally is detailed to proceed to England from India for depôt duty.

40th Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Brougham has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. Lieut. Mansel has been appointed to officiate as adjt. during his absence.

43rd Light Infantry. Capt. Wilson has been appointed commandant of the Ramandroog Convalescent Depôt.

44th Regiment. Lieut. Browne, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has been transferred from the 2nd to the 3rd Goorkhas for duty.

ROYAL MARINES.

A court-martial was opened on Wednesday morning at the Royal Marine Barracks, Forton, for the trial of Capt. Augustine Evans, R.M.L.I., on the following charges:—1st. Conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in having, on Jan. 31, been drunk in the officers' mess establishment, Forton Barracks; 2nd. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having, at Forton on the same day, been incapacitated by drunkenness from the performance of a duty for which he was detailed in divisional orders as visiting officer to Priddy's Hand Guard. Prisoner pleaded guilty to the first charge, and not guilty to the second. The principal witness against the prisoner was Col. Richards. Fleet-Surg. Morton examined the prisoner, and pronounced him intoxicated, and he did not go on duty that night. The case for the prosecution having been closed, the Court allowed prisoner until yesterday to prepare his defence.

A commitee, consisting of the Depty. Adjt.-Gen. of the Royal Marines, Mr. James, of the Naval Branch, Admiralty, and Mr. Weltby, of the Treasury, has been appointed to examine and report upon the question of improving the position of the officers of the Royal Marines.

Medals for long service and good conduct have been awarded to Colr.-Sergt. G. F. Ball, 40th Comp.; Sergt. J. Robinson, 41st Comp.; Musician T. Rogers, 9th Comp.; and Sergt. O. Walker, 18th Comp.

Lieut. William Greet, R.M.L.I., having been reported unfit for further service on account of chronic sea sickness, has been placed on the Retired List and granted the half pay he has earned by service.

51st Light Infantry. The name of Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Trydell has been withdrawn from the list of officers detailed for depôt duty. Lieut. Boxall has been appointed station Staff officer at Cherat.

56th Regiment. The Kurrachee correspondent of the *Times of India*, writing on Jan. 5, says:—"The account which has crept into print in regard to the recent accident which Major Hill, of the 56th Pompadours, met with, is somewhat exaggerated. On the evening of Dec. 26 Major Hill was on horseback, and was crossing from the magazine to the Arsenal Guard, and entering the arsenal enclosure by a small gate at the north corner, in front of which a small grip has been cut, leaving a narrow path as a passage across. He turned his horse rather sharply on to this pathway just as another horse galloped by, which attracted the animal's attention and caused him to slip into the ditch. In endeavouring to recover himself the horse rolled over, bringing Major Hill's head against the gate, and damaging his shoulder. The gate was fortunately a light one, and the blow was trifling. No bones were broken, and though the major's shoulder was swollen and stiff, he did not consider the injury so severe as to necessitate his going on the sick list, and was able to go his rounds as field officer on duty on the following Thursday." The women and children have had their treat, given them by Col. Berry and the officers. Major and Mrs. Hill, Lieut. and Adjt. Newbury, and Qrmr. Leech were present to see that no one was neglected.

60th Rifles. On arrival at Aldershot from Winchester, the 3rd Batn. will take over the quarters in the North Camp lately vacated by the 2nd Batn. 11th. Lieut. Hope obtains the appointment of instructor of musketry of the 3rd Batn., vice Lieut. Okeden, resigned the appointment.

68th Light Infantry. Capt. Bolden has been assigned local rank as major in India, from Feb. 27, 1876.

79th Highlanders are expected to proceed in May to Ireland from Edinburgh.

86th Regiment is likely to move either to Dublin or Belfast very shortly. Since 1842 it has only served in the Great Britain for thirteen months—the remainder of the time either abroad or in Ireland. It will be a great boon to one and all in the regiment to be moved to England (as is anticipated) next autumn. Good shooting and judging distance prizes to the amount of £71 have been accorded. Major Adams has rejoined from leave, and assumed command.

88th Connaught Rangers. Surg.-Major Heath, on leaving the regiment at Athlone on Saturday last, after a service in it of sixteen years, received a most enthusiastic ovation, the band turning out and accompanying him and Mrs. Heath to the railway station. Dr. Heath has obtained leave until gazetted to half pay, and has proceeded to the Continent for the benefit of his health.

89th Princess Victoria's. Lieut. Brown has been appointed acting adjt. of the left half-battalion at Tonghoo, vice Lieut. McMurray, appointed adjt. to the regiment.

92nd Highlanders. Lieut. Douglas has been recommended for the adjutancy. Surg.-Major Roe, M.B., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Darjeeling Convalescent Depôt, with effect from the 1st proximo.

93rd Highlanders are to be moved from Dublin to the Curragh Camp for the drill season.

94th Regiment. The name of Capt. Pope has been noted at the War Office for an adjutancy in the Auxiliary Forces.

99th Regiment. Mr. J. Taylor, late hospital-sergeant, has been granted an annuity of £10, together with a silver medal, as a reward for his long and highly meritorious service.

100th Roayl Canadians. In the absence of Major Pitt, R.A., on sick leave, Capt. Dawes is doing duty as a garrison instr. at Aldershot.

109th Regiment. Lieut. Peile, a probationer, officiating wing officer, 2nd Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from Oct. 12, 1875.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major J. B. Hamilton, M.D., has carried off the gold medal of the India Rifle Association, with the title of "Champion of India." The competition took place on Dec. 26, 27, 28, and 29 at various stations in the North of India. The cup given by the Governor-General and other prizes have also been won by Dr. Hamilton. Surg.-Major G. Whitla has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. Surg. W. B. Slaughter has been granted leave to remain in England from India from Dec. 8

to June 7 next, on medical certificate. The *Tatler* says: "The unification scheme has caused the greatest discontent in the Army. Very poor at all times have been the inducements held out to temptable men, who have adopted medicine as their profession, to enter the Army as surgeons. Still, many have done so from a liking for that *camaraderie* which so happily exists in most regiments, and to which the doctors have invariably been freely admitted. The case will be very different now. A surgeon must needs stand always staff in hand, and with his loins girded, for he cannot tell whether he may not be sent off to India or to any of our stations abroad with but a brief notice. The combatant officers of regiments will scarcely trouble themselves to make the acquaintance even of the doctors, who are here to-day and gone to-morrow; while they, on their part, will have but a thankless task in attending to their duties, for which in all probability their successors will reap many kudos that may have been justly merited through their zealous attention to the sanitary arrangements of the barracks, and to treatment of disease?"

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

3rd West York. Orders are issued for the regiment to assemble for training on June 4. It will encamp, as usual, on the race-course at Doncaster.

Royal Cork City Artillery. The hon. coloneley is vacant by the death of the Earl of Bandon, which occurred on Saturday at his lordship's Irish seat. His lordship was born in Jan., 1810, was appointed col. of the regiment Sept. 5, 1846, and became hon. col. Nov 12, 1873. His lordship is succeeded in the title by his son, Viscount Bernard, at present major of the regiment.

Galway Artillery. In answer to Mr. Morris, Mr. Hardy said:—The Galway Artillery regiment has not been formed because the Infantry regiment was unable to complete its establishment of ten companies. It has now been reduced to six companies, and the establishment is nearly complete. If on the expiration of the ensuing training the full number of men present themselves, there will be no objection to form the Artillery regiment.

Kildare Rifles. The place for the preliminary drill, commencing on the 5th prox., has been changed from Naas to the Curragh for want of barrack accommodation at the former place.

South Mayo Rifles. The change of head-quarters from Westport to Castlebar is not expected to take place before next year.

Mr. Sullivan will ask the Secretary of State for War on Monday if he will inform the House how many recruits were obtained for the Militia during the year 1876, and what is the maximum age at which they are usually taken.

YEOMANRY.

Royal Wilts. Capt. the Hon. P. Herbert has been returned to Parliament for Wilton, in the Conservative interest.

VOLUNTEERS.

15th Middlesex (London Scottish) Rifles. The annual presentation of prizes and winter inspection took place in Westminster Hall on Saturday evening. Col. Lord Abinger, Scots Fusilier Guards, inspected the regiment, under the command of Major Sir H. C. Pelly, Bart., in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Lord Elcho. Lady Pelly undertook the presentation of prizes. At the conclusion of the inspection Sir Henry Pelly expressed regret at the absence of Lord and Lady Elcho, from domestic affliction, and the still greater regret of his lordship that the same cause had determined him on retirement. He had been in negotiation with a distinguished officer of the Regular Army to succeed him, but on account of being on full pay he would be unable to take command before next June. Lord Elcho had, however, lost none of his interest in the London Scottish, and hoped to be their honorary colonel till his death. The total strength of the regiment is 521, against 485 the previous year, of whom 436 were efficients.

40th Middlesex Rifles. A majority is vacant consequent upon the retirement of Major Were, who is leaving the regiment after sixteen years' service, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform. Major Were's retirement is greatly regretted by all ranks, he having laboured most assiduously to promote their interests and the welfare of the corps. The vacancy is to be reserved for a half pay or retired officer. The 40th, since Col. Vincent's assumption of command, has made steady headway.

3rd Adm. Batn. Aberdeen Rifles. Capt. and Adjt. Blair is about to exchange his military for a civil appointment, and is expected to be succeeded by an officer of the 56th Brigade.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

7th Bengal Cavalry. The furlough to Europe granted to Brevet Major T. C. Graham, squadron commander, has been cancelled.

15th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. S. D. Turnbull, adjt., is about to be promoted capt., with effect from the 3rd inst.

17th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. E. G. Newnham, squadron commander, has been granted leave to England for one year on private affairs.

19th Bengal Cavalry. Col. W. Fane, C.B., commandant, has been granted an extension of leave from India for six months.

2nd Bengal N.I. Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, officiating wing officer, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., for which he is a probationer, with effect from Oct. 12, 1876.

8th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. B. W. Ryall, commandant, has qualified for promotion as full col., with effect from the 14th ult.

12th Bengal N.I. Capt. A. Oldham, adjt., has arrived home from India on furlough.

40th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. E. Dandridge, commandant, has qualified for promotion as full colonel, with effect from the 14th ult.

2nd Central India Horse. Lieut. E. D. H. Daly, squadron officer, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., for which he is a probationer, with effect from Oct. 12, 1875.

3rd Hyderabad Infantry. Lieut.-Col. D. Shaw, wing commander 11th Madras N.I., and officiating commandant 1st Madras N.I., has been appointed wing commander, vice Lieut.-Col. Pedler, appointed to the 4th Hyderabad Infantry.

4th Hyderabad Infantry. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Pedler, wing commander 3rd Hyderabad Infantry, has been confirmed in his officiating appointment as commandant of the 4th, vice Col. W. Weldon.

3rd Goorkhas. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Garden, lately officiating commandant, has been appointed to do general duty at Meerut. Lieut. A. G. F. Browne, 44th Foot, has been transferred from the 2nd Goorkhas as officiating second wing subaltern on probation.

4th Punjab Cavalry. Capt. T. Shepherd, squadron commander, has been granted furlough to England for one year on private affairs.

1st Punjab Infantry. Lieut. T. C. Pears, second wing subaltern 3rd Punjab Infantry, on probation, has been appointed to officiate as second wing subaltern from Dec. 1, 1876, vice Lieut. D. A. A. Macpherson, appointed to the Military Accounts Department.

Corps of Guides. Capt. R. C. Hutchinson, second squadron officer, has resumed duty in India from furlough in Europe.

4th Madras Cavalry. Col. A. H. Hope, commandant, has arrived home from India on furlough.

4th Madras N.I. Col. C. E. Bates has been appointed second in command, vice Col. J. M. Grant, transferred to the 24th N.I.

10th Madras N.I. Capt. C. T. P. Luxmore, wing officer, has been appointed an assistant military accountant on probation, with effect from the 10th inst.

22nd Madras N.I. Col. S. Mainwaring, commandant, has arrived home from India on furlough. Col. W. C. Rich, now in Europe, from commandant 24th N.I., has been appointed commandant of the 22nd, Col. E. N. Norton, second in command, officiating for him.

24th Madras N.I. Col. J. M. Grant, officiating in command, has been confirmed in his appointment, vice Col. Rich, transferred to the 22nd N.I.

1st Bombay Light Cavalry. Surg. J. F. Keith has been appointed to the medical charge, vice Surg. M'Alister.

12th Bombay N.I. The services of Capt. J. L. Fagan, qrmr., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Commissariat Department.

24th Bombay N.I. Major G. S. Hawthorn, wing commander, resumed duty in India on Jan. 18, from leave in England. Surg. J. A. Howell, from medical charge of the 29th N.I., has been appointed to the medical charge.

26th Bombay N.I. Col. A. Becher, commandant, has applied for furlough to England.

29th Bombay N.I. Capt. Cuningham, wing subaltern, has been placed on the establishment of brigade-majors of the Bombay Army.

THE "TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS."

The *Times* gives the designations which the Committee on Brigade Depôts propose for the 1st and 2nd Battalions of a "Territorial Regiment," of which the Militia of the Sub-District and the Brigade Depôt will form the other battalions:—

The 16th Regt. becomes the Bedfordshire Regiment; 49th and 66th, Royal Berkshire Regiment; 34th and 55th, Royal Cumberland and Westmoreland Regiment; 22nd, the Cheshire Regiment; 32nd and 46th, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; 54th and 95th, Royal Derbyshire Regiment; 11th, the Devonshire Regiment; 39th and 75th, Royal Dorsetshire Regiment; 68th and 106th, Royal Durham Light Infantry; 44th and 56th, the Royal Essex Regiment; 28th and 61st, Royal Gloucestershire Regiment; 37th and 67th, Hampshire Regiment; 3rd Buffs, the Kentish Buffs; 50th and 97th, Royal West Kent Regiment; 4th, the King's Own Lancashire Regiment; 47th and 81st, Royal North Lancashire Regiment; 8th, the King's Lancashire Regiment; 40th and 82nd, the Queen's Lancashire Regiment; 30th and 59th, West Lancashire Regiment; 20th, the Lancashire Fusiliers; 63rd and 96th, the Royal South Lancashire Regiment; 17th and 45th, the Royal Leicestershire and Notts Regiment (Sherwood Foresters); 10th, the Leicestershire Regiment; 60th Rifles, King's Own Royal Rifles; Rifle Brigade, the Rifle Brigade; 7th Fusiliers, the Royal Fusiliers; 57th and 77th, the Royal Middlesex Regiment; 9th, the Norfolk Regiment; 48th and 58th, Royal Northampton and Rutland Regiment; 5th Fusiliers, Northumberland Fusiliers; 52nd and 85th, Royal Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry; 43rd and 53rd, Shropshire and Monmouth Light Infantry; 13th, Prince Albert's Light Infantry; 38th and 80th, the King's Staffordshire Regiment; 64th and 98th, the Queen's Staffordshire; 12th, the Suffolk Regiment; 31st and 70th, Royal Surrey Regiment; 2nd, the Queen's Own Surrey Regiment; 35th and 107th, Royal Sussex Regiment; 6th, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; 62nd and 99th, Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment; 29th and 36th, Worcester and Hereford Regiment; 15th, the East York Regiment; 19th, the North York Regiment (Princess of Wales's Own); 25th, King's Own Borderers; 14th, the Prince of Wales's Yorkshire Regiment; 51st and 105th, the King's Own Light Infantry; 65th and 84th, Royal West York; 33rd and 76th, Duke of Wellington's Yorkshire; 23rd, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 24th, Royal South Wales (Regiment) Borderers; 41st and 69th, Prince of Wales's Light Infantry; 92nd and 93rd, Gordon and Sutherland Highlanders; 21st, Royal North British Fusiliers; 1st, The Royal Scots; 71st and 78th, Highland Light Infantry; 26th and 74th, Cameronian Highlanders; 73rd and 90th, Royal Lanark Light Infantry; 42nd and 79th, The Queen's Own Royal Highlanders; 72nd and 91st, Argyllshire Highlanders; 83rd and 86th, The Royal Ulster Fusiliers; 89th and 94th, Princess Victoria's Irish; 100th and 109th, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment; 18th, the Royal Irish; 87th and 88th, the Royal Connaught Fusiliers; 102nd and 103rd, the Royal Dublin Regiment (Fusiliers); 27th and 108th, Royal Inniskilling Regiment; 101st and 104th, the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The arrangement regarding facings appears to be that in cases where two battalions with different facings are amalgamated blue shall be the colour, and that as regards the present double battalion regiments the facings will remain as at present. The result would be that all (existing) Infantry regiments would have blue except the following:—3rd, 5th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 37th, 67th, 71st, 72nd, 78th, 91st, 92nd, and 93rd, which would retain the present facings in each case The uniform of the 3rd and 4th (Militia) and the 5th (Brigade Depôt) battalions would be as nearly as possible similar to that of the Line battalions in each case. The arrangements for localization are intended to remain very much as at present; but the 60th Rifles and the Rifle Brigade, together with the 7th Fusiliers and 57th and 77th Regiments, would form the metropolitan sub-districts.

A NEW BREECH-LOADER.

Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. have recently completed a breech-loading gun weighing a little over 39 tons (but called for convenience a 40-ton gun), which is by far the largest breech-loader hitherto constructed in this country. This weapon has just been the subject of trials at the proof-ground belonging to the Elswick firm, situated some forty miles north of Newcastle. The experiment attracted a large number of British and foreign artillerists. There were present Gen. Campbell, the Director-General of Artillery and Stores; Col. Younghusband, Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories; Viscount de la Tour de Pin, French Naval Attaché; Baron Spaun, Austrian Naval Attaché; Gen. Gorloff, Russian Naval Attaché; Capt. Labrano, Italian Naval Attaché; Capt. da Motta, Brazilian Naval Attaché; Capt. Jessen, Danish Director of Naval Ordnance; and Capt. Mullertz, specially sent by the Danish Government; also Capt. Garcia, of the Spanish Naval Commission, and several other foreign officers. According to the *Times* this new 40-ton breech-loader is constructed upon the coil system, and is of 12in. calibre. The breech mechanism follows generally the French pattern—that is to say, it consists of a removable breech screw, so cut away in the thread as to take its full hold by being turned through one-sixth of a revolution. This screw draws back upon a hinged shelf, on which it swings back clear of the breech. But though the gun is similar to the French breech-loaders so far as the screw is concerned, it is altogether different in the mode of stopping the gas. This is done by using a steel cup resting upon a slightly convex surface on the head of the breech screw. The edge of the cup is pressed by the screw against a step or shoulder in the gun, so that when screwed up the base of the cup is forced to take the form of the convex head on which it rests, and thus the lip is expanded against the circular surface which surrounds it. When the breech screw is opened the cup recovers its form by its elasticity, and thereby releases its hold, and comes out on the screw with perfect freedom. The Elswick firm have made several smaller guns upon this principle, one of which fired upwards of 500 rounds in Italy with such excellent results that the Italian Government adopted the pattern, and ordered a very considerable number of these guns, many of which have been already supplied and are now in use. The experiments on the present occasion commenced with the trial of a breech-loader of this description, weighing 26 cwt. and of 4¾in. calibre. This gun was fired with charges of from 7¾lb. to 8½lb. of pebble powder. The breech was opened after each round by the officers present with the utmost facility, and the stoppage of the gas was seen to be absolutely perfect. The mean velocity obtained with the lowest charge (viz. 7¾lb.) was 1,491 ft. per second; with the 8lb. charge it was 1,543ft., and with 8¼lb. it was 1,555ft. With the highest charge the velocity instruments unfortunately failed to act. But the chief attraction of the day was, of course, the firing of the 40-ton breech-loader. This was fired with a projectile weighing 700lb., and with charges commencing at 160lb. of pebble powder and increasing by steps of 10lb. to 180lb. The velocities attained were very high, being 1,564ft. per second with 170lb., and 1,615ft. with 180lb. The last-named velocity was the lowest indication given by the two instruments used, but taking the average of both instruments, and including the observations with the same charge on a previous day, the velocity for a charge of 180lb., with this gun, is about 1,650ft. per second. The highest pressure in the bore was about 19 tons per square inch. The stoppage of gas was just as perfect in the large gun as in the smaller one, and the breech was easily and rapidly opened and closed by one man accustomed to the work, and by the mere application of his hands, without using any tool whatever. The projectiles are of the simplest description, being neither leaded nor studded, but acquiring rotation by a copper band at the base which is forced into the grooves. At this trial the projectiles were fired into a deep bank of sand so as to be recovered after firing. On examination after recovery the copper band was found to have acted perfectly.

Gentlemen who propose to be candidates for cadetships in the Royal Military College at the examination to be held in July, 1877, will be permitted to present themselves for "preliminary examination" either on the 5th and 6th of April or on the 3rd and 4th of May, but not on more than one of these occasions. These examinations will be held in Edinburgh and Dublin as well as in London. Such extra preliminary examinations will not be reckoned in the number of trials allowed by the 8th paragraph of the Regulations, and a candidate who fails at one of them will not be thereby precluded from presenting himself again at the ordinary preliminary examination in July. Gentlemen who wish to be examined in April or May should apply direct to the Civil Service Commissioners, so that their applications may be received not later than March 15 for the examination of April, and not later than April 12 for the examination of May. Their application should specify the place in which they wish to be examined and the modern language which they select. Candidates for admission by competition who may pass one of these two examinations must understand that they will not be admitted to the further examination in July, unless the papers sent in by them to the Military Secretary on or before May 15, as required by Regulation 13 (G. O. 88 of 1876), prove satisfactory.

The *Standard* says:—"It having been decided to show in the forthcoming Estimates a considerable reduction under the head of warlike stores and manufacturing establishments, an extensive discharge of workmen at the Royal Arsenal is expected about the end of March."

An experiment is being tried at Woolwich in feeding the horses of the Army Service Corps upon maize and oil cake instead of the ordinary feeds of corn and chaff. As the horses of this corps are daily employed in the Royal Arsenal, the conditions will nearly approximate to the circumstances of actual service.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, February 20, 1877.

Royal Engineers—The retirement upon a pension of Major J. L. Watts (late Bengal) to be antedated to Aug. 29, 1876. The dates of promotion of the following officers to be altered as stated against their names, viz.:—Major O. B. C. St. John (late Bengal), to Aug. 29, 1876, vice J. L. Watts; Major H. R. Thuillier (late Bengal), to Oct. 7, 1876, vice W. R. Tucker (late Bengal), promoted; Capt. D. O'Brien, to Oct. 7, 1876, vice R. L. Thuillier (late Bengal); Capt. C. de B. Carey, to Oct. 27, 1876, vice J. A. Millar, deceased; Capt. B. Lowsley, to Dec. 8, 1876, vice J. Pennycuick (late Madras) promoted. The transfer of Capt. W. Shepherd (late Bengal) from the Seconded to the Supy. List to be antedated to Aug. 29, 1876, vice O. B. C. St. John, promoted. The temporary commissions as Lieuts. of the following officers to be made permanent, and antedated to Feb. 12, 1874, such antedate not to carry back pay, viz.:—H. M. Sinclair, E. R. Kenyon, S. C. N. Grant, C. McGuire Bate, M. Elrington, J. C. Middlemass, and F. Peel.

BREVET.

The hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. granted to Major J. L. Watts, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, upon retirement, to be antedated to Aug. 29, 1876.

WAR OFFICE, February 23, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 24, 1877:—

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. Seager, from half pay, late 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Inspecting Officer of Yeomanry Cavalry in Great Britain.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut. H. R. Toler retires from the Service, receiving the value of a Cornetcy and Sub-Lieutenancy.

4th Dragooon Guards—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. Seager retirea on half pay. Sub-Lieut. F. Penton to be Lieut; April 23, 1873.

2nd Dragoons—Capt. G. T. Scott retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

5th Lancers—The date of resignation of commission of Lieut. E. H. R. Crofton, which appeared in the *Gazette* of May 16, 1876, is May 17, 1876, and not as therein stated.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. H. J. Peareth retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

9th Lancers—Lieut. Lord W. L. De La P. Beresford to be Capt., vice W. C. Clayton, deceased; Dec. 27, 1875.

10th Hussars—Capt. W. Yeldham retires on temporary half pay.

16th Lancers—Capt. and Brevet Major R. W. Renshaw retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

Grenadier Guards—Sub-Lieut. Sir H. C. Bacon, Bart., to be Lieut.; Feb. 3, 1875.

Coldstream Guards—Sub-Lieut. G. V. Boyle to be Lieut.; March 18, 1876. Sub-Lieut. J. G., Viscount Lambton to be Lieut.; April 29, 1876.

1st Foot—Lieut. A. Smith to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. W. C. Kennedy, *promoted*; Dec. 4, 1876.

4th Foot—Sub-Lieut. A. S. Brunskill to be Lieut.; Feb. 28, 1876.

6th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. H. F. Elkington retires on half pay.

8th Foot—Sub-Lieut. C. B. Porter to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1875. Sub-Lieut. H. A. Fletcher to be Lieut.; Nov. 12, 1875.

10th Foot—Capt. E. H. Vaughton retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

13th Foot—Lieut. W. E. Gaskell retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy.

16th Foot—Lieut. L. C. Grubbe to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. F. J. Harden, promoted; Feb. 13, 1877.

17th Foot—Sub-Lieut. C. G. Whitby to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1875.

19th Foot—Capt. C. Skinner retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

29th Foot—Capt. J. Bourke retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

37th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. V. H. Bowles retires on half pay.

38th Foot—Capt. P. Morrisey retires on half pay; Jan. 31, 1877.

60th Foot—Lieut. F. A. Beauclerk retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy.

65th Foot—Sub-Lieut. P. G. Dwyer, from the 105th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. G. A. Durand, a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

66th Foot—Lieut. E. H. Fosbery retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy.

83rd Foot—Lieut. J. M. Johnstone, from the 64th Foot, to be Lieut., vice H. B. Warden, a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

85th Foot—Sub-Lieut. R. H. H. Sadler resigns commission.

96th Foot—Lieut. the Hon. A. Hay, from the Royal Guernsey Artillery Militia, to be Second Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. C. Marryat, promoted.

98th Foot—Sub-Lieut. F. G. Preston to be Lieut.; Feb. 28, 1874.

100th Foot—Lieut. C. V. S. Downes to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. W. Gatey, deceased; July 31, 1876.

102nd Foot—Major J. A. Woods retires on a pension.

104th Foot—Capt. H. J. R. Villiers-Stuart retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

108th Foot—Lieut. S. Moores resigns his appointment as Adjt.

1st West India Regiment—Sub-Lieuts. A. Bosworth, E. P. Apthorp, E. Herapath, and T. H. Haughton to be Lieuts.; Feb. 11, 1877.

2nd West India Regiment—Sub-Lieut. C. E. Baumann to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1876.

Unattached List—Sub-Lieut. W. H. Wyndham-Quin resigns commission.

Medical Department—Depty. Surg.-Gen. H. L. Cowen retires upon half pay; Jan. 24, 1877. Surg.-Major J. Fraser, M.D., retires upon half pay; Dec. 6, 1876. Surg.-Major R. Gillespie, M.D., from half pay, to be Surg.-Major; Feb 1, 1877. Surg. J. J. O'Grady resigns commission; Feb. 17, 1877. The surname of the gentleman appointed a Staff Assist.-Surg., in the *Gazette* of Sept. 19, 1871 (and now Surg.), is A*n*thonisz and not Authonisz, as therein stated.

BREVET.

Major J. A. Woods, 102nd Foot, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. A. R. Keogh, half pay, late 14th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Major on retiring from the Service; Feb. 10, 1877.

Capt. J. Bourke, 29th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Major on retiring from the Service.

Depty. Surg.-Gen. H. L. Cowen, who retires upon half pay, to have the hon. rank of Surg.-Gen.

Surg.-Major J. Fraser, M.D., who retires upon half pay, to have the hon. rank of Depty. Surg.-Gen.; Dec. 6, 1876.

The undermentioned officers to be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. F. C. J. Brownlow, Bengal S.C.; Oct. 11, 1876. A. K. Comber, Bengal S.C.; W. R. Gordon, Bengal S.C.; J. Burn, Bengal S.C.; J. D. Swayne, Bengal S.C.; and J. C. Wood, Bengal S.C.; Dec. 12, 1876. T. J. Forster, Bengal S.C.; F. C. Anderson, Bengal S.C.; and M. Hunter, Bengal S.C.; Dec. 13, 1876. C. J. Bruce, Madras S.C., T. B. Harrison, Bengal S.C.; and W. H. Smith, Bengal S.C.; Dec. 20, 1876. A. Francis, Madras S.C., Dec. 27, 1876; and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. F. Brooke, half pay, late 109th Foot, a Depty. Adjt.-Gen. in Bengal; Feb. 3, 1877.

The undermentioned officers in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Surgs.-Gen.:—Depty. Surgs.-Gen. G. G. W. Maitland, Bombay Army; T. B. Johnstone, Bombay Army; and G. Banister, Bengal Army.

To be Depty. Surg.-Gen.:—Surg.-Major D. Young, Bengal Army.

MEMORANDA.

Capt. E. R. Keogh, half pay, late 14th Foot, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission; Feb. 10, 1877.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed Probationers for the Indian S.C.:—Lieuts. C. H. H. Beley, 1st Foot; G. A. Collins, 5th Foot: H. L. Ramsay, 6th Foot; E. H. H. Montresor, 8th Foot; A. W. T. Radcliffe, 12th Foot; L. J. Browne, 54th Foot; G. L. T. Denniss, 62nd Foot; W. G. Mansel, 68th Foot; A. Jones, 70th Foot; and W. G. Dunsford, 108th Foot.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, February 23, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 24, 1877:—

Cambridge—Sub-Lieut. E. H. Warren resigns commission.

Royal Cardigan—Sub-Lieut. T. H. R. Winwood to be Lieut. Nov. 14, 1874. Edward Methuen Leir, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd Royal Cheshire—Gregory Sinclair Haines, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. Granville Henry Loch, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—Richard Brock Barker, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal Flint—Baliol Fairfax Best Archer, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal Glamorgan—Richard Dyneley Jennings Bramly, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal North Gloucester—Sub-Lieut. H. S. Richardson resigns commission.

East Kent—Harry Seymour Blaydes, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

West Kent—Capt. W. H. Barker, 50th Foot, to be Adjt., Feb. 6, 1877, vice Capt. C. W. Cragg, Rifle Brigade, whose term of service in that appointment has expired.

5th Royal Landashire—Sub-Lieut. J. W. Arrowsmith resigns commission.

Leicester—Capt. W. Pearson to be Major.

Royal South Lincoln—Herbert Kirk, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.)

5th Middlesex—Edward Tatton Pakenham, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.)

Royal Monmouth—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Payne to be Lieut.-Col.

Northumberland Artillery—The appointment of Francis Charles King Hunter, gent., as Sub-Lieut. (Supy.), notified in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 5, 1876, to bear date Aug. 7, 1876, instead of Sept. 6, 1876.

Nottingham or Royal Sherwood Foresters—T. G. Dennis Boles, late Lieut. 17th Foot, to be Lieut.

1st Stafford—Reginald Campbell, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

4th West York—Major T. S. Walford is granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Fife Artillery—Sub-Lieut. A. G. Balfour resigns commission.

Forfar and Kincardine Artillery—Lieut. J. G. Watson to be Capt.

Highland Borderers Light Infantry—For, I. Campbell, gent., to be Sub.-Lieut., Jan. 31, 1877, notified in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 30, 1877, read, the Hon. I. Campbell to be Sub.-Lieut; Jan. 31, 1877.

The Highland Rifle—Sub-Lieut. J. Warrender resigns commission.

Clare—Lieut. W. G. Robinson resigns commission.

North Cork—J. Lombard Cotter, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.)

Royal South Devon—Cyril St. Clair Cameron, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Dublin City Artillery—Robert Charles Irwine Whitty, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Fermanagh—Robert William Hilles, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Galway—Lieut. S. E. G. Butson to be Capt.

Kerry—Capt. and Adjt. B. Roberts resigns commission, and is placed on a retired allowance.

Kildare—John Henry Kennedy, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Londonderry—Major G. Knox is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Buckinghamshire—William Severin Salting, gent., to be Sub.-Lieut. (Supy.)

Derbyshire—Sub.-Lieut. V. H. Crewe resigns commission.

Westmoreland and Cumberland—Lieut. J. P. Shepherd to be Capt., vice J. J. Spedding, resigned.

The Victoria (Philosophical) Institute held a meeting at 10, Adelphi-terrace, on Monday evening, Dr. C. Brooke, F.R.S., in the chair, when Mr. Morshead read a paper on "Comparative Psychology." It was announced that the society would hold the first of a series of large meetings on April 9, at the Society of Arts' House, and that the next paper in March would be read by Professor Birks, of Cambridge.

INDIA.

The *Journal Officiel* of the 17th inst. announces that by a decree dated Dec. 28 last the President of the Republic has awarded a gold medal to Col. G. Caulfield, Bengal Infantry, for having saved a child from drowning in the port of Boulogne on Sept. 11, 1876. On the day mentioned a boy about twelve years of age was fishing on a flight of steps of the Western pier, when the swell caused by the paddle of a steamer arriving from Folkestone swept the boy off his feet and carried him some distance from the steps. A line was thrown, which the boy failed to catch, and he had already sank twice, when Col. Caulfield, who was taking his daily walk, arrived, saw how matters stood, and, without a moment's hesitation, plunged in with all his clothes, seized the boy as he was sinking for the third time, and brought him to land. Having handed the boy to persons on the pier, the colonel, to quote the words of a Frenchman who witnessed the affair, "shook himself like a Newfoundland dog and walked home." In half an hour the gallant colonel, over whose head some sixty summers have passed without leaving much trace, had quietly resumed his constitutional walk on the pier.

Capt. R. H. MacVitie, late of the 49th Bengal N.I., died near Dumfries on the 7th inst.

The Indian gazettes notify that the Secretary of State for India has ordered that any military officer employed beyond Indian limits shall receive from the Indian revenues for a period of three years, whilst so employed, English furlough pay of his rank, in addition to the allowances that may be assigned to him from other sources. His service shall also count for pension by his contributing to the Indian Exchequer one-fifth of the emoluments he receives.

The *Standard* has been asked to contradict the statement that the English Cavalry regiments serving in India are to be increased to the same strength as before the Mutiny.

The will, dated June 22, 1868, of Gen. W. Prescott, Madras Infantry, late of Blackheath, who died on Dec. 2 last at Genoa, was proved on the 7th inst. by Mrs. Maria Prescott, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives and bequeaths all his property. The personal estate is sworn under £10,000.

It is stated that the true explanation of the allegation, that the commanding officer of every regiment taking part in the ceremony on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage on the 1st inst. was directed to see that his men were supplied with the regulation quantity of ball cartridge, is that it is a part of the equipment of every soldier with a regiment directed to appear in "review order" that he should carry in his pouch the regulation number of rounds of ball ammunition. Upon the occasion in question the troops were ordered out in review order; there was, therefore, nothing strange in the carrying in their pouches the proper amount of ball cartridge.

Capt. C. A. Cuningham, Bombay S.C., who has been officiating as a brigade-major, has been placed on the establishment from the 11th ult., vice Major M. J. J. Mignon, Bombay S.C. Capt. Cuningham entered the Army June 20, 1858; became lieut., July 26, 1861; and capt., June 20, 1870.

Lieut.-Col. W. Howey, Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to Meerut for general duty.

Major C. R. Cock, Bengal S.C., station staff officer at Jhelum, has been appointed officiating brigade-major at Mooltan during the absence of Major J. S. Irvine.

The command of the Punjab Frontier Force is likely to be vacated by Brigdr.-Gen. C. P. Keyes, C.B., Madras S.C. Report says that Brigdr.-Gen. H. T. Macpherson, V.C., C.B., Bengal S.C., will fill the vacancy.

Major-Gen. F. F. Maude, C.B., V.C., will succeed Major-Gen. A. Macdonell, C.B., in the command of the Rawul Pindee Division. Major-Gen. A. Ewart, whose appointment was recently announced, will assume command at Allahabad on his arrival in India.

The Afredees have made several fresh raids. At their last visit they killed a police-constable and sergeant, and committed some depredations, robbing the police-station of such arms as were there.

The vacancy among the depty. assist. qrmr.-gens., caused by the transfer of Capt. E. F. Chapman to the list of assist. qrmr.-gens., has been filled by Capt. R. McG. Stewart, Royal Artillery, who has been for some time officiating as depty. assist. qrmr.-gen. of the Allahabad Division. Capt. Stewart entered the Army Dec. 18, 1860, and became capt. Feb, 4, 1873.

Col. J. C. Wood, Bengal S.C., has been permitted to retire from the Service on a pension of £365 per annum, with an additional annuity of £288 19s., with effect from the 7th inst.

The following is a list of the candidates for H.M.'s Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held on the 12th inst. at Burlington House. Forty-six candidates competed for twenty-seven appointments. All were reported qualified:—1, T. K. Rogers, 2,519; 2, W. K. Hatch, 2,349; 3, W. Owen, 2,345; 4, W. Coury, 2,315; 5, H. D. Masani, 2,265; 6, D. M. Jack, 2,220; 7, H. A. F. Nailer, 2,210; 8, R. J. Taaffe, 2,194; 9, W. Gillies, 2,185; 10, G. J. Kellie, 2,180; 11, K. R. Kirtikar, 2,150; 12, I. Mullane, M.D., 2,100; 13, G. C. Bouton, 2,082; 14, D. Basu, 2,065; 15, I. A. Nelis, 2,045; 16, D. Mullen, M.D., 2,043; 17, E. L. Robinson, 2,016; 18, A. W. Mackenzie, 2,015; 19, J. G. Hancock, 2,010; 20, A. M. Crofts, 1,975; 21, W. Coates, M.D., 1,947; 22, D. Elcum, 1,945; 23, N. Chatterjie, 1,925; 24, M. J. MacCarthy, M.D. (Mr. MacCarthy having withdrawn, Mr. B. L. Dutt is appointed in his place), 1,919; 25, James Crofts, M.D., 1,880; 26, W. B. Smyth, 1,853; 27, J. Blood, 1,822.

"Justice" asks "why barrack-sergeants are only allowed 15s. a-year compensation in lieu of two pairs of boots, whereas others in the Service receive 22s. a-year, or 1s. 10d. per month?"

The funeral obsequies of the late Gen. Changarnier were celebrated at Paris on Saturday last with great pomp, a large number of troops of all arms being drawn up in the Place des Invalides. Gens. Duplessis and Bauer and MM. Baze and Audreu de Kerdrel acted as pall-bearers. Marshal MacMahon and many generals, senators, and deputies were also present. Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, officiated.

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Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.

Remittances should be made payable to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

The controversy respecting the prize agents' action in reference to the Banda and Kirwee Prize Money cannot be continued in our columns.

J. S. L.—Your points are not new. They resolve themselves in effect into a complaint that those who come after you will be better off than you are.

C. M. D.—Eleven.

ONE WHOM IT CONCERNS.—You do not take the right view of the case, for the colour or cut of one's clothes do not make him "a respectable member of society." Respect yourselves and the honourable profession to which you belong, and you will find you will be respected on all sides. As for *paying* for the articles, you may have them free if you will be content to draw less pay, as in the sister Service.

VICE-ADMIRAL.—Thank you. It was a confusion between the election of schemes.

HEAD-ACHE SHAKO.—No actual decision has yet been arrived at.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Upper Ten Thousand.
Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench.
Relative Reorganization of Regulars and Reserves; with Remarks on Recruiting.
Geschichte der Belagerung von Strassburg im Jahre, 1870.
Dr. Reeves' Journal, 1805-6.
Proceedings of the National Rifle Association, 1876.
Streffleur's Osterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift.
Organ der Militar-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine.
New Music from Cramer and Co.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.

The Committee which has drawn up its Report on Brigade Depôts was instructed "to enquire into and report upon the general working of the present Brigade Depôt system," and "into the position of Militia officers, and the effect of recent changes in the Militia." But its members were also prompted to investigate any other question which might arise in connection with these subjects during the progress of their enquiry. The Chairman of this Committee was the Hon. Frederic Stanley, the Financial

Secretary of the War Office, and a commanding officer of Militia, a branch of the Service that was further represented by the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Limerick, and Colonel Corbet, M.P. The members from the Regular Forces consisted of Sir Garnet Wolseley, Major-General Taylor—then Inspector-General of Recruiting—Major-General Arthur Herbert, Sir Henry Havelock, Colonel Bulwer, and Colonel Greaves. It was hardly to be expected that a Court so constituted would have made any very revolutionary suggestion. But expectations are not always realized, and in the present case those who read the recommendation of the Committee have to rub their eyes and ask themselves seriously whether it is not a lampoon against Mr. Holms? It hardly appears whence the ideas that prompted the recommendations can have sprung. As far as we can judge, the Report has not yet been issued or presented to Parliament, but has been published to the world in a daily newspaper. Thus the list of witnesses is possibly incomplete, and we may feel tolerably certain that neither his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief nor General Peel urged on the Committee the views that their recommendations put forward. These first advocate that the system of linked battalions should be carried out to its logical conclusion. The result will be that all regiments of higher numbers than those twenty-five of the Line which have already two battalions will be pitchforked together as shown in another column. The old traditions due to the old numbers, the illustrious deeds done by the 53rd, the 42nd, and their comrades, are to be blotted out and ruthlessly ignored. The facings of the bulk of the battalions will be altered and made one common blue, which has hitherto been a special distinction. If the Committee wish to destroy utterly the *esprit de corps* and brilliant memories of the Army they must certainly be congratulated on the efficiency of the measures that they desire to see adopted. Nor is this all. The promotion that still remains to the British officer is, indeed, small; but of much of that would the Committee still further deprive him. It is proposed that, as each regiment will consist of two linked battalions, the promotion of officers should be on one list common to the two battalions. As one battalion is to be always abroad and one at home, this arrangement will at once destroy the chances of promotion which come from officers leaving who do not wish to go abroad or desire to return home. It will also destroy the steps that arise from exchanges, as officers would be able to exchange from foreign to home stations without going to the bottom of their rank. How much better it would be if the War Office would devote itself to carrying out the recommendation of the Commission for increasing promotion, than in passing recommendations which threaten to deprive the officer of even the little promotion that he has still got. Fortunately, the Duke of Cambridge appears as the champion of the interests of the Army. The British officer can always look with confidence to the sterling, honest support of the Commander-in-Chief, and none can read without a thrill the stirring, manly words in which the Head of the Army records his protest against the recommendation of the Committee. His Royal Highness is certain in his remonstrance to carry not only the Army, but the whole country with him; and though his Royal Highness appears now to stand alone as the bulwark of the much-tried officer against revolutionary wrong, there will be soon a force following in his wake. It is not fair to the Army that when the Treasury quake at the idea of carrying out the recommendations of the Commission on Promotion on account of expense, measures should be advocated that will cause a still more painful stagnation of promotion. It is not fair to the country that when it ought to be called upon to pay heavily to insure a flow of military promotion it should be exposed to the probability of being again more seriously mulcted within a few years. Such must inevitably be the result if the views put forward by the Committee were carried into effect. We have, however, one cause for congratulation—the propositions are so monstrous that they must be found practically impracticable.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, has quite recovered from the effects of the illness which confined him for some days to Gloucester House, and has been transacting business as usual this week.

The improvement in the health of General the Earl of Lucan continues, and there was a very favourable report yesterday, but the illness of the gallant officer was very severe, and at one time caused great anxiety. His friends may be satisfied with the assurance that all grave symptoms have disappeared, and that Lord Lucan is now only suffering from the weakness consequent on such an attack of inflammation of the respiratory organs.

It is pretty generally understood that the forthcoming Army Estimates will foreshadow a complete reorganization of the Royal Artillery.

The Army Estimates, if they are not already out of the hands of the printers, will be by Monday next, by the time the House assembles.

The Portsmouth command is not to be given to Major-General Prince Edward, after all! So it is said, at all events, notwithstanding assurances and, we believe, promises. The fortunate successor of Lieutenant-General Sir C. H. Doyle is, we hear, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, who will enjoy the £1,557 a-year and extras, and it will be only in accordance with precedents that an officer of his rank should hold the command; but still it is rather hard on Prince Edward, if it be true that he was told he was to get the appointment, although only a Major-General, and causes not only his Serene Highness, but others, we should think, great disappointment.

There is one man in Europe about whose views there generally can be no dispute. The Emperor of Germany does not affect to believe in any agency for the maintenance of the power and rights of a State but an Army strong enough to intimidate and, if needs be, to conquer his enemies. But his Imperial Majesty, who so formally and feelingly declared to the world the other day that Prussia owed its existence to the Army, and that his grandson would find in its ranks the true palladium of Prussian "liberty," might have very fairly been somewhat more open in his later speech when he adverted to the Eastern Question. It may be indirectly true that Germany is not immediately interested in the matters which are agitating Eastern Europe, but German interests are seriously involved in the solution of the Turkish problem. The Emperor could say the word which would prevent any invasion of Turkey by Russia, and as he does not say it we may presume that he considers the result of the war can not be unfavourable to Germany, and that it is "heads I win! tails you lose!"

It is rumoured as being not improbable that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will send his sons to the Britannia for a course of training, rather than to a public school. The elder one will ultimately enter the Army, but the younger is likely to remain in the Navy.

The recent audacious attack on Nowshera by the hill tribes shows how foolish the delay in punishing the Afredees has been. We trust that at length we shall teach these hereditary caterans a lasting lesson; such a lesson, too, as will impress not only them, but the Amir of Cabul, who seems greatly to doubt either the length of our arm or our readiness to stretch it out. If we do not take care we shall soon be having a jehad preached against us all along the frontier.

If the scheme of territorial regiments be adopted there will be some difficulty with Highland regiments in respect to the tartan. One or the other battalion of each brigade will have to give in, and much dissatisfaction will be caused. It would cost a Highland officer from £100 to £150 to get a new kit if transferred to a twin battalion. Consequently, uniformity of tartan and uniform in general—save in minor matters—must be enforced. We would suggest that all should be empowered to adopt the Hunting Stuart.

In a certain distinguished regiment one Captain is, we very much regret to say, about to leave on account of drunkenness on duty, and a subaltern of the same corps for having struck a brother officer with a billiard cue.

A correspondent suggests, with reference to an idea published by us last week of enlisting a special class as non-commissioned officers—that is, to grant to non-commissioned officers the privilege of wearing plain clothes when off duty, say after sunset, and on other special occasions, for which the written permission of the commanding officer would have to be obtained. Any abuse of this privilege could be easily stopped. In fact, the first punishment for a non-commissioned officer should be the withdrawal of the privilege of wearing plain clothes for any period not exceeding one year. There would then be on this point a scale of privilege, thus:—When off duty officers could wear plain clothes all day, non-commissioned officers, after sunset, and on special occasions sanctioned by the commanding officer; privates, not at all. The non-commissioned officers would thus, it is thought, be raised in the eyes of the officers, in the eyes of the soldiers, and a very great deal in the eyes of the general public. The fact of being able to join as a non-commissioned officer, and also having the privilege of wearing plain clothes, would, it is thought, tempt many of the middle classes to join her Majesty's Service. There are, it is believed, many of the above classes at present in the Volunteers as Corporals and privates who know something of their duty, and have by such service obtained a taste for the military profession. These might be induced to join. Again, after what has occurred once or twice when non-commissioned officers have been refused admission to places of public amusement because they were in uniform, this insult would not be feared if the privilege of wearing plain clothes after sunset were allowed. If good non-commissioned officers are wanted we must pay for them either in money or privileges. If this plan were carried out successfully and the classes named engaged, our correspondent thinks that the English Army would have the most splendid set of non-commissioned officers in the world.

A French paper tells an anecdote about General Changarnier which, if true, is not much to his credit. However, he is supposed to have been very young and thoughtless at the time. He was dining with a couple of brother officers, and in the heat of an argument, and when completely intoxicated, one of them struck him. Changarnier grew pale as death, but not wishing to avenge this blow on a comrade, to whom he was greatly attached, he rushed from the hotel, and going to a neighbouring *café* boxed the ears of an unoffending student. The next morning Changarnier went out to give his victim satisfaction, and satisfied him by running him through the arm. He then told the comrade who had assaulted him what had happened, and the pair embraced each other. This was very hard upon the student.

A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* gives the following account of the strength and positions of the Turkish Army of the Danube:—At Widdin we are told there are 57 battalions, 82 guns, 2 regiments of Cavalry of 6 squadrons each; there are also 12 guns *en route* for Widdin from Rustchuk. Osman Pasha commands at Widdin. At Rustchuk there are 9 battalions, 3 batteries, and 2 Engineer companies; Taghir Pasha commanding. At and about Shumla, 29 battalions, 6 batteries, 1 regiment of Cavalry; commander, Ayoob Pasha, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the Danube Army. At Silistria, 12 battalions, 2 batteries; commander, Selim Pasha. At Varna, 16 battalions, 2 batteries; commander, Rashid Pasha. At Tulcha, 6 battalions, 1 battery, 1 Cavalry regiment; commander, Ali Pasha. In the Dobrutschka, 8 battalions, 2 batteries, 1 regiment of Cavalry; preparations are being made to turn out the Circassians, who will muster some 25,000 men. At Nikopolis, 6 battalions, 1 battery; commander, Ali Feroz Pasha. At Nisch, 10 battalions, 2 batteries, 1 regiment of Cavalry; commander, Hussein Pasha. Between the Danube and the Morava, 34 battalions, 6 batteries. At Sofia, 8 battalions. At different smaller places in Bulgaria, 23 battalions, 2 batteries, 1 regiment of Cavalry. The strength of each battalion may be put at 600 or 700 men, giving a total strength to the Turkish forces about the Danube and the Morava of 150,000 Infantry, 6 regiments of Cavalry, and 300 field guns. A third of this force is composed of Redifs, whose training, clothing, and arming are reported to be far from satisfactory.

Colonel G. C. Henry, R.A., who has been employed for some time past in command of the Militia Artillery in the Dublin District, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery in Ireland, vice Major H. Le G. Geary, whose period of service in the appointment has expired. Colonel Henry served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battle of Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with two clasps, brevet of Major, Sardinian and Turkish medal, and 5th Class of the Medjidie). Served in the Indian campaign of 1858-59, and commanded a field battery attached to Colonel Kelly's force in the attack and defeat of the rebel forces posted on the first range of the Nepaul Hills, on March 28 and 29, 1859 (mentioned in dispatches, medal). He entered the Army December 16, 1846, and became Brevet Colonel July 20, 1876. Major Geary's departure is much regretted both in military and civilian circles at Dublin.

It is satisfactory to learn that Aldershot will continue to be used, as it has been this last year, as a station at which regiments heading the roster may be sent to receive that "brushing up" which is so necessary before they are ordered off to remote and unhealthy foreign stations. Those who saw the 2nd Battalion 11th embark at Portsmouth a few days ago speak in the most flattering terms of the regiment, and bear testimony to the wisdom, as shown by its appearance, of the decision which has constituted Aldershot a sort of "finishing establishment." But there exists another reason why regiments on the point of embarkation should be quartered at Aldershot, in preference to those lately returned from abroad. When foreigners come over they invariably go to the camp, and it is wise to let them see our strongest rather than our weakest battalions. A regiment which can muster little over 200 bayonets on parade is not a sight to strike terror into a German officer, especially one who has studied our organization and knows what a hollow sham our Army Reserve is acknowledged to be. Yet it is no uncommon thing to hear commanding officers complain that they are unable to bring together 200 men under arms.

REVIEWS.

The Elements of Field Artillery. By Captain Henry Knollys, R.A. (Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.)

The want of a compendious work on Field Artillery has long been recognised. The author, in the preface, tells us that the complaint made by officers of Cavalry and Infantry desirous of obtaining a sufficient insight into the practical working and manœuvring of field guns without studying Artillery as a science has been that no work such as they require has been hitherto published. Captain Knollys, alive to the existing want, puts before us in a short volume the exact amount of information that Staff officers must, and all officers should, make themselves thoroughly acquainted with. He is of opinion that both the mitrailleur and the Gatling are more theoretical toys than weapons of wholesale destruction. Our own opinion is that—although there are objections to their employment, on account of their liability to get out of order and their short range—they have never yet had a fair chance to prove their capabilities. In recommending this work of Captain Knollys to our readers, we wish them to understand that, although it does not pretend to rank with the more scientific treatises on modern artillery, it is the very book for officers in Cavalry and Infantry studying their profession with a view of becoming Staff officers, or of fitting themselves for advancement. It meets the requirements of officers who are not "gunners," so far as a practical knowledge of Field Artillery is concerned. Like de Brack's "Light Cavalry Outposts," probably the best practical treatise on the subject ever penned, Captain Knollys' book is replete throughout with valuable information and suggestions in the event of sudden emergencies arising in the field.

Geschicte der Belagerung von Strassburg. Reinhold Wagner, Major im Stabe des Ingenieur Corps. (Berlin: F. Schneider and Co. Paris: Sandoz and Fischbacher. London: Trübner and Co.)

It certainly will not be from any deficiency of most exact and copious description of every event in the short and tremendous struggle that military and general readers of this and of future ages will lack a clear knowledge of what occurred in the great war of 1870-71. Several accounts of the siege of Strassburg have already appeared, but Major Wagner's is by far the most "special," and the most useful to an Engineer. The first half of the 3rd Part has just been published, accompanied by an atlas on a very large scale, with profiles of the works and batteries, plans, sections, &c. It contains a lithograph of the appearance of Lunette 44, and an account of the assault and capitulation and the correspondence, &c. connected with the surrender of the place between General V. Werder and General Uhrich brings to a conclusion the history of one of the most remarkable operations of our time.

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

Admiralty, February 15, 1877.

Thomas Beswick Purchas, Esq., M.D., has been authorised to assume the rank of Depty. Inspr.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets in H.M.'s Fleet from Nov. 30, 1876, the date on which he was placed on the Retired List.

Royal Marines—Lieut. W. T. Miller, R.M.L.I., to be Capt., vice Thompson, deceased; Feb. 8, 1877.

February 16, 1877.

Capt. Edward Hardinge has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty the Queen, vice Capt. Oldfield, deceased; Feb. 7, 1877.

February 17, 1877.

The undermentioned promotions have this day been made, to date Feb. 16, 1877:—Coms. Arthur Cecil Curtis and Richard Duckworth King to be Capts. in H.M.'s Fleet. Lieuts. Colin Mackenzie Dundas and Charles Edward Reade to be Coms. in H.M.'s Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Nav.-Lieut. James Ernest Barber has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 7th inst.

February 19, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. Charles William Sleeman has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

February 20, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Nav.-Lieut. Francis Toft Helby has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 17th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Edmund C. Drummond, to the Rapid, vice Adolphus A. F. FitzGeorge, appointed to the Dasher, vice Drummond; Alfred A. Chase Parr, to the Audacious.

Lieutenants—Edward J. P. Wade, to the Modeste, recommissioned, the appointment of Lieut. Pipon to that ship having been cancelled; William H. Henderson, to the Eclipse; Evelyn W. Shirley, to the Coquette, vice William E. Darwall, whose period of service has expired; Edward J. Wingfield, to the Antelope, vice J. C. Burnell, whose period of service has expired; and George L. W. Adair, to the Duke of Wellington.

Navigating Lieutenants—William H. Haward, to the Asia, for the Urgent; Henry Baynham, to the Asia, for the Sultan; and Edwin H. Richards, to the Asia, for the Elk.

Midshipman—E. St. C. Silver, to the Charybdis.

Naval Cadet—E. C. Greenway, to the Charybdis.

Surgeon—F. A. Waring, to the St. Vincent.

Paymasters—H. P. Brenan, to the Valorous; B. R. Colley, to the Flora. for service at Ascension.

Assistant-Paymasters—William Allman, to the Sirius; Richard H. Clarke, to the Euphrates; and J. S. Ramsay, to the Impregnable; Henry J. Colling, to the Rocket, in charge, vice Roxworthy, superseded at his own request.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. F. C. Stebbing, to the Audacious, for the Charybdis, when recommissioned.

Active, Com. Sir William N. W. Hewett, was in Simon's Bay on Jan. 22. The Cape *Standard and Mail* of Jan. 23 contains the following:—"It is expected that the Active will leave in a few days, and when she takes her departure she will carry with her the best wishes of the inhabitants of Simon's Town. Com. Hewett, the officers of the ship, and the crew have upon many occasions rendered valuable services to the townspeople and to foreign ships, the remembrance of which will long be cherished.

Agincourt will be commissioned at Devonport in the course of the present month by Capt. H. D. Grant. She will replace the Aurora as Coastguard ship at Greenock.

Alexandra, Capt. R. O'B. Fitzroy, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. P. Hornby, arrived at Spithead on Thursday afternoon from Chatham. It is expected that the Princess of Wales will visit the Alexandra at Spithead before she sails for the Mediterranean.

Antelope, Lieut.-Com. E. Wingfield, returned to Malta on Feb. 9 from Syracuse; she was inspected on the 10th, and her officers and crew were then transferred to the Hibernia.

Assistance, Capt. F. M. Prattent, arrived at Gibraltar on the 19th inst., and would leave again to-day for Portsmouth.

Audacious, Capt. P. H. Colomb, flagship of Vice-Admiral Ryder, was at Hong Kong on Jan. 4.

Barracouta, Capt. C. E. Stevens. A court of inquiry has been held at Portsmouth on Mr. A. Gain, paymaster of her Majesty's ship Barracouta, on some complaints made by the captain. The inquiry commenced on Monday. The Barracouta was first employed on the West Coast of Africa, being the ship that took out the first instalment of Marines, with which Capt. the Hon. E. R. Fremantle and Col. Sir F. Festing kept the Ashantees from attacking Cape Coast Castle. Her men were employed in landing parties at Elmina, and formed part of the Naval Brigade to Coomassie. After this she returned to England, and has since been employed on the Australian Station, where she got into difficulties with the natives of Samoa. She will not be paid off at Portsmouth, as has been reported, but at Sheerness.

Black Prince, Capt. T. B. Lethbridge, left the Tagus on the 19th for Gibraltar.

Boxer, Com. A. H. Alington. Two crank shafts sent from Chatham to be fitted to the Boxer have arrived at Keyham, but examination shows that they cannot be made suitable for that vessel. New shafts will, therefore, have to be made, and this will detain the vessel for quite a month.

Britannia, Capt. Graham, The following letter from "The Father of an Ill-used Cadet" has appeared in the *Standard*:—"In your paper of this day the public is informed that in the recent inquiry as to alleged cruelty and bullying on board her Majesty's training-ship Britannia the more serious charges have not been substantiated. As the father of the insulted and ill-used cadet, I crave permission to say a few words. The result of the inquiry so far can be no more than the private opinion of the president, as no report or copy of evidence has yet been published, and as the president of a naval court of inquiry is at once judge, counsel, and jury very much must depend upon his judicial capabilities. Having had considerable experience in courts of law, and with full notes of the evidence before me, I do not hesitate to say that any jury would have found a verdict for the plaintiff on all the general charges. It must be borne in mind that naval inquiries are peculiar courts. The proceedings are unique. The plaintiff is not allowed to examine or cross-examine, neither is he allowed to reply on the evidence; witnesses are questioned solely by the president, and generally are requested to make a statement of the facts. It will be obvious to any one that a boy of little more than thirteen in the presence of an admiral for the first time, and in the face of the captain of his ship, would be timid and unable to make a precise and clear statement of acts of cruelty extending over weeks and months, and that the facts would not be so clearly brought out as they would be in other courts by an examination in detail from a properly-prepared brief. Again, unwilling witnesses not being examined on oath, and anxious to avoid offending their captain and shipmates, have every facility afforded them of evading the truth. During the late inquiry, among a mass of contradictory and conflicting evidence, one fact was brought out clear and in strong relief, and that was, the fear of the consequences of speaking the truth was insuperable, and the melancholy spectacle was exhibited of little boys, many under thirteen years of age, one after the other telling an evidently prepared tale which was forthwith flatly contradicted by the captains of cadets and officers of the ship. The matter cannot rest where it is. My son has been designated 'worthless, and unfit for her Majesty's service.' Not a word has been said affecting his character, he has been proved 'physically fit,' and all that has been attempted to be proved against him is that during three months' residence on board he had been inattentive to his lessons. Three months' systematic and cruel bullying is surely sufficient to condone this trivial shortcoming." Orders have been given for all seamanship instructors and naval police to be borne in this ship for five years instead of three as hitherto, it being found that frequent changes of petty officers holding these ratings are undesirable. The rule will not be applied to other harbour ships.

Cockatrice, Com. A. J. Musgrave, was undocked at Malta on Feb. 8.

Conflict, Lieut.-Com. Carey. Some years ago a number of Sandwich Islanders were imported into New Zealand as "labour" for flax mills, subject to be returned to their homes at the expiration of three years. The flax industry having declined, the islanders scattered over the provinces to obtain employment where they could. The relatives of these lads at the Sandwich Islands meanwhile became greatly excited and incensed at their non-return, according to agreement, and the Conflict, engaged in watching the labour traffic, having touched at the group, became aware of the grievance and the probability that some ship's crew would be sacrificed at the first opportunity to appease their wrath. In consequence she went on to Auckland to investigate the matter. The detective branch of the police force was called into requisition; and after some trouble the whole of the lads were secured and shipped on board the Conflict, which sailed for the islands in order to restore the labourers to their friends.

Contest, Lieut.-Com. G. W. Allen, was at Whydah on Jan. 14, and will be ordered to Bermuda on the arrival of the Seagull.

Coquette, Lieut.-Com. E. Shirley, was in dock at Malta on Feb. 13.

Cracker, Lieut.-Com. C. H. Hawkins, was at Colonia on Jan. 15.

Crocodile, Capt. P. R. Sharpe, left Aden on the 22nd inst., at 10 a.m., for Suez. All well.

Curlew, Com. E. J. Church, has arrived at Tientsin, where she would winter, instead of the Lapwing.

Cygnet, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hammick, was at Whydah on Jan. 14.

Danae, Capt. J. C. Purvis, has been fitted with new boilers in the place of those on the Cochrane principle, and is being forwarded with the greatest despatch at Sheerness.

Daring, Com. J. G. Hanmer, was in the Bay of Panama on the 20th ult., and was shortly to be relieved by the Albatross.

Devastation, Capt. F. W. Richards, rejoined the flag at the Piræus on Feb. 4, from Corfu.

Defence, Capt. R. P. Cator, left the Tagus on the 19th for Gibraltar.

Fire Queen, Staff-Com. T. Pounds. The report that a court of inquiry has been held at the admiral's office at Portsmouth relative to a collision said to have taken place a few days since between the Fire Queen and the paddle-wheel steamer Prince Consort, one of the packets running between Portsmouth and Ryde, is unfounded.

Foam, Lieut.-Com. Hope, was at Colonia on Jan. 15.

Helicon, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford, proceeded to Corinth from the Piræus on Feb. 8, to bring the Duchess of Edinburgh to Malta, where she arrived on Feb. 12. She was docked and examined and found uninjured.

Hercules, Capt. Bowden-Smith, flagship of Admiral Hon. Sir J. Drummond, was at the Piræus on Feb. 14. She is ordered to Malta, and sailed on the 21st inst. for that place.

Kestrel, Com. C. B. Theobald, would not go from Hankow to Ichang, as previously intended.

Jackal, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Digby, arrived at Portree on the 19th inst., and will leave for Sound of Harris or Loch Maddy on the morning of the 20th and await an opportunity of communicating with St. Kilda. A telegram was received at the Admiralty yesterday announcing her arrival at St. Kilda, and succeeding in taking off a portion of the crew of the Austrian vessel wrecked there.

Lapwing, Com. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., is likely to be repaired in Shanghai by Messrs. Boyd and Co. It is said that an examination of her hull shows her to have withstood the strain she has done without serious injury. She is of course very much damaged about the keel, showing what a severe hammering she has resisted, but the upper part of her hull is not strained or injured.

Minotaur, Capt. Lord W. Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Seymour, left the Tagus on the 19th for Gibraltar. The Minotaur on heaving anchor broke her cable, and lost the anchor and sixteen fathoms of chain. She tried to recover it, but without success. The squadron will proceed to ports on the Andalusian coast to be present at the *fêtes* projected in honour of an approaching visit of King Alfonso, and there will be pyrotechnic displays from on board the ships on his Majesty's arrival.

Modeste, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., will be paid off and recommissioned at Hong Kong. The *Japan Gazette* announces that on Dec. 28 Capt. Buller was received by his Majesty the Mikado at the Imperial Palace of Akaska.

Nassau, Com. R. H. Napier, was inspected at Hong Kong on Dec. 27 by the Commander-in-Chief.

Newcastle, Capt. R. G. Douglas. The *China Mail* gives the following account of the accident, by which four lives were lost:—"The version of the affair we have received says that on Dec. 13 a petty officer, named Miles, while heaving the log, by some means fell overboard—the ship then (at three p.m.) going about 8½ knots. A midshipman, named Wingfield, at once jumped overboard to help Miles, and was followed by two seamen, while a life-buoy was let go. By the time the ship was hove to and a boat lowered, the vessel would be about a mile and a-quarter from the spot where the accident took place. To row back this distance against wind and sea would have probably taken an hour, as the boat was undermanned, two of her crew having been pulled out in lowering. At the same time the sea is described as having been 'not very bad," the temperature of the water was 81 degrees, and the three noble fellows who sprang to the rescue are spoken of as the best swimmers in the ship. This being so, considerable surprise is said to have been felt on board when Captain Douglas recalled the boat within half an hour of its dispatch; and upon its return (about 1¼ hour after the accident) gave orders to resume the voyage. Our correspondent even says that one of the officers suggested to the captain the advisability of beating back, and that the suggestion was unfavourably received. The three swimmers are said by good authorities to have been men well able to keep afloat for six hours; and poor Wingfield was last seen tying a life-collar round Miles' neck and blowing it out. This sad affair has cast a gloom over the ship, and general regret was felt in Singapore that so much that was unsatisfactory hung about the whole business. We sincerely trust that a very different account may yet be given of the accident, explaining some of the circumstances which at present seem to be so inexplicable. One of the poor fellows drowned, named Hesk, had already got a Humane Society's medal and clasp."

Orontes, Capt. E. H. Seymour, was at Penang on the 10th ult., about to leave for Malacca and Singapore.

Orwell, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Cornwall, returned to Queenstown on the 16th inst. from the River Lee.

Pallas, Capt. Beamish, sailed from Malta on Feb. 10 for the Piræus with mails, stores, &c., for the squadron.

Ready, Com. S. Grove, arrived at Ascension on Jan. 29 from Monte Video. She arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on Feb. 16, and received orders from the Admiralty to proceed for Devonport to pay off.

Research, Capt. H. Earle, was inspected at the Piræus on the 7th inst. by the Commander-in-Chief.

Resistance, Capt. C. W. Hope, left the Tagus on the 19th for Gibraltar.

Rupert, Capt. W. J. Grubbe, C.B., was expected at Malta about Feb. 15, for repairs to her machinery.

Serapis, Capt. G. D. Davidson, arrived at Malta on the 19th inst., and sailed on the 20th for Bombay.

Sheldrake, Lieut.-Com. Hayes, had, by last accounts, arrived at Hong Kong from Labuan.

Sirius, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, was senior officer's ship off Whydah on Jan. 14.

Spiteful, Com. A. T. Powlett, was at Jackin on Jan. 14, and will be ordered home on the arrival of the Seagull. She may be looked for at Devonport in May. She was commissioned at Portsmouth in July, 1873, but did not leave England until the following April.

Sultan, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, would rejoin the flag on Feb. 12 from Kalamaki, &c.; she would convoy the Rupert to Malta, the Rupert's engines being unsatisfactory.

Supply, Staff Com. F. Inglis, was at Whydah on Jan. 14, and will shortly sail for England.

Tamar, Capt. W. H. Liddell, will shortly leave Devonport with new crews for the Modeste, Sylvia, and Charybdis, on the China Station, and Antelope and Helicon on the Mediterranean Station.

Triumph, Capt. G. H. Parkin, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rice, returned to Salamis Bay on Feb. 10 from Nauplia. She will remain at the Pirœus.

Valiant, Capt. N. Salmon, V.C., arrived at Berehaven on the 15th inst. The *Valiant* was to leave Berehaven on the evening of the 21st inst. for Queenstown.

Valorous, Capt. L. F. Jones, returned to Yarmouth on the 18th inst. from the North Sea. She left Great Yarmouth on the 19th inst. at 6 p.m., to renew her search for the missing smacks. Anchored off Grimsby on the 20th, at 3.45 p.m., on account of weather, but left again to renew the search for the missing fishing smacks, at the request of the owners, but it is scarcely expected that it will be attended with any better results than the first. On Wednesday she anchored off Grimsby to await the weather moderating. The matters in dispute between Capt. Jones and Mr. H. H. Gain, the paymaster, have been arranged without the intervention of a court-martial. Mr. Gain has resigned his appointment, and is succeeded by Mr. H. P. Brenan.

Victoria and Albert, Royal yacht. On Monday afternoon the remains of Capt. Campbell were laid in the grave at Hampton Church. The deceased was well known throughout the neighbourhood, and was so universally esteemed for his genial qualities that a large number of people attended. The house at which the deceased expired is situated at no great distance from the church, and the funeral procession proceeded on foot to the cemetery. First came the tradesmen of the village, numbering from twenty to thirty, then the coffin, which was covered with a Union Jack, on which were laid immortelles, a beautiful wreath sent by her Majesty, and the deceased officer's cocked hat, epaulettes, and sword, borne on the shoulders of seamen belonging to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, who were present to the number of eighteen, commanded by several of the principal officers of the yacht in full uniform. Amongst those who stood around the grave were Col. Du Plat (representing her Majesty), Prince Leiningen, Count Gleichen, Lord Charles Beresford (commander of her Majesty's ship Thunderer); Admiral Sir John Commerell, Capts. Fullerton, Montagu Balliston, Sullivan, and Nicholson; Fleet-Surg. M'Ewen, Lieuts. Maude and Lillingston, &c. Mr. Arthur Campbell was chief mourner, Mr. Campbell, sen., being prevented from attending in that capacity through illness. It is stated by *Vanity Fair* that her Majesty has sent Mrs. Campbell one of those feeling and tender letters of sympathy such as she alone has the power of writing. In Hugh Campbell, indeed, her Majesty has lost not only a most excellent officer, especially precious to her as the captain of her own yacht, but the guide and companion of her own sailor son. The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* announces, positively, that the command of the Victoria and Albert has been offered by her Majesty to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Com. Fullerton dined with her Majesty on Tuesday, and left Osborne the following day.

Volage, Capt. H. Fairfax. A correspondent, writing from Colonia, Jan. 15, says:—"A sad accident occurred on board on the night of the 13th. Mr. Lewis Edwardes, M.B., surgeon of this ship, on retiring to rest at 11 p.m. took cyanide of potassium in mistake for a sleeping draught, and died in about ten minutes. He was buried yesterday with military honours. You would seldom find an officer more generally liked in a ship, and in consequence his death is much regretted by the ship's company.'

Vulture, Com. H. H. Washington, arrived at Gibraltar on the 20th inst., and would leave on the 21st for Malta.

Wizard, Lieut.-Com. W. Neilson, was inspected on Feb. 6 by Rear-Admiral Rice.

Wye, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, left the Pirœus on Feb. 8 for Salonica, with stores for the Swiftsure, and would return to the Pirœus.

The commander of the Royal yacht Osborne has sent a request to the Admiralty to be supplied, before leaving for Malta, with a "Martin's Patent Self-canting Bower Anchor," and it has just been forwarded to Portsmouth Yard.

The *Scotsman* reports that the German Government "have come, or are on the eve of coming," to an arrangement for the purchase of a shipbuilding yard on the Clyde. The price is said to be about £250,000.

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made Simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London."

To Those Abroad or About Going.—Advertiser desires to receive especially from persons in isolated or hill districts, specimens of the different butterflies found in their neighbourhood, which can be collected and sent home (per parcels post) in cigar or cardboard boxes, not pinned, but merely folded up when caught in pieces of paper. Also beetles. Value remitted by return. Address, William Watkins Naturalist, 21, Caves Terrace, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.

THE NAVAL RESERVES.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. Tarleton, K.C.B., before resigning his command as Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves, presented the Admiralty with a report on the forces under his command. As regards the officers of the R.N. Reserve, the whole number on the Active List is not to exceed 700, viz., 130 lieutenants, 270 sub-lieutenants, 100 engineers, and 200 assistant-engineers. There are at present 144 lieutenants, 96 sub-lieutenants, 1 engineer and 1 assistant-engineer, making a total of 212. In October, 1872, the grade of midshipman was added, the number not to exceed 200. There are now 99 borne, and from 20 to 25 added yearly from the training ships.

On a review of the Act for the establishment of the Reserve, and the state of the Reserves at the present time, Admiral Tarleton thinks it must be admitted that it has fulfilled the intention of its framers. It was given to them to solve a question which had always been a vexed one and a source of anxiety to the country, viz., how to man our ships in the event of any sudden increase to our Navy, and to provide a sufficiency of seamen to carry on naval operations when war was declared, while the men so employed should be absorbed on the conclusion of peace in the mercantile marine. The difficulties found in obtaining men on the breaking out of the war with Russia made a deep impression, and the resolution was taken not again to be placed in so defenceless a position; but there were many points which had to be considered before a scheme could be produced the machinery of which should work. The service of the seamen was to be voluntary, as conscription in this country could not be enforced, and the rude method of impressment would not be tolerated. One of the evils of that mode of raising men had been to create an almost insurmountable prejudice in the merchant seamen against the Royal Navy; they had also a dislike to drill, or soldiering, as they called it, of any kind. They were actively employed in voyages to all parts of the world. In the face of these difficulties, it was a bold measure to make it lawful for the Admiralty to raise and keep up a number of men, not to exceed 30,000, from the merchant service. Again, the interests of the shipowners at first sight would appear to be opposed to the scheme, as it would deprive them in time of peace of the services of their servants for twenty-eight days in each year, and altogether should the men be required for the Navy in time of war. The practical working of the Act has shown, however, that in peace time at least the shipowners have suffered no inconvenience. The men are permitted to take their drill when it best suits them, and at periods of seven, fourteen, twenty-one, and twenty-eight days, while on the other hand the qualifications insisted on enrolment and the medical examination are guarantees for the character and ability of the Royal Naval Reserve man. The retainers which he receives and the prospect of pension operate as inducements to steadiness and against desertion, and altogether have a beneficial effect on the whole mercantile marine, so that the shipowners now give a preference to Royal Naval Reserve men whenever they can get them. The result is, that there are now enrolled in both classes nearly 20,000 out of the 30,000 sanctioned by the Act. The vital question is whether, after all the expense the country has been put to, and will have to bear prospectively, for the organization and maintenance of the Royal Naval Reserve, will the men be forthcoming when they are wanted? This can be tested only in the day of trial, when the Queen's proclamation shall call the Reserve out for active service; but he holds that we have as reliable guarantees that the men will present themselves as under any system that could be devised on the basis of voluntary service. The men have entered on an engagement to serve, they have received drill pay and retainers under this engagement, and, without being branded by public opinion, could not shrink from the fulfilment of their duty. The Coastguard service is in a thoroughly efficient state. With respect to the Coastguard cruisers, Admiral Tarleton remarks that no new vessels have been laid down since 1868, and that a large reduction in the number of this class took place in 1869 and 1870. Of the Seaman Pensioner Reserve there are 511 enrolled. This addition to the Naval Reserve was originated in 1870, and the then Board of Admiralty anticipated that the majority of men discharged on pension, and who were under forty-five years of age, would join. The regulations first insisted on a month's training on board a man-of-war every alternate year, but finding that the men did not come forward, this rule was relaxed in May, 1873, and the pensioners of the Reserve are now permitted to take fourteen days' drill annually on boarding any man-of-war, drill ship, or R.N. Reserve battery. Notwithstanding this arrangement to suit their convenience a comparatively small number appears for drill, viz., 511 out of 2,800 pensioners under fifty years of age. It may be assumed, therefore, that their employment prevents their attendance. As the Admiralty possess the power of calling the pensioners out should their services be required, it is only to keep them efficient in their several exercises that is gained at the expense of their maintenance while under drill, and as it cannot be supposed that the men would readily forget the training of twenty years, Admiral Tarleton attaches little importance to the fact of their not responding to the terms of the circular.

THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

Admiral Fanshawe's Report for the year ending September last has just been presented to Parliament. The students of naval architecture were fifteen in number, and of marine engineering thirty-two in number, including engineer officers joining for voluntary study, foreign and private students. The engineer officers appointed for a voluntary course of study have included two chief engineers, seven engineers, and one first-class assistant-engineer. The lieutenants qualifying for gunnery officers were eighteen in number, and with them were associated four probationary lieutenants Royal Marine Artillery. There were also seven probationary lieutenants of Royal Marines. During the past Session four captains, four commanders, ninety-three lieutenants R.N., and eight navigating lieutenants have voluntarily studied at the College, but of these only one captain, thirty-three lieutenants, and three navigating lieutenants have gone through the whole nine months' course, although one captain, two commanders, fifty lieutenants, and three navigating lieutenants underwent the final examination. Of these latter, one captain, twenty-two lieutenants, and one navigating lieutenant have gained honorary certificates. In addition to the above naval officers, one captain and one lieutenant R.M.A., and one captain and five lieutenants R.M.L.I., have voluntarily attended the College during the past session. All those examined succeeded in gaining honorary certificates. The number of acting sub-lieutenants and acting navigating sub-lieutenants has varied very considerably from month to month, having reached a maximum of 102 in February and a minimum of forty-seven in September last. The total numbers examined were of acting sub-lieutenants 103, and of acting navigating sub-lieutenants fifteen. Of these there were placed fourteen in the first class, of whom eight, having obtained first classes previously in seamanship and gunnery, received each a prize of books or instruments to the value of £10, and were promoted; thirty-two in the second class, and fifty-one in the third class, of whom seven had failed on their first trial. Twenty-one having failed on their second trial, were removed from the Navy. These failures do not appear to attach particularly to officers who have not been under naval instructors whilst midshipmen. They are, with rare exceptions, confined to those who are of limited capacity, and whose habits are not industrious. Being very backward on joining the College, and having passed the earlier months of their College course under a supposition that they might get through by making an effort towards the close, their failure has followed. The results of the year show that the standard of examination is so adjusted as to enable officers of good abilities who on entering the Navy diligently apply themselves to study their profession to obtain their lieutenant's commission, whilst, on the other hand, it affords to those who are backward and ignorant on joining the College an opportunity of retrieving lost time, and of maintaining their place in the Navy if they earnestly avail themselves throughout the whole period of study of the means afforded them at the College. As to discipline, Admiral Fanshawe says:—"The good order of the whole establishment is maintained under the immediate supervision of the captain of the College, and I have great satisfaction in reporting that in all classes and departments this object has been attained in a high degree. The students at the College not being immediately subject to the restraints of naval discipline, it becomes my duty to report specially to the Admiralty any deviations from officer-like conduct that may take place. The only reports of this nature which I have had to make have referred to nine acting sub-lieutenants and one acting navigating sub-lieutenant. The example of officers thus misconducting themselves is so pernicious to others who are preparing for examination, and who are exposed to their influence, that their temporary removal to a flagship, as ordered by their Lordships, has been very beneficial. The conduct of the probationary lieutenants of Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marines has been, without exception, blameless in every respect. The engineer officers and shipwright students have also conducted themselves in a very exemplary manner; and their mess has been managed with great regularity and economy. The senior mess has been creditably managed without undue expense. The half-pay officers residing in the College have taken an active part in its management by serving on the committee, and their influence has been otherwise most beneficial."

COAST BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The Coast Brigade of Artillery is little understood by the Army generally, and it cannot be expected that the public should know much about it. The brigade was formed in *April, 1860*, for the purpose of keeping in order in time of peace the various works of defence round our coast and assisting to defend them in time of war; and it forms, with the exception of ridingmasterships, the only opening in that extensive body of about 30,000 miscalled the Royal Regiment of Artillery, whereby deserving non-commissioned officers have a prospect of rising to combatant commissioned rank. There are now ten captains commanding divisions and eighteen lieutenants in the brigade, the highest attainable regimental rank being that of captain. The captains of course take their place amongst that rank in the Army for brevet promotion, and may, as in the case of the three now senior, become brevet majors, should health and strength be vouchsafed them to a good old age. Many of the captains are now bordering on, while some have fully attained, the venerable age of three score years. The four senior lieutenants have very nearly seventeen years' service in that rank; then comes one of thirteen years, another of twelve years, others above eleven years, and so on in the scale. The officers feel themselves isolated in more than one sense. The very introduction of the brigade was looked upon as an encroachment upon the conservative rights of the regiment, where such a thing as a combatant officer promoted from the ranks was unknown, and I fear the time has not yet arrived for the total disappearance of all the coldness which that introduction naturally engendered. The questions which occur to those more conversant with the working of regulations by which the brigade is governed are—1. Is there any reason why a deserving non-commissioned officer of Artillery should not have before him the same means of attaining the higher commissioned ranks open to his brethren of Cavalry and Infantry, but closed to him in the only brigade of his regiment which he can enter as a combatant officer? 2. Is it possible that no steps will be taken to ensure a more equitable proportion of commissions from the ranks of the Royal Artillery and a better flow of promotion in this brigade, when there is so much talk and correspondence about other branches of the Service? 3. Is it known that no class of officers in the Service have more onerous and responsible duties to fulfil than those I refer to, and that very many of them are performing extra duties for which they do not receive the usual pecuniary allowance in like cases? 4. Does it ever occur to any but themselves that the majority of the subalterns of this brigade are living in a state of respectable indigence in the struggle of keeping their families in such a manner as will cast no reflection on their position (*vérité sans peur*) on the poor pay of their rank, hoping almost against hope for that promotion which "drags its weary length along," that they may enjoy at least a year or two of that rank which brings additional means, and which some of their seniors have uninterruptedly held for seventeen years without the bitter experience of having served as subalterns at all in the brigade?—I am, &c.,

Poor Old Gunner.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has sent a donation of £25 by Gen. Sir W. Knollys to the Hunt Servants' Benefit Society.

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

With the Dates and Ports of Commission.

(Corrected to the same date as the official "Navy List," which will be published March 1.)

ABOUKIR, 23, screw receiving-ship, Commodore Algernon McLennan Lyons, Jamaica. Recommissioned at Jamaica July 1, 1870.

Achilles, 16, screw armour-plated ship, Captain Sholto Douglas, Coast-guard ship, Rockferry. Commissioned at Devonport April 1, 1875.

Active, 10, iron screw-corvette, Commodore Sir W. N. Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 2, 1875. (Ordered home).

Alacrity, schooner, tender to Pearl, Lieut.-Com. W. U. Moore. Australia. To be recommissioned at Sydney.

Albatross, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. Ernest Rice, Pacific. Commissioned at Chatham Feb. 14, 1874.

Alberta, paddle yacht, Staff-Capt. David N. Welch, tender to Royal Yacht, Portsmouth.

Alexandra, 12, double-screw armour-plated ship, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy. Commissioned at Chatham Jan. 2, 1877. (Under orders for the Mediterranean.)

Amethyst, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. A. J. Chatfield, Paçific. Commissioned at Devonport July 1, 1873.

Antelope, 2, iron paddle-vessel, Lieut.-Com. E. Wingfield, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 12, 1874.

Arab, 4, composite screw gunvessel, Com. F. S. Broughton, East Indies. Commissioned at Devonport July 2, 1875.

Argus, 5, paddle-sloop, Com. E. J. Jermain, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Portsmouth March 27, 1873.

Arrow, double-screw gunboat, attached to R.N. College, Greenwich.

Asia, 4, guardship of Reserve, Capt. C. L. Waddilove, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. M'Clintock, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1876.

Assistance, 2, iron screw troop-ship, Capt. Prattent, particular service. Commissioned at Portsmouth Dec. 1, 1875.

Audacious, 14, double screw, armour-plated ship, Capt. Colomb, flagship of Vice-Admiral A. P. Ryder, China. Commissioned at Chatham Sept. 1, 1874.

Aurora, 28, screw-frigate, Capt. H. D. Grant, C.B., Coast-guard ship, Greenock. Commissioned at Devonport May 8, 1874.

Avon, 4, double-screw composite gunvessel, Com. L. C. Keppel, West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 1, 1876.

Barracouta, 5, paddle-sloop, Capt. C. E. Stevens. Commissioned at Sheerness March 10, 1873. Portsmouth (paying off).

Beacon, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. Dunlop, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Chatham July 8, 1873.

Beagle, schooner, Lieut.-Com. C. Caffin, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Jan. 11, 1876.

Bellerophon, 15, armour-plated screw-ship, Capt. Frank T. Thomson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, K.C.B., North America and West Indies. Recommissioned at Halifax Sept. 27, 1876.

Bittern, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. G. J. Anstruther, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Devonport July 4, 1871.

Black Prince, 28, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Capt. T. Lethbridge, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport July 29, 1875.

Boscawen, 16, training-ship, Com. R. G. Kinahan, Portland. Recommissioned at Portsmouth Jan. 1, 1873.

Boxer, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Arthur Alington, Cape and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Chatham *Dec.* 11, 1876.

Brilliant, 8, training-ship for Naval Reserve, Inverness, tender to the Clyde.

Britannia, training-ship for Naval Cadets, Capt. W. Graham, Dartmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Britomart, 2, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Sulivan, Devonport.

Bullfinch, 3, double-screw gunvessel, Com. R. M. Lloyd, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness July 13, 1874.

Cambridge, 29, gunnery-ship, Capt. the Hon. W. J. Ward, Devonport Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Castor, 13, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. A. C. Curtis, North Shields. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Challenger, 8, screw-corvette, Capt. E. Hardinge, A.D.C., temporary flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Augustus Phillimore, Coast-guard ship, Harwich. (Will be relieved by Penelope.)

Charybdis, 17, screw-corvette, Capt. T. E. Smith, China. Commissioned at Sheerness Sept. 26, 1873.

Cherub, 2, screw gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. R. Kemp, tender to Coast-guard ship, Harwich.

Clyde, 15, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. H. C. Best, Aberdeen. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Cockatrice, 1, screw-gunboat, Com. A. J. W. Musgrave, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta March 14, 1876.

Conflict, schooner, Lieut.-Com. W. M. Carey, Australia. To be recommissioned at Sydney.

Contest, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. W. Allen, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Will shortly join N. American Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport April 22, 1875.

Coquette, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. Shirley, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 1, 1875.

Cracker, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Commander C. H. Hawkins, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 10, 1873.

Crocodile, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. P. R. Sharpe, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth Aug. 5, 1876.

Cromer, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut. V. E. Von Donop, tender to Achilles, Birkenhead.

Cruiser, 4, sailing-sloop, Com. John Hext, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta March 14, 1876.

Curlew, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. E. J. Church, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Dec. 1, 1874.

Cygnet, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hammick, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport July 8, 1875.

Dædalus, 13, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. W. H. St. Clair, Bristol. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Danae, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. J. C. Purvis, under orders for East Indies. Commissioned at Portsmouth Sept. 20, 1876.

Daphne, 5, screw-sloop, Com. G. B. Evans. Recommissioned at Zanzibar April 1, 1875.

Dapper, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. T. E. Miller, tender to Britannia, Dartmouth.

Daring, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. J. G. J. Hanmer, Pacific Commissioned at Chatham Sept. 29, 1874.

Dasher, 2, paddle-vessel, Com. A. F. FitzGeorge, Channel Islands. Recommissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1876.

Decoy, 4, composite screw gun-boat, Lieut.-Com. J. Hayes. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 20, 1872. Devonport (paying off).

Defence, 16, iron screw-ship, armour-plated, Capt. R. P. Cator, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 25, 1876.

Devastation, 4, armour-plated turret-ship, Capt. F. W. Richards, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Portsmouth Jan. 9, 1873.

Diamond, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. G. S. Bosanquet, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness July 13, 1875.

Dryad, 9, screw-sloop, Com. R. D. King, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 13, 1874.

Duke of Wellington, 25, screw-ship, Capt. Hon. W. C. Carpenter, flagship of Admiral George Elliot, Portsmouth. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1874.

Duncan, 31, screw-ship, Captain St. G. D'Arcy-Irvine, flagship of Vice-Admiral Henry Chads, Sheerness. Commissioned at Sheerness April 1, 1873.

Durham, 17, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Commander W. Howorth, Sunderland. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Eagle, 12, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. A. F. M. Meyer, Liverpool. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Eclipse, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. J. E. Erskine, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Nov. 19, 1873.

Egeria, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. A. L. Douglas, China. Commissioned at Devonport Nov. 2, 1874.

Elfin, paddle yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert, Staff-Com. A. Balliston, Portsmouth.

Enchantress, 1, paddle yacht, Staff-Com. E. H. Hills, tender to Asia, Portsmouth.

Encounter, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. R. Bradshaw, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Aug. 21, 1873.

Endymion, 22, screw-frigate, Captain J. Moresby, Coast-guard, Hull. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 1, 1875.

Euphrates, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. W. H. Cuming, Portsmouth Recommissioned at Portsmouth July 1, 1876.

Eurydice, training-ship for seamen, Capt. M. Hare. Commissioned at Portsmouth Feb. 7, 1877.

Excellent, 13, gunnery-ship, Capt. F. A. Herbert, Portsmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Express, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Hon. A. C. Littleton, Gibraltar. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 10, 1875.

Fantôme, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. T. M. Maquay, Pacific. Commissioned at Devonport Dec. 5, 1873.

Fawn, 4, screw-sloop, Com. W. J. L. Wharton, surveying vessel, East Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Chatham June 1, 1876.

Fervent, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut. F. G. Dundas, tender to Dædalus, Bristol.

Fire Queen, iron paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. T. Pounds, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Fisgard, 22, stationary ship, Staff-Com. W. H. Sharp, Greenwich. Recommissioned Nov. 2, 1869.

Flirt, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Lieut. A. O'Rorke, tender to Aurora, Greenock.

Flora, 12, store ship, Com. H. J. F. Campbell, Cape of Good Hope. Recommissioned at the Cape Oct. 22, 1872.

Fly, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. John Bruce, China. Commissioned at Devonport June 25, 1874.

Flying Fish, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. H. F. Crohan, East Indies. Commissioned at Chatham June 18, 1874.

Foam, 4 screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Hope, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Sheerness May 20, 1874.

Fox, 2 screw store-ship, Staff-Com. J. G. Dathan, particular service. Recommissioned at Devonport April 1, 1876.

Frolic, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. A. E. Dupuis, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong April 20, 1876.

Ganges, 19, training-ship, Com. R. L. Byng, Falmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Goshawk, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut. A. T. Bagge, tender to Revenge, Queenstown.

Growler, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. W. Stewart, China. To be recommissioned at Hong Kong.

Hart, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Hon. H. N. Hood, China. Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 12, 1874.

Hector, 18, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. C. M. Buckle, Coast-guard, Southampton Water. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 4, 1875.

Helicon, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 12, 1874.

Hercules, 14, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Capt. N. Bowden-Smith, flagship of Admiral the Hon. Sir J. Drummond, K.C.B., Mediterranean. Commissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1875.

Hibernia, 12, receiving-ship, Com. H. E. Stephens, flagship of Rear-Admiral Luard, C.B., Malta. Recommissioned at Malta Jan. 1, 1872.

Himalaya, 3, iron-screw troop-ship, Capt. E. White, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 22, 1874.

Hornet, 4, double screw gun-vessel, Com. H. N. Hippisley, China. To be recommissioned at Hong Kong.

Hotspur, 3, iron armour-plated ram, Capt. T. M. Jones, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Devonport June 3, 1876.

Immortalité, 28, screw-frigate, Captain F. A. Hume, Detached Squadron. (Ordered home.)

Implacable, 16, training-ship, Com. C. S. Cardale, Devonport. Recommissioned at Devonport Jan. 1, 1873.

Impregnable, 22, training-ship, Capt. W. H. Edye, Devonport. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Indus, guardship of Reserve, Capt. C. Curme, flagship of Rear-Admiral Willes, C.B., Devonport. Commissioned April 1, 1876.

Iron Duke, 14, armour-plated, double-screw ship, Capt. Rowley, Coast-guard ship, Kingstown. Commissioned at Devonport, Oct. 1, 1875.

Jackal, 2, iron paddle vessel, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Digby, West Coast of Scotland. Commissioned at Devonport May 23, 1876.

Juno, 8, screw-corvette, Capt. Poland, China. Commissioned at Sheerness Nov. 4, 1875.

Jumna, 3, iron-screw troop-ship, Capt. John D'Arcy, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth July 1, 1876.

Kestrel, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. C. B. Theobald, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong April 20, 1876.

Lapwing, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. Sir W. Wiseman, China Commissioned at Devonport Sept. 15, 1874.

Liberty, 8, sailing-brig, Lieut. C. Johnstone, Lisbon. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 13, 1875.

Lily, 3, composite screw gun-vessel, Com. B. E. Cochrane, China. Commissioned at Devonport Aug 3, 1875.

Lion, 12, screw-ship, Lieut. E. H. Clarke, tender to Implacable, Devonport.

London, 2, screw-ship, Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan, Zanzibar. Recommissioned April 25, 1876.

Lord Warden, 18, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. Norman Bedingfeld, Coast-guard ship, Queensferry. Commissioned at Portsmouth Dec. 21, 1876.

Lynx, 4, composite gun-vessel, Com. F. M. Ommanney, East Indies Commissioned at Devonport June 9, 1875.

Magpie, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. C. V. Anson, China. Commissioned at Devonport July 3, 1876.

Malabar, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. E. Kelly, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth July 1, 1876.

Mallard, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. W. Warry, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport March 7, 1873.

Martin, 10, sloop, Lieut. E. Hicks, Lisbon. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 13, 1875.

Midge, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. Salmond, China. To be recommissioned at Hong Kong.

Minotaur, 17, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral F. B. Seymour, C.B., Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Portsmouth Aug. 6, 1875.

Modeste, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., China. Commissioned at Devonport Jan. 1, 1874.

Monarch, 7, armour-plated screw turret-ship, Capt. M. Culme-Seymour, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 10, 1874.

Moorhen, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Hope, China. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 10, 1876.

Mosquito, 4, composite screw gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Paul, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong April 20, 1876.

Myrmidon, 4, screw gun-vessel, Com. the Hon. R. Hare, Pacific. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 24, 1872. (Ordered home.)

Nankin, 28, stationary ship, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, Pembroke. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Narcissus, 28, screw-frigate, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., Detached Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 9, 1872. (Ordered home.)

Nassau, 4, screw surveying-vessel, Com. R. H. Napier, China. Commissioned at Malta Oct. 25, 1873.

Nereus, 2, store ship, Staff-Com. J. R. Petch, Coquimbo. Recommissioned at Valparaiso April 1, 1868.

Netley, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut. J. L. Heane, tender to Favourite, Queensferry, N.B.

Newcastle, 31, screw-frigate, Capt. R. G. Douglas, Detached Squadron. Commissioned at Sheerness Sept. 21, 1874. (Ordered home.)

Nymphe, 9, screw-sloop, Capt. S. P. Townsend, Australia. Commissioned at Sheerness Jan. 5, 1875.

Opal, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. F. C Robinson, Pacific. Commissioned at Sheerness Jan. 10, 1876.

Orontes, 2, iron screw troopship, Capt. E. H. Seymour, particular service. Commissioned at Portsmouth Feb. 7, 1876.

Orwell, 2, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. H. L. Cornwall, Coast of Ireland. Recommissioned at Devonport Feb. 23, 1876.

Osborne, Royal paddle-yacht, Com. H. L. Pearson, Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 12, 1874.

Pallas, 8, screw-corvette, Capt. H. H. Beamish, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Dec. 8, 1875.

Pearl, 17, screw-corvette, Commodore Hoskins, Australia. Commissioned at Portsmouth May 22, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Pembroke, 1, screw block-ship, Capt. J. C. Soady, flagship of Rear-Admiral Fellowes, C.B., Chatham. Commissioned at Sheerness April 1, 1873.

Pert, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. C. Aitchison, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Devonport July 1, 1875.

Pheasant, 2, screw gunboat, Lieut. T. Suckling, tender to Endymion, Hull.

Philomel, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. H. Boys, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Aug. 22, 1873.

Pigmy, 2, paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. Hewlett, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Pioneer, 6, composite paddle-vessel, Lieut.-Com. E. Hotham, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Sheerness July 3, 1876.

Plover, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. B. Stewart, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 1, 1876.

Porcupine, 1, paddle surveying-vessel, Staff-Capt. J. Parsons, tender to Fisgard.

President, 10, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. L. B. Solly, West India Docks. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Raleigh, 22, iron screw-frigate, Capt. G. Tryon, C.B., Mediterranean. Commissioned at Chatham Jan. 13, 1874.

Rapid, 3, screw-sloop, Com. E C. Drummond, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 1, 1875.

Ready, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Stanhope Grove, Gibraltar. Commissioned at Chatham April 16, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Renard, schooner, Lieut.-Com. H. J. Pugh, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Sept. 11, 1875.

Repulse, 12, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. F. W. Wilson, Pacific, flagship of Rear-Admiral De Horsey. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 9, 1872.

Research, 4, armoured screw-sloop, Capt. Earle, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Aug. 17, 1875.

Resistance, 16, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. C. W. Hope, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport July 9, 1873.

Revenge, 28, screw-ship, Capt. H. R. Wratislaw, flagship of Rear-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., Queenstown. Recommissioned July 1, 1876.

Rifleman, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. F. S. Clayton, East Indies. Recommissioned at Bombay April 14, 1876.

Ringdove, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. U. C. Singleton, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Feb. 1, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Rocket, 4, composite screw gun-vessel, Lieut. Com. C. R. Harris Pacific. Commissioned at Sheerness Sept. 9, 1874.

Rover, 18, iron screw-corvette, Capt. T. Barnardiston, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Chatham Dec. 14 1875.

Royal Adelaide, 13, Capt. J. O. Hopkins, flagship of Admiral Sir T Symonds, K.C.B., Devonport. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1877.

Rupert, 4, double-screw iron-clad ram, Capt. W. J. Hunt Grubbe C.B., Mediterranean. Commissioned at Chatham May 25, 1876.

Salamis, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Com. F. W. Egerton, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 29, 1876.

Sandfly, schooner, Lieut.-Com. J. J. Bell, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Jan, 11, 1876.

Sapphire, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. E. H. Murray, Australia. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 9, 1875.

Sappho, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. N. S. F. Digby, Australia Commissioned at Chatham Aug. 26, 1874.

Seaflower, 8, brig, Lieut. R. H. Eyre, Lisbon. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 13, 1875.

Seagull, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. M. Heron, Cape and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned Jan. 9, 1877.

Sealark, 8, brig, Lieut. F. H. Haygarth, Lisbon. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 13, 1875.

Serapis, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. G. D. Davidson, Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 2, 1876.

Shah, 26, iron screw-frigate, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, Pacific. Commissioned at Portsmouth Aug. 14, 1876.

Sheldrake, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye, China. Commissioned at Devonport Dec. 16, 1875.

Simoom, 2, iron-screw troopship, Capt. R. G. S. Pasley, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport May 5, 1873.

Sirius, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. *Commissioned at Devonport Sept.* 6, 1875.

Spartan, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. R. E. Tracey, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness June 15, 1876.

Spiteful, 6, paddle-sloop, Com. A. T Fowlett, West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 31, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Sprightly, paddle-vessel, Nav.-Lieut. W. J. Tregidgo, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Squirrel, 8, sloop, Lieut. R. N. Hamond, Lisbon. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 13, 1875.

St. Vincent, 22, training-ship for boys, Commander A. T. Brooke, Portsmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Sultan, 12, iron screw armour-plated ship, Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., Mediterranean. Recommissioned Feb. 25, 1876.

Supply, 2, iron screw-storeship, Staff-Com. Frank Inglis, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Chatham Dec. 16, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Swiftsure, 14, armour-plated screw-ship, Capt. J. K. E. Baird, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Devonport April 18, 1875.

Swinger, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut. E. A. Bolitho, China. To be recommissioned at Hong Kong.

Sylvia, 3, screw surveying-vessel, Capt. B. W. Bax, China. Commissioned at Sheerness Nov. 13, 1873.

Tamar, 2, iron screw troopship, Capt. W. H. Liddell, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 3, 1876.

Teazer, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. C. Wodehouse, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 7, 1875.

Terror, 8, screw armour-plated floating battery, Captain L. E. H. Somerset, Bermuda. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1877.

Thetis, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. T. Le H. Ward, East Indies. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 1, 1873, (Ordered home).

Thistle, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. E. B. Pusey, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Dec. 1, 1874.

Topaze, 28, screw-frigate, Captain A. Thrupp, Detached Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 9, 1872. (Ordered home.)

Torch, 5, screw gun-vessel, Com. R. H. Hamond, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Sheerness Jan. 5, 1871.

Tourmaline, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. F. W. Sullivan, C.B., Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 25, 1876.

Trincomalee, 15, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. A. J. V. Collins, Southampton. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Triumph, 14, iron screw-ship, armour-plated, Capt. Parkin, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rice, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Devonport Nov. 12, 1873.

Tyrian, screw-gunboat, Lieut. A. H. Duthie, tender to Favorite, Queensferry.

Undaunted, 31, screw frigate, Capt. H. W. Brent, flagship of Vice-Admiral Macdonald, K.C.S.I., East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness March 2, 1875.

Unicorn, 10, drill-ship for the Naval Reserve, Com. W. E. S. Brome, Dundee. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1874.

Valiant, 18, screw armour-plated ship, Captain N. Salmon, V.C., Coast-guard, River Shannon. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Valorous, 6, paddle-frigate, Capt. L. F. Jones, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 26, 1875.

Vernon, torpedo school-ship, Capt. W. Arthur, Portsmouth. Commissioned April 26, 1876.

Vestal, 9, screw-sloop, Com. H. Hand, East Indies. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 14, 1875.

Vesuvius, double-screw torpedo-vessel, Capt Singer, Portsmouth, tender to Vernon.

Victoria and Albert, 2, Royal paddle-yacht, Capt. Portsmouth. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1870.

Victory, 26, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Victor Emanuel, 2, screw receiving-ship, Commodore G. Watson, Hong Kong. Recommissioned Dec. 1, 1874.

Vigilant, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Lieut.-Com. H. C. Ryder, China. Commissioned at Portsmouth Sept. 1, 1874.

Vivid, paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. Edwin Wise, tender to Royal Adelaide, Devonport.

Volage, 18, screw corvette, Capt. Henry Fairfax, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 6, 1874.

Vulture, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. Washington, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Dec. 28, 1876.

Warrior, 32, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Captain W. H. Whyte, Coast-guard service, Portland. Commissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1875.

Wildfire, paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. R. L. Cleveland, tender to Duncan, Sheerness.

Wizard, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Neilson, Mediterranean. Recommissioned Malta Feb. 1, 1875.
Wolverene, 17, screw-corvette, Capt. L. Brine, Australia. Commissioned at Sheerness Aug. 1, 1876.
Wye, iron screw storeship, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, particular service, Commissioned at Chatham April 15, 1875.
Zephyr, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. G. Le Cocq, North America and West Indies. Recommissioned at Halifax Sept. 27, 1876.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In any scheme advanced to improve the Medical Service of the Army, and to render it attractive to men who are looking out for a desirable profession, there are one or two points which cannot be overlooked without fatal mistake. Mr. Cardwell, in his revolutionary changes, omitted one precaution which prudence and experience should have suggested to him—viz., the necessity of keeping faith with the men already in the Service, and making their contentment and happiness the source whereby the needful supply of fresh men would be attracted to it. Promotion at twelve years' service may be very attractive, but it is a mistake to make promotion dependent upon a fixed period of service. Local rank of surgeon-major at twelve years is necessary in India, to put the Queen's and the Indian Services upon an equal footing; otherwise, on active service a surgeon-major in the Indian Service might hold a charge with surgeons in the Queen's Service, his seniors, under his orders; but, unless promotion to the rank of surgeon-major is to carry with it a definite charge, the rank and name alone bring no honour to their possessor. In days of old promotion from assistant-surgeon to the rank of surgeon carried its own honour and reward in recognised rank and corresponding privileges, and in its higher and more responsible duties, and assistant-surgeons felt an honourable ambition in looking forward to enjoy some measure of relief from the more unpleasant or less important duties of their youth, and to obtain a social position of some importance; and they were well content when they had gained their spurs, knowing they meant something. Now the position of surgeon-major has lost all its attractiveness. Young men (greatly to their credit, of course) have been given charges while yet their seniors are performing subordinate duties, or they are working together side by side. The man of years cannot forget his hardships in the Mutiny or his sufferings in Burmah, and albeit much dysentery has rather limited his capacity for hard work, he is yet a valueable man from his accumulated experience and his knowledge of the Service; he has lost some of his "*go*," but his ability to direct and control are utterly wasted, and he longs for the time when he may be able to quit a Service which, from the legislation of the last few years, has become distasteful to him. Now, why should these things be? The Service is well and sufficiently paid. But man does not live by bread alone; he requires a stimulus to give him life. An honourable man will do his duty. At the same time, it may lack half its reward if it does not bring him self-esteem and the esteem of his fellows. Time promotion ruined the old Indian Staff Corps. I can conceive no more miserable or ill-used man than the "doing-duty wallah" colonel drawing his £1,000 a-year with no charge or position of which to feel proud, living only for the hope of retirement. Had those men been promoted to fill vacant appointments they would have been able and contented public servants, respecting themselves and respected by others. Why was this prize in life denied them? In dealing with the Army Medical Service Mr. Cardwell committed the same mistake. His aim was to quicken promotion, and so render the Service more attractive; but in adopting an artificial instead of a *bonâ fide* vacancy promotion he lowered the status of all enjoying the higher rank, and even added insult to the wrong by robbing those he promoted to the rank of field officer of their horse allowance. The authorities were quite right in appreciating the necessity of working with less expensive materials than men of twenty years' service, but, in their keen anxiety to obtain the raw material in the shape of candidates, they began their reforms at the wrong end. Had they said, "The pay and allowances of a field officer shall be given on promotion, which shall be regulated by seniority as vacancies occur, the duties of the two ranks being, as before, entirely distinct, but the pay of each increasing every five years," only one thing more would have been needed to render the Service attractive, create a rapid promotion, and supply the Army with the *élite* of the profession, viz., a liberal scale of retirement —£1 a-day at twenty years, and 1s. a-day for each year after. The present scheme cannot work, and a title which carries with it neither honour nor special advantages cannot long be regarded as other than a makeshift.—I am, &c.,

A Surgeon-Major.

The following is given by *Vanity Fair* as the true story about Capt. the Hon. A. C. Hobart, better known as Hobart Pasha:—In 1868 the Turkish Government requested the British Government to send them a naval officer of rank to organize their Navy; and, the Foreign Office granting their permission, the Admiralty was asked to find an admiral willing to go. There was little difficulty in finding one, the promised salary being something like £7,000 per annum, and there was any amount of scrambling for the prize. Their Lordships took such a long time considering the claims of the numerous applicants that the Turks became tired of waiting, and they accepted the services of Capt. Hobart. The authorities at Whitehall selected Admiral Sir William Wiseman, Bart., K.C.B., who conducted the naval operations in the last New Zealand war, and informed the Turks of their choice. The latter declined the offer "with thanks," being already suited. Their Lordships, in great anger at losing such a piece of patronage, ordered Capt. Hobart home, and declared they should erase his name from the "Navy List" if he did not obey them. Naturally enough, that gallant officer did not see why he should give precedence to Sir William Wiseman, and he refused point-blank to return to England. His name was, therefore, struck out of the "Navy List." Three years ago the injustice was recognised, and Capt. Hobart's name was replaced on the Retired List; and as he served with distinction in the Russian war, it seems very unfair to deprive him of his retired pay, which amounts to rather less than £500 per annum.

Furnish on the New Hire System.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea."—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand

PARLIAMENT.

The Arctic Expedition.

On Saturday, in reply to a question put by Capt. Pim as to the reason of the Arctic crews being given extra leave,

Mr. Hunt said that in consequence of the exceptional character of the service of the Arctic Expedition, and the fact that for eighteen months during which they were absent from England no leave could be given to the crews of the Arctic ships, three weeks' extra leave on full pay was granted to the officers and men, and I do not think any member of the House will grudge that little indulgence. (Cheers.) The production of the minute, to which there will not be the slightest objection, would give the hon. and gallant member no further information.

Navigating Officers.

On Monday Mr. Anderson asked whether it was not the fact that the concessions made to the navigating officers last year had resulted in junior navigating officers getting over the heads of their seniors in the same branch.

Mr. Hunt: I believe there has been no case at present in which junior navigating officers have been put over the heads of their seniors in the same branch; but I find it is possible that the thing might happen in a case which has been brought to my notice, and to that I am giving my attention. If the hon. member will communicate with me on the exact point suggested by his question I shall be happy to consider the matter.

Hobart Pacha.

Sir George Campbell asked whether there would be any objection to lay upon the table the correspondence between Capt. Hobart, the Admiralty, and the Foreign Office with reference to that officer's removal from, and restoration to, the Navy, and to any intermediate applications from him; and also whether the calculation of his service for retired pay would be given.

Mr. Hunt: There is no objection to lay the correspondence on the table. The retired pay was calculated under the Order in Council, and the years during which the officer was not in the Service were not taken into account.

The Russian Fleet.

On Tuesday, in answer to Captain Pim, who asked what precautions had been taken to guard against disaster in the Pacific, where, he asserted, the Russians have a fleet of eleven corvettes,

Mr. Hunt said that it had been reported to him that on Jan. 24 the Russians had but one corvette, two gunvessels, and three gunboats in the Pacific. Mr. Hunt went on to remark, amid much cheering, that he did not share in the anticipation implied on the question of a war with Russia, with whom our relations were of a friendly character. In the event of British interests being threatened in any quarter of the world, he hoped the House would rely on the Government taking proper steps for their protection.

The Royal Marines.

In answer to Sir G. Balfour, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the First Lord of the Admiralty, in bringing forward the Navy Estimates, would make a statement with regard to the retirement of officers of the Royal Marine Corps.

Navy Administration.

Capt. Pim, who had a motion on the paper for the appointment of a Select Committee "to inquire fully into the present Admiralty organization," &c., was proceeding later to point out the importance of the subject, when the attention of the Speaker was called to the fact that there were not forty members present. A "count out" followed.

Training Boys for the Navy.

On Thursday, in answer to Mr. Downing,

Mr. Hunt said he was told the rule that Irish boys anxious to enter the Navy could not be received at the guard ship in Queenstown has been in force some twenty years. It was impossible to train boys perfectly there, and to remove them to another port would entail heavy expenses on the Admiralty. As at present the supply of boys for the Navy was greater than the demand, he could not hold out any hope of altering the rule.

The Eastern Question.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Stratheden and Campbell said that he wished to inform their Lordships of the exact form of the motion which it was his intention to move on Monday, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying her to adopt such measures as appeared to be best for the prevention of hostilities, and for securing adherence to the treaties of March 30 and April 15, 1856, as modified and re-established by the Conference of 1871 and to promote the welfare of the subjects of the Ottoman Empire. Enquiry had been made of him as to whether it was his intention to proceed with the motion, and he now begged to say that it was his intention to do so, the object of his motion being to prevent hostilities, inasmuch as the Armistice was to expire on the 1st of March. The only contingency that would prevent his doing so was the declaration of war in the meantime between Turkey and Russia, and he did not think he need anticipate anything of that kind.

Amongst the "printed papers" presented to the House are a "Report by the Inspector-General of Recruiting for 1876," and a "Report of the Proceedings in Reference to Artillery Volunteers (Shoeburyness) in August, 1876," also a Return under the head of "the Navy," of the number of ships paid off.

Building of Ships of War.

In the House of Commons last night,

Mr. W. Whitworth asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he would lay upon the Table of the House a copy of the Minute or order authorising the construction or other department of the Admiralty to furnish to the Russian Government (previous to and up to the commencement of the late Crimean war) general and detailed working plans of any of our war ships building or about to be built, and also if information of this description could still be obtained by that Government.

Mr. Ward Hunt said that several had been made at the Admiralty so far back as the year 1848, and no trace of any such minute or order as that referred to in the question of the hon. member had been found. There was no general rule or order bearing on the subject, but when any application in relation to the matter contained in the question put by the hon. gentleman was made to the Admiralty by any foreign Government, it was considered on its merits, and if there were no objection to it, consent was given at the time.

The Old Indian Ordnance Corps.

Mr. Dunbar rose to ask the Government whether the Secretary of State had taken or will take into consideration "the conditions and rates of the retiring pensions of officers of the old Indian Ordnance Corps," as suggested by the Commissioners on Army Promotion and Retirement at page 32 of their Report: whether he proposed to take any and what steps to ensure "to these officers, as far as may be, an equality in this respect with those of the other branches of the Service": whether he would adopt, as far as might be, the plan proposed to be adopted (subject to the sanction of the Treasury) by the Secretary of State for War, which that right hon. gentleman had stated would proceed generally on the lines recommended by the commissioners, or what other steps he proposed to take in the matter; and, if he had determined on any plan to secure that the flow of promotion in these corps should be such as to ensure efficiency which the Commissioners had reported was essential.

Mr. Hardy said that the question put by the hon. gentleman was one of a very complex character, and the subject was engaging the attention of his noble friend the Secretary of State for India. It was necessary that his noble friend should communicate with the Secretary of State for War on the subject, and ask also for the opinion of the Indian Government respecting it. He could not give the hon. member any positive information beyond stating that the whole matter was under the consideration of the Indian Department of the Government.

FOREIGN MILITARY.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* reports upon the impression made by the Russian Cavalry regiments which have recently joined the camp, and which were reviewed a few days ago by the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Duke Nicholas. The Cavalry consist of dragoons, hussars, and Cossacks. The dragoons, which were first reviewed, made the least favourable impression. They are well-built, strong-looking men, well mounted, but their horsemanship is not creditable. Their unsatisfactory appearance may be partly attributable to fatigue, they having only just arrived, and having come that day some distance. The name "dragoons," in the European sense, when applied to them, is really a misnomer, for they are not dragoons, but mounted Infantry carrying muskets with bayonets, and intended for Infantry duty, using their horses only as a means of locomotion. Every fifth or sixth man is without a musket, his duty being to hold the horses while his comrades dismount and act as Infantry. The hussars are, in their outward appearance, an imitation of the French force of that name, having French caps and bright red trousers. Some of them carry lances. They are likewise, as a rule, fine men, but bad horsemen. The Cossacks appeared far superior in every respect to the other Cavalry, being evidently well trained and well up to their duty.—*Morning Post.*

A Berlin telegram to the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that "the Army Estimates which are to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament renew two proposals rejected last year. The one is to strengthen the Landwehr by the formation of a new brigade in Berlin, the other to create 105 new captaincies in the Infantry of the Line. It is considered unlikely that either proposal will be approved by Parliament."

A telegram dated Berlin, Feb. 22, says that "Prince Alexander of Hesse has authorised a contradiction to be published refuting the statement that he had been offered the command of the Russian Army."

RECRUITING NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I observe in your last week's issue of the Army and Navy Gazette an article on the recruiting of non-commissioned officers from a separate class of the population than the privates, and their training under a separate system also. I beg to acquaint you that this subject had already formed the drift of a letter from me inserted in the *United Service Gazette* some time since (Jan. 29, 1876), under the signature of "Pro Bono Militis." The views of your contributor, too, seem very closely to resemble mine in their chief features, and I should be obliged if you would therefore intimate that such like scheme had already been inserted in the military papers. I fully believe that the subject will eventually press for discussion in that direction, and that tendency is just shown by two writers having hit upon the same project to mend matters as they now stand. I discussed my views with several military men at the time, and their opinions were then not favourable to its realisation. This was in consequence of increased expense in enlisting, training, and educating the middle-class non-commissioned officer, and undesirability of causing any check to the future career of deserving private soldiers who would wish for and merit promotion to the non-commissioned or commissioned ranks.—I am, &c., Pro Bono Militis.

OFFICERING THE NATIVE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—As you did me the favour of publishing my letter on the above subject in a recent issue, I should feel much obliged by your kindly allowing me to add a few lines more on so important a matter as the officering of our Native Army in India. I do not think that the commanding officer who stated in his letter to Col. Dillon that the present system was "cursed" at all overstated the case. That it is so, few who have served with the Native Army since the present system was introduced will deny. I feel firmly convinced that until a regimental system of promotion is introduced into our native armies amongst the English officers, it will be impossible to go on. As long as the present plan of Staff Corps promotion is kept up, whereby officers daily become lieutenant-colonels and majors, irrespective of the requirements of their regiments, things will remain in the same state of chaos as at present. The Staff Corps of the three presidencies should have been kept for the civil departments of the Army, such as Commissariat, Pay, Stud, Judge Advocate-General's, &c., as also for the officers in civil and political employ. To officer the native armies from them was a great mistake; and I am sure that, until this is rectified, things will remain in the same unsatisfactory state. The Staff Corps system of promotion also causes the armies of India to contain too many officers of the higher ranks, by which the native regiments become deluged with field officers. This would not only be very awkward in time of war, but makes colonels and majors do the duties of subalterns during peace. In conclusion, I am glad to find that Lord Napier recognises the importance of keeping officers with the same regiments as much as possible; although, I believe, his Lordship is against increasing the number of British officers per regiment, a matter in which, in the opinion of many experienced officers, he is mistaken. Field Officer.

January 29, 1877.

INSTRUCTION IN TACTICS.

Lieut.-Col. C. B. Brackenbury, R.A., Superintending Officer of Garrison Instruction, delivered a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday, on "The Value of Systematic Instruction in Tactics for all Ranks of the Army." He said, after some preliminary remarks, "I propose to examine, with your permission, three main questions. What is to be taught? How is it to be taught? Who is to teach it? That which is to be taught is—The art of Tactics. And to each individual in his own sphere. An English army is formed out of two classes of raw material. With rare exceptions the whole of the officers come from the upper classes or the most select portions of the middle classes, the whole of the men from what are popularly called the working classes. The young officer has to be trained to command wisely, to lead cleverly; the recruit has to learn, first, command over his own limbs, weapons, and spirit; then, action in combination with others; and, lastly, the power of acting individually, according to certain definite and well understood rules. All, whether officers or recruits, have to learn unquestioning obedience to orders. Bravery is taken for granted. It can never be manufactured where it does not exist naturally; but it can be assisted in a very high degree, by cultivating that greatest antidote to nervousness—self-reliance, based on knowledge. The answer to our first question, namely 'What is to be taught,' is this. Each officer, non-commissioned officer and private should be taught exactly what he, in his own sphere will be called upon to perform in war, and the officers must be taught the work of the grade superior to them, because the losses experienced in battle may place lieutenants in charge of companies and oblige captains to perform the duties of field officers at a moment's notice. Surely no one can say this is an unreasonable standard. Our next question is, 'How is it to be taught?' The answer seems to me to be perfectly clear. Exactly as every other subject of human knowledge is taught, namely, by a combination of theory and practice, beginning with easy and simple rules and examples and rising by degrees to more complicated problems. Tactics, like music and painting, is both a science and an art. We allow that months and years of study are requisite before a man can become a musician, a painter, or a linguist, and it is almost incredible that we go on day by day satisfied that the study of tactics may be postponed till the time when the most momentous issues depend on our knowledge. Can it be that we neglect this study because our productions in music or painting, our familiarity with languages are likely to be judged by critical audiences, while our knowledge of tactics is seldom tested, and then before extremely merciful judges? But, during the past year there have been at Aldershot a series of interesting small manœuvres, which have proved to be popular and more instructive than the larger field days. It is, I believe, in contemplation to carry the system still further, and to set battalions and companies to work practising the minor details of tactics. If this principle be carried out, the whole army will have reason to rejoice, for all regiments pass at some time or other through our great camp of instruction. It is to be hoped that means will be found for extending the teaching of such eminently practical work to other stations, both at home and abroad. We now come to our third question, which is, however, partly mixed with that which has gone before—'Who is to teach these minor tactics?' And here, gentlemen, you must allow me to remark that I would not venture to say what I am about to do concerning Infantry, had I not been pressed to do so most urgently by officers of that arm, which is, and must ever be, the backbone of armies. It seems to me that to answer the question rightly, we must first determine who is, or ought to be, the officer thrown most closely into contact with the men? Who goes every step with them in battle? Surely this officer is the captain of the company. I do not propose to touch on the vexed question of the size of companies, for I should be treading on too delicate ground; but even admitting that the company is to remain weaker than that of other civilised nations, the fact still remains that the captain is the personal leader in fight, that he is always liable to be detached with his men, that he knows every one of them, and is, more than any other officer, responsible for the conduct of those he leads. Now it appears—I am only quoting Infantry officers—that a strong opinion exists on this question throughout the Line. The feeling is that captains neither see enough of their men, nor are called upon to train them as they would wish to do. If I am wrong in saying the lieut.-col, the adjt., and the sergt.-major, are looked to by the men of every company for instruction and for reward, you must ascribe the mistake not to me, but to the numerous officers of the Line, not captains only, but field officers, who are perpetually asserting the truth of the statement, and condemning the system in no measured terms. You do not need to be told that the opposite system has long prevailed in Prussia; it was adopted by the Austrians after 1866, and since 1870-71 by the French. With Artillery the battery remains now as ever—the fighting unit. Nothing in all this is calculated to filch from the lieut.-col. one jot of his legitimate influence or power of direction, for to him every capt. must be responsible for the training of his men. There has long been in the Artillery a system based exactly on these principles. Each lieut. in a battery has his command of two guns with all the men, horses, and material appertaining to them. If anything goes wrong in his division, as it is called, the commanding officer holds him responsible, and it may be asked whether the emulation, which is considered in the English Service to be so sharp a spur to different battalions and batteries, is likely to fail of its good effects when applied to the companies within the battalions. If you agree with what has been said, my point is proved that the tactical instructors should be the chiefs of squadrons, companies, and batteries."

MINOR TACTICS.

What appears to be a most excellent method of studying minor tactics, with the aid of modelled ground, has been introduced at Aldershot by Capt. Wilkinson Shaw, 102nd Fusiliers, Garrison Instructor. A large model of ground, 22 feet in length by 15 feet in width. has been constructed, standing about the height of a table from the floor of the lecture-room. The scale is 20 yards to an inch, or 88 inches to the mile, the vertical heights being exaggerated as 1½ to 1. The ground is mostly ideal, but so designed as to present the varied kinds of country of ordinary English type necessary to illustrate the secondary operations of war. The model being to scale, three miles long by two miles wide, it follows that six square miles of ground are shown thereon. The difficulty of getting to the centre of a large model for purposes of painting, cleaning, and repairing, has been met by a special arrangement of the framework, the centre portion of which is stationary, the remainder, divided into four wings, two at each side of the centre frame, opening out to an angle, sufficient to admit a person between any two portions as required. The wings, which are fifteen feet (the width of the model) long, by four feet wide, are pivoted at one end, and move out on iron racers something after the manner of a traversing platform. There are thus four sections across the length of the model, but when closed up the wings fit exactly so that no division in the ground is perceptible. The surface of the model is formed of a mixture of three parts of lime, to two parts of sand, and two and a-half parts of plaster of Paris, spread nearly half-an-inch thick, over a substratum of damp sand beaten down hard and modelled to the desired contours of the ground. The surface composition sets so far in about three days as to enable the final modelling of details to be effected, and the elevations of hedges, trees, &c., to be fixed, by letting them in a portion of their height. When the surface has quite dried out, in about a week's time, it is sized with two coats of thin glue, and is then ready for painting. It requires two or three coats of oil paint, the colors being light green for fields and downs, dark brown for ploughed fields, the surface being previously scored in drills, various shades of green for trees, light brown for roads, very bright shade of purple for heather, and light blue for water. Finally the houses, which are cut out in soft wood, and painted red and slate colour, are fixed on with strong glue. The blocks representing troops are cast in lead, and fairly to scale so far as frontage and depth go. Individual scouts, sentries, or vedettes are exaggerated in size, so as to be seen on the model without difficulty. Guns are only to scale so far as their total length when limbered up is concerned. Small parties of Cavalry, not to scale as regards depth, have also been added as a matter of convenience. Vertical heights are, of course, exaggerated, and the blocks, while coloured red or blue on the upper surface, to distinguish the troops of one side from the other as in the war game, are painted white at the sides, so as to show out clearly wherever placed, on the green, heather, and brown tints of the modelled ground. The lecturer and his assistants move the blocks on the model, as required, by means of bamboo rods or pointers with a magnetic tip, a small piece of soft iron being let into each block to facilitate this arrangement. As a general rule, therefore, the model does not require to be opened out during demonstrations, but should the lecturer for any special purpose wish to enter between the wings he can easily do so. By means of a model of ground constructed on these principles, Studies in the minor operations of war can be illustrated with a minuteness of detail hitherto not much practised in our Service. In the case, for example, of a small reconnoitring party, it is possible to show the exact position and route followed by each man. The exercises given in a course of study will be very elementary at first, but will gradually be increased in importance, so as to finally illustrate the tactical movements of small forces of the three arms combined, under varying conditions. Sometimes the troops of one side only will be shown, at others opposing forces will be allowed to come in contact. The object of such Studies will be to accustom the student to the position of leading small bodies of troops, and to force him to make up his mind as to a course of action under given conditions; and more than this, it will practise the commander in the art of carrying out his own designs when once he has determined upon them. In other words, he will learn not only what to do, but how to do it. Having gone through a course on this system it is confidently expected that the officer or non-commissioned officer will be enabled to profit by subsequent exercises in the field, to a degree that he would not otherwise have done. This subject was brought under the notice of the United Service Institution in a lecture yesterday afternoon by Colonel Brackenbury.

THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I hope, in the interests of those half-pay officers at present studying at the Royal Naval College and those who have intentions of so doing, that you will give the following letter a space in your valuable paper. In your edition of last week I notice a paragraph in which you state that the Admiralty do not intend the Royal Naval College to be made a kind of lounge for officers awaiting employment afloat, and that three lieuts. have been discharged for insufficiency of attendance. How is this? Having some experience of the place, I can safely assert that the fault lies in those in authority trying to treat the officers studying there as school boys, and because they occasionally come into study at 9.15 a.m., instead of 9 a.m., they receive a *billet doux* from the President requesting their reasons in writing for being absent 15 minutes. Now men between the ages of 22 and 42 naturally object to being treated in this manner, and, because two or three make a stand (rash youths) a long-winded yarn is written to the Admiralty, and the poor unfortunates are discharged from the College, the Admiralty being probably informed that the said delinquents were continually absent from study, whereas if called upon they can show that such is not the case. However, it remains to be seen whether the system of the present or past Presidents answers the requirements of the Service the best; the number of half-pay officers studying there now and the number studying there last session are facts which speak for themselves, and, if I am rightly informed, the present small number will be considerably reduced after the Easter vacation. Hoping I have not trespassed on your valuable space.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

OLD COLLEGIAN.

February 21, 1877.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Previous to publishing any improvements connected with the localization of the Forces, would it not be desirable to correct palpable mistakes in the first scheme, one of which is the allotment of the 93rd to Aberdeen—four intermediate counties being between it and its territory—Sutherlandshire? Would it not be desirable that the 71st Highland Light Infantry—without any territorial title—at present at Fort George, temporary for Inverness, should exchange with the 93rd? In a few years the title Sutherland, for the 93rd Highlanders, will be a misnomer, if its present localization continues.—I am, &c.,

AN ADVOCATE OF THE LOCALIZATION SCHEME.

THE RETIREMENT SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your impression of the 30th December last, under the heading "The Retirement Scheme," the date of my first commission is given as 5th April, 1854. I was gazetted Second Lieut., 21st Foot, 5th April, 1844. Will you oblige me by rectifying the error in a future number of the paper.—I am, &c.,

W. H. BALLINGALL, Brevet Major
35th Regiment.

Newcastle, Jamaica, 23rd January, 1877.

DEATHS.

MACDONALD.—Feb 9 (her birthday), at 42, Coates Gardens, Edinburgh Mary Ann, widow of Captain R. D. Macdonald, late 42nd Royal Highlanders.—*R.I.P.*

SMITH.—Feb 16, at Manchester, Paymaster and Hon. Major William Smith, King's Dragoon Guards, aged 67.

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The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has undertaken to receive subscriptions for the fund, which may be paid to him at the Mansion House.

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On "The application of the ordinary screw (or screws) to the discharge of water from leaks, &c.; also on a new form of vessel for war purposes."

Tuesday, 27th February, at Three o'Clock.
Admiral Sir JAMES HOPE, G.C.B., First and Principal Naval Aide de-Camp to the Queen, in the Chair.
ADJOURNED DISCUSSION on the Lecture by W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., late M.P. for Sunderland, On "Belligerent Rights: The Declaration of Paris, 1856."

LECTURE, Friday, March 2.
The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock.
DONALD CURRIE, Esq.,
On "Maritime Warfare: the importance to the British Empire of a complete system of telegraphs, coaling stations, and graving docks."
To be followed by a discussion.

By order of the Council,
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The subscription to the paper is 7s. *per quarter, or* 28s. *per annum* payable in advance, *inclusive of postage to any part of the United Kingdom; to India,* £1 10s. 4*d. per annum*; viâ *Brindisi,* £1 14s. 8d

IT may be gathered from the Army Estimates, just laid on the table of the House of Commons, that the organization of the Royal Regiment of Artillery has engaged the attention of the military authorities during the recess. Perhaps it may conduce to a clearer understanding of what is now proposed, to revert to the report rendered by Lord Airey to the Secretary of State for War in 1872 on this subject, and which was presented to both Houses of Parliament. In the enquiry upon which this report was based three Artillery officers—viz., Major-Generals Sir John Adye, Sir Edwin Johnson, and the late Colonel Middleton, then Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery—were associated; and, as might have been expected, the evidence obtained revealed the existence of considerable differences of opinion amongst the officers of the regiment. Opinions ranged from preserving unchanged what has been known as the brigade system to its total abolition and the recognition of the battery as an administrative as well as tactical unit. Perhaps, under these circumstances, Lord Airey's recommendation was a safe one, to modify what existed rather than to embark in any radical changes respecting which there was no unanimity. The modifications suggested by him pointed in opposite directions, so that it almost followed that success in one direction must condemn the changes made in the other. The existing brigades, of which it was complained that they were so large as to be unsuited to the requirements either of Indian or of active service, were reduced in size and increased in number; and betraying a suspicion that they were even then unsuitable, Sir Richard Airey showed how they were to be "fitted into the districts." In the other direction, the regimental Colonels were to be appointed to command Artillery districts conterminous with the districts of the Army, and the brigades left to the command of the Lieutenant-Colonels. The work of the brigade officer was, at the same time, to be lightened by means of the Record Office. The Blue Book to which we are referring is an example of the value of these inquiries, even though they may lead to no immediately decisive results. The value of evidence founded on facts and diversified in expérience remains, affording safe ground upon which amendments may be based or from whence a fresh departure may be taken. And so we find that, beyond the Adjutant-General's recommendations, by degrees the strangling coils of the brigade system have been loosened and the battery commander enfranchised, until at the end of five years from the date of the report the brigade system, as hitherto understood, receives its death-blow. The fact is, after eighteen years it is recognized that the opinion recorded by the late Duke of Wellington in favour of "the system of detachments by companies" for the Royal Artillery was a sound one. Thanks to the requirements of our Indian and Colonial Empire, the system which has obtained for the last eighteen years, in opposition to that deliberate opinion, is now to pass away without disaster; and we cannot but think that his Royal Highness and his advisers have shown a timely boldness, in the face of the existing political atmosphere, to delay no longer the introduction of a system which requires no argument to prove it as suitable to the requirements of an European war, as of an Indian frontier expedition. The Royal Artillery will henceforth, it appears, be organized into three brigades of Horse, six brigades of Field, and five brigades of Garrison Artillery. The head-quarters of each brigade will be permanently located at a station selected for its suitability as a training-station for the particular branch it represents. Thus, we may expect to find the head-quarters of a garrison brigade at each of our principal maritime stations—such as Portsmouth, Plymouth, Dover, and Cork—whilst the Horse and Field will naturally find a home inland at such places as Woolwich, Aldershot, Manchester, and the Curragh. The special function of the brigade will be to constitute a group of batteries for recruiting and discharging men, for which purposes one depôt battery will be maintained at every head-quarters, the existing depôt brigade being abolished. The number of batteries in each brigade are so arranged that, generally, one half of them will be abroad and the other half at home, thus admitting of the latter acting as feeders to the former, and so extending to the Artillery the same advantages as the brigades render to the Infantry. Moreover, the batteries may be moved singly, or in such numbers as circumstances may render necessary. Whilst each battery will be able to move with perfect freedom, the discipline of all the Artillery in each military district will be under one Colonel on the Staff, without respect to brigade or description. The Colonel commanding each district will likewise be the Colonel of a brigade, so that the system proposed involves economy rather than additional expense. We apprehend that advantages will be obtained by the system about to be introduced beyond the facility of moving batteries. It should assist recruiting and lead to a more intimate connection with the Auxiliary Artillery. The gain to the Garrison Artillery of having as their home the works they would be required to defend in case of invasion is immense from a professional point of view alone. Similarly, we shall expect to find in every Army district the capabilities of every Artillery position recorded. Great praise is certainly due to his Royal Highness and his Staff for the fair hopes we may now indulge that the burning question of the last fifteen years of Artillery organization has at last been satisfactorily settled. There is, however, one provision we fail to discern, and that is for the employment of officers of adequate rank in the larger commands. Surely the command of the brigades localized at Portsmouth and Aldershot with the important Artillery districts should be exercised by Brigadier-Generals. It has been laid down by regulation that a Lieutenant-General commands a division, having a Brigadier-General to command the Artillery. In the two districts named, Lieutenant-Generals command, and the Artillery should therefore be adequately represented, the rank of the commanding officer of Artillery being at present the one exception to the regulations. The reason for this must be more curious than satisfactory.

We find in a French Liberal contemporary some remarks concerning promotion. The writer observes that whereas the strength of the German Army and that of France is about the same, there are many more General officers in the latter; and, at the same time, promotion is less rapid. This comes from the irregular method pursued in France, where Generals of Division and Lieutenants of forty years of age are to be found. Some officers are unduly favoured; others of equal merit remain stationary. In France some officers reach the highest grades prematurely, and serve as Generals of Division for, perhaps, twenty-five years. In Germany the flow is more regular, and officers seldom command a division more than six years, after which they pass into a superior category, supposing they are apt for further service, and possess great military qualities. In case of war commanders are drawn from this veteran nursery. It is considered high time to change all this, and no longer to permit an officer to stop the way for a quarter of a century. The journal to which we allude adds—"A study of the German 'Army List' shows us that the nation which conquered us ever since its unhoped-for triumphs has had but one preoccupation—that of reforming its 'working material,' rendering it more youthful, and introducing that mobility and elasticity which can alone give it new force, and make it equal to every occasion. It is thus that all the German Generals of Division have been appointed to the rank they now hold posterior to 1870, whilst we have fifty Generals of Division promoted previous to that year, and some who dated as far back as 1857. None of the German Brigadiers held that rank before the late war, whilst half of ours date from an earlier period." The writer points out the very obvious defects of this system, which discourages many officers of real merit, and gives rise to a host of abuses and other inconveniences. That there is something radically wrong in the French system was clearly shown by what happened during the last war. The Germans had 212 Generals, which number proved sufficient for the command of their armies, divisions, and brigades. The French, on the other hand, had 489 Generals on the Active List, and yet they were obliged to fall back on Admirals, Colonels, Post-Captains, and even Majors. Most of the Generals, when called on to serve, were found *hors de combat*. In 1870 the German Staff consisted of one Field-Marshal, one "Feld Zeugmeister," 46 Generals of Cavalry or Infantry, 55 Lieutenant-Generals, 108 Major-Generals; total, 212. The French Staff consisted of 7 Marshals, 5 life Generals, 81 Generals of Division on the Reserve (but disposable in time of war), 157 Generals of Brigade *idem*, 79 Generals of Division on active service, 160 Generals of Brigade *idem*; total, 489.

The two crowded meetings recently held at the United Service Institution, to discuss the paper written by Mr. W. S. Lindsay on "Belligerent Rights: the Declaration of Paris, 1856," testify to the interest felt in this all-important subject by not only naval and military officers, but by the country at large. We do not propose to attempt to deal even superficially with such a large question as our maritime rights, which deserves more attention from our statesmen than it has hitherto received, but we may briefly point to a few of the points which were brought into strong relief by the discussions we have referred to. The most remarkable of these points is, that neither the author of the paper nor any of the numerous speakers—the great majority of whom differed so widely from his conclusions—believed that it would be good policy for this country to remain in the position in which the Treaty of Paris has left our maritime rights. Mr. Lindsay held it as certain that our mercantile flag would disappear from the ocean almost immediately on war being declared with any foe, however insignificant, and he pointed out that the merchant fleet of this country was now composed of vessels of an aggregate tonnage amounting to more than 9,000,000. Something must be done, he urged, and he hoped that our Government would, in agreement with other nations, allow free goods to make free bottoms, and, in short, declare the neutrality of the seas except for contraband of war. The majority of the speakers differed entirely from the lecturer, declaring his proposal to amount to a commercial peace while a military war was being waged, which they denounced as not only absurd, but even wicked. Sir Edmund Commerell said flatly that we could not, under such circumstances, trust our merchants not to be sending munitions of war to our enemy, and it certainly would be difficult to prevent them. Mr. Ayrton defended the proposition at great length, pointing out—truly enough—that civilized nations have by mutual consent limited the natural destructiveness of war. This we may admit without, however, allowing his conclusions. Take, for instance, the proposition that an enemy had landed an army successfully at Dover, and that they were awaiting for reinforcements to march on London, it would, according to Mr. Ayrton, be a legitimate and not unpatriotic act for a London contractor to agree to supply them with provisions, although he would charitably except munitions of war. The fact is, however, as demonstrated by this *reductio ad absurdum* argument, that in many cases there is extreme difficulty in drawing a distinction between what the French term *munitions de bouche* and *munitions de guerre*. Perhaps it would be more exactly on all fours with Mr. Ayrton's argument to suppose the case of the enemy's merchant ships supplying the invading army at Dover with provisions, which, if the proposals of Mr. Lindsay were adopted, we should clearly have no right to interefere with. We will not follow the argument further. It is enough that we are at present in an illogical position, and that it is generally agreed that our whole Mercantile Marine would, in case of war, be at the mercy of our foes. We must accordingly either advance on the lines of the Declaration of Paris, or withdraw from it; and we repudiate with Captain Wilson Mr. Ayrton's assumption that naval officers are, consciously, at least biassed by their pecuniary interests in attempting to draw public attention to the important bearing of the Declaration of Paris on the maritime power of this country.

The former Commissariat officers have, since the abolition of the Control Department, been working together in their own interests, and may, we trust, succeed in getting their position looked into. But if Mr. Hardy does not of his own accord take up the case of the old Military Train officers, it is to be feared that they will be left out in the cold, for they have no friends at the War Office. The following extract from a speech made by Mr. Hardy in the House on the subject of officers' grievances generally would now appear to apply to these officers in particular:—"Those who engaged upon the old terms, and who do not like the new terms, will not be compelled to accept them, because I think that keeping faith is better than anything else." It will be remembered that this branch of the Service was merged into the Administrative Department when the Control Department was formed for the good of the Army generally. With the old Military Train officers it was a case of accepting service under the new order of things or retiring on half pay. As they held combatant saleable commissions and the right of exchanging, they were certainly unfairly mated with the Commissariat officers, who, for giving up these advantages, had already obtained the relative rank of Captain. They were, therefore, at a disadvantage from the beginning, and must always remain so unless the authorities make a separate list for them. This the War Office seems not disinclined to do, but it seems to be thought that they have no right to aspire to any position but that of Colonel Shervinton, when he leaves, probably some eight or ten years hence. This, of course, is manifestly unfair. A proper establishment of upper ranks should be provided—say, one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, and two Majors. Such and a separate list would be fair, and give general satisfaction. If this is impracticable, were the three present Commissaries, who are affected, promoted when they come to the top of the General List and Deputy-Commissaries of the old Military Train advanced in their stead until a fair proportion of field officers is obtained, these officers would have something to look forward to. As things stand at present, none of them know what course will be followed; and, as they are all of long service, they are naturally disappointed. Some excellent officers have service of more than twenty-two years, have been seven years in their present positions, and do not see the smallest prospect of a step in the years they must still serve. They are not permitted to leave on retired pay, although they did not elect to leave the combatant Service to join the present Commissariat Department, but to enter a much larger and more important Service, the late Control Department. It is doubtful whether an officer can legally be gazetted to a new commission, except on promotion, without having any option in the matter. This none of them had when the Control Department was abolished. Had they wished to join the Commissariat Department, some of them could have done so in the Crimea, and would now have been Assistant Commissary-Generals high up the list; but they joined the Transport Train, and it was from no fault of theirs that their branch of the Service was merged into one in which they could not be fairly placed, as regarded position, by any other method than by taking the date of first commission for departmental standing. Had that course been followed throughout the whole Department, when it was formed in 1870, it is possible that the Control Department might have succeeded. As matters stand at present, there seems to be only one way of ensuring contentment and consequent efficiency, by giving each officer the option of going on the Retired List of the late Control Department, or of serving in the present Commissariat and Transport Department on somewhat similar terms to those suggested above. If it is desired to make the Transport Corps more suited for expansion into a body sufficient for the requirements of an army corps of 37,000 men, two of the present companies should be merged into one, and a Major placed in command of each, with one Captain and four subalterns to help him. We should then have five units of transport, each capable of expanding to 1,000 animals, and one to form a depôt at home. The reduction of the present corps from twelve to six units would create a saving of about £6,000 a-year; the double company would make a body about the size of a troop of Engineer Train, which is not found to be too large for a company staff to manage. It may be remembered that the first organization of the Military Train was six battalions, and it was the best we have ever had for expansion. As things are at present there are only three field officers who have the practice necessary to fit them for managing the large bodies of undisciplined men that would of necessity be drafted into the Transport on the first call to arms. It is absolutely necessary, both out of justice to the officers affected and for the sake of the efficiency of the Army, that the present state of affairs should be quickly remedied.

An endeavour has lately been made to rouse public interest in a subject of the highest importance, whether it be looked at from a military or from a benevolent point of view. In the current number of *Blackwood's Magazine* there is an article on "Philanthropy in War," and in the latest number of the *Journal* of the Royal United Service Institution there were two papers, one on the same, the other on a kindred theme. In this country there exists the most extraordinary amount of ignorance as to the true scope of the Geneva Convention. It cannot be too clearly recognised that the Convention does not give privileges to any International Society. It only neutralizes the ambulances, *matériel* and *personnel*, belonging for the time being to the military establishments of the belligerents. Neutrals do not obtain any right whatever to enter the lines of an army in the field or a garrison in time of war by joining Red Cross Societies. The military commanders may grant permission, but they are in no way bound to accord it. The aid given by neutrals during the Franco-Prussian war was under very special circumstances, and the experience of those employed as agents of the Red Cross Societies has led to the conviction that the privileges conceded to the wearers of brassards were occasionally much abused. Indeed, there is an evident tendency to exclude neutral assistance. As a matter of fact, there can be no such thing as thoroughly impartial aid to the sick and wounded. A society may devote to each belligerent precisely the same amount of stores and *personnel*; nevertheless, the value of such aid may be infinitely greater to one side than to the other. The resources of the administration of an army are as much assisted by aiding the sick and wounded as if by a present of a train for the transport of provisions or ammunition. Philanthropy is all very well in its way, but it must be borne in mind that misery inflicted both on soldiers and the civil population is one of the most powerful instruments in the hands of a commander, one of the chief means for bringing war to a speedy termination. Red Cross Societies have still great scope for diminishing the horrors of war if they adhere to their legitimate functions as purely national societies. There can be no doubt that it is as legitimate to send volunteer Surgeons, into the field as to make use of volunteer combatants, but in order to bring either within the rules of warfare they must for the time be subjected to military discipline, and constitute an integral portion of the Army. The British National Aid Society has not been recognised by the Government, is practically without organization, and has made no preparations for war. That the existing official resources of this country are insufficient in case of war is well known. The Army Hospital Corps cannot supply even a single army corps. According to the mobilization scheme, the strength of the Medical Department attached to each of the eight army corps is 267 medical officers, 130 other officers, 2,195 Army Hospital Corps, 568 drivers, 268 ambulance waggons, 150 general service waggons, and 418 draught horses. Of the 2,195 Army Hospital Corps, 1,000 are to be for the sanitary detachments—*i.e.*, to act as bearers. Now the present strength of the Army Hospital Corps is about 1,500, some of whom are employed in the colonies. As to medical officers, Dr. Sandford Moore estimates that we should, on mobilization, require at least 1,000 beyond the present establishment. Some retired Army medical officers and volunteers from civil practitioners would no doubt be forthcoming, but we require an immediate reliable and certain, not a merely probable, reserve, which it might take some time to raise, organise, and distribute. It has, therefore, been suggested that the National Aid Society should take the matter in hand. There would be no lack of civil practitioners willing to join any organization instituted by the National Aid Society. It has been suggested that the bandsmen, who have always been employed in carrying wounded in action, could be utilized. Unfortunately the Infantry regiments of each corps would only furnish 630 bandsmen, a number evidently insufficient. Here the volunteer forces could render assistance. Comparatively little training would be required. As to the material in the way of ambulance waggons, it is the duty of the War Office to see that a sufficient number are always kept in store. We fear, however, that this has been sadly overlooked. War now comes like a thief in the night, and when it does come the time for preparation has passed away. Is nothing to be done?

Colonel Brackenbury, in his thoughtful lecture at the United Service Institution, which we quoted last week, stated that the proper persons to teach the young officers of the Army the minor tactics are, undoubtedly, the company leaders; and in this opinion we entirely agree. Unfortunately, however, the great majority of company leaders have not hitherto had the opportunity of acquiring the knowledge which it is desirable that they should impart, and it is to supply this deficiency that Captain Wilkinson Shaw, Garrison Instructor at Aldershot, has devised a system of practically teaching elementary tactics by means of modelled ground traversed by metal blocks representing bodies of troops, which he illustrated in his lecture at the United Service Institution on the 23rd ultimo. Sir Thomas Steele is understood to have expressed great satisfaction with Captain Shaw's system, and has approved of a voluntary class of officers being formed at the camp to master its details. It is gratifying to learn that a very considerable number of regimental officers have expressed a wish to go through this course of study, and thus enable themselves to impart a general knowledge of those principles of strategical movements of which no soldier should be ignorant. The camp at Aldershot cannot better justify its *raison d'être*, or more completely fulfil its legitimate purpose, than by becoming a training-school in the various essential branches of military science and practical work, and we are pleased to learn that the Lieutenant-General commanding has lent his approval and encouragement to Captain Shaw's ingenious and simple system of instruction. We understand that the sections of the model which were exhibited at the lecture last week are deposited at the United Service Institution, where anyone interested in the subject will be permitted to inspect them on presentation of his card.

The deaths of the following officers on the Active List have been officially reported to the Admiralty since January 20, 1877:—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Fairfax Moresby, G.C.B.; Captains Radulphus B. Oldfield, C.B., and Hugh Campbell; Lieutenant James B. Fellowes; Staff Surgeon Benjamin H. McCurdy; Surgeons George J. Gray, Matthew Reed, M.B., and Lewis Edwardes, M.B.; Assistant-Paymaster John H. Brimacombe; Engineer Richard G. Foster; and Captain Edward F. Thomson, Royal Marines. During the same period the names of the following officers have been removed from the List of the Royal Navy:—Sub-Lieutenant Robert H.

Walpole; Navigating Sub-Lieutenants Eland H. H Mossom and Edward B. Turner; Assistant-Paymaster George Spain; Naval Cadet Armine W. Pearse; Boatswain Edward Bartholomew; Carpenters Thomas Edwards and William Nodder. The resignation of Mr. Richard G. Callaway, Engineer, has been cancelled.

Although Captain Pim's efforts to play the part of Admiralty reformer met with the cold shoulder in the House, the gallant member being unable to obtain more than a score of members willing to sit and listen to him, it is possible that Mr. Seely will meet with greater success. On Tuesday he will endeavour to induce the Government to take into consideration the propriety of administering the Admiralty Department by means of a Secretary of State, of appointing to the offices of Controller of the Navy and Superintendents of her Majesty's dockyards persons who possess practical knowledge of the duties they have to discharge, and of altering the rule which limits their tenure of office to a fixed term.

Reference to the Commanders' List will show that there are a fair number unemployed, and, in the majority of cases, anxious to serve. Yet the Admiralty seem to experience some difficulty in selecting a Commander for the Britannia, which became vacant by the promotion of Captain A. T. Dale in December last. Can their Lordships have forgotten to fill the appointment, or is it being kept open for some fortunate officer now absent from home?

It has been remarked that although the complement of the Rover is larger than that of the Volage, the latter vessel only is allowed to carry a Commander. The fact is that the complement of the Volage was especially altered on the promotion of her senior Lieutenant, by which means he has been privileged to remain in the ship instead of coming home to go on half pay.

A month ago we announced the equipment of an Egyptian squadron, under the command of Admiral McKillop Pacha, on an anti-slavery expedition in the Red Sea. Since then, however, we regret to have been informed that the intended leader of the expedition has been suffering from ill-health, and that the number of ships detached for this cruise has been materially reduced. Captain Morice Bey, R.N., will now take the command.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., has received a deputation from the Council of the Royal United Service Institution with a request that when the appropriation of the Crown lands in the neighbourhood of the Institution takes place its claim for a permanent site may not be forgotten. Mr. Smith assured the deputation that the claims of the Institution were fully recognized by the Government, and would be duly considered. The library now contains 17,700 volumes, and the total number of members is 4,320.

The wisdom of the selection of Dartmouth as the place for the establishment of the Naval Cadet College has not been allowed to pass unquestioned. Mr. Reed, as member for the Pembroke Burghs, has had a word to say for Milford, and Mr. Baillie Cochrane, as representing the Isle of Wight, has given notice that he will call attention to the matter and move a resolution.

The officers and men of the little Sheldrake may be proud of the position she held at the recent award of testimonials by the Royal Humane Society, for no fewer than three fell to the lot of this small craft. The recipients were Sub-Lieutenant Lingham, now in the Audacious, and an A.B. named D. J. Shay, for an act of gallantry in saving life in September last; and Mr. Melrose, Engineer, for a similar act the following month.

The Naval Service is to be congratulated on the happy escape of Admiral Willes from being drowned while in the execution of his duty. An account of the accident will be found under the name of his flagship. *Punch*, some time since, attempted to make fun of our Admiral-Superintendents, and represented then toddling about in second childhood with an ear trumpet as a companion. Plainly, "Admiral Punch," as he is sometimes pleased to style himself, never met Admiral Willes.

News has been received of the serious illness of Captain Poland, of the Juno. He has left his ship at Singapore and taken passage by mail to Hong Kong, for hospital treatment.

Whichever way the British Fleet in the Mediterranean may be sent, it is wrong in somebody's eyes. Considerable fuss was made about the muster in Besika Bay, and now that orders have been given for the ships to visit Malta, this "concentration" is said to be a violation of the Treaty of Paris!

The Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy, feeling deeply aggrieved that they should be the only class of executive officers in the Service in whose pay a distinction is made between "sea-going" and "other ships," and feeling also the inequitableness of such distinction—a distinction which they believe not to be clearly understood by those who influence and conduct the naval administration of the country—have drawn up a statement, which we have printed elsewhere, as we are assured that it represents the feeling of the officers of this class. The aim these officers have in view is the removal of the objectionable "other ships" clause of the Order in Council of August 12, 1875, and thus place the whole class upon the one scale of pay, the same as all other officers. We trust their case may meet with the favourable consideration of the Admiralty.

Captain Hon. Victor Montagu, who has just been gazetted to Post rank, stood on the Commanders' List immediately below Captain King, upon whose good fortune in being selected for promotion we remarked last week. Captain Montagu entered the Navy in 1853, became Lieutenant in 1860, and Commander in 1867. He has thirteen years' sea time as a commissioned officer, but since obtaining the rank of Lieutenant nearly one-third of his time has been—we believe we may say unwillingly—passed upon half pay. He wears five medals and two clasps, and is decorated with the Medjidie of the Fifth Class.

On Monday a special general meeting of Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society will be held to consider the appointment of a committee to investigate the circumstances relating to the issue of visitors' tickets on the occasion of Sir George Nares' and other Arctic officers' appearance at the meeting of December 12, when many Fellows were turned away owing to the crowded state of the hall.

As inconvenience and confusion might arise at some critical moment owing to the system of signalling in the Army being different to that of the Navy, it is intended to prepare a code for the use of both Services.

There is, we believe, some probability of the movements of troops ordered to be carried out by the Himalaya being modified. It had been arranged that she should return from Hong Kong with Artillery, making the passage by way of the Suez Canal. But a wish has been expressed that the 32nd Regiment should be brought home as early as possible, and it is therefore likely that the Himalaya will move a portion of the 80th to East London to relieve the 32nd, with which she will then return to England. Under these circumstances provision will have to be made to bring the Artillery home from China by private vessel.

An exception to the rule forbidding the family of an officer from taking passage in the ship under his command is, we hear, to be made in the case of Admiral Sir James Drummond, who will have the privilege of returning to England to resign his last command afloat accompanied by his family.

The December examination of cadets on board the Britannia has failed to give satisfaction to the examining officers, and to judge by the result they must have made a strong report on the matter to the Admiralty. At least, we are informed that a communication has been received on board the ship by which nearly twenty cadets have been warned to mend their ways or to anticipate a speedy ending to their life afloat, and more than that number have lost a little of that seniority of which they rejoiced by being put back a term. Some of these fondly hoped that they were about to pass out of the school-ship and become full-blown "young gentlemen" in a gun-room mess. But they have got into quite another kind of mess, and unless they quickly mend their ways they will find themselves unappreciated by the Service, or even at home, when they return "rejected."

Whatever their Lordships may feel inclined to do in order that the position of Assistant-Paymasters may be a little more bearable than at present, it is to be hoped their seniority may meet with recognition with regard to rank, even if there is but a small advance in the matter of pay. It is a lamentable thing to see an exemplary officer wearing the badge of the junior commissioned rank long after his years and service have entitled him to a better uniform. To outsiders there is but one explanation for the solitary stripe on the sleeve and the absence of epaulettes, worn by so many who are much younger. It is only too natural for them to believe that he must have been deprived of seniority through misconduct. An officer's uniform costs not a penny to the public, and we hope that all Assistant-Paymasters of ward-room rank may be given the dress of a ward-room officer.

There has, we believe, been some slight hitch as to the relations existing between the military authorities and the Royal Marines at one of the ports, and the Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, has been directed to prepare regulations setting forth clearly the arrangements to be observed as to attendance of Marine officers at general courts-martial, application for leave of absence, &c., in accordance with the views of the War Office and Admiralty, which have lately been corresponding on this matter.

Vice-Admiral Inglefield has been engaged for some time past in preparing an elaborate table showing the comparative value of armour-plated ships of war of all nations, from which a reliable estimate of the relative strength of our own and foreign navies will be obtained. The Admiralty have so far recognised the possible value of such a statement, that every information has been afforded to Admiral Inglefield, and he has also been given some clerical assistance. The table will, we imagine, be placed at the disposal of the Admiralty and be treated as a confidential paper.

There is some probability that the troops which were intended to leave England for the Cape of Good Hope early in April will not sail until May, the latter date being more convenient as regards the dispatch of a troopship.

The Admiralty has just received a handsome offer from a private individual of a painting the of St. George, which was lost in 1811. Their Lordships have accepted it with many thanks.

The Horse Guards has requested the Admiralty to convey to the officers and men of the Active and Spartan the satisfaction felt at the report received from the officer in command of the Buffs, recently wrecked in the transport St. Lawrence, of the ready assistance afforded by them to the troops on this trying occasion.

The present strength of the Mediterranean Squadron will not be maintained any longer than is deemed actually necessary, and the second in command, Rear-Admiral Rice, who is now afloat, will return to duty as Admiral Superintendent at Malta, and Rear-Admiral Luard will return to England. At this time there are twenty sea-going vessels on the station, having more than five thousand souls on board.

Captain Frank T. Thomson has, we understand, been offered the command of the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, in which he formerly served as Commander. At present he is Flag Captain to Vice-Admiral Key, on the North America and West Indies Station.

Colonel A. B. Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps, is now fully installed at the India Office, where he has relieved Major-General Sir Thomas Pears, K.C.B., as Military Secretary. Colonel Johnson is a member of a family which has many representatives in the Army, and a brother of Sir Edwin Johnson, who has just sailed for India to join Lord Lytton's Staff. It is an encouraging fact for the Indian Army that this relationship should exist between the Military Member of Council at Calcutta and the Military Secretary in London. There never was a time, perhaps, when the higher Staff appointments in connection with our Eastern Army were filled by abler men. There is one thing greatly in favour of the present Staff—they are, all of them, in the prime of life.

Surgeon-Major V. S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G., has been selected to administer the Government of the Gambia. Dr. Gouldsbury entered the African Medical Department in September, 1863, and his services during the Ashantee campaign were such as to cause his name to be mentioned on the Coast in connection with employment under the Colonial Office. He was made a C.M.G. in recognition of the diplomatic ability he displayed when sent as Special Commissioner to Dahomey about two years ago. Dr. Gouldsbury, who is now in England, will proceed out very shortly to enter upon his duties, his appointment having been made for three years.

When A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, left India for England, Colonel J. E. Michell, C.B., elected to remain in that country, and applied for permission to exchange with Colonel W. B. Saunders, C.B., of B, the relieving brigade. The Horse Guards complied with the officer's wish, and the exchange was approved. We now learn that Colonel Michell has been recommended for an early vacancy on the establishment of Brigadier-Generals, though he only became a Lieutenant-Colonel at the end of 1870; so that he will, no doubt, become a Brigadier-General within seven years of his promotion as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel. But, then, he had the good fortune to obtain his Brevet Colonelcy three years and a-half before he passed from the list of First Captains.

Very considerable jubilation appears to exist at the unusually plethoric condition of the ranks of our Army. Much ingenuity has been displayed to trace this singular condition to the effect of recent legislation. We are inclined to think that the crucial test of this will be to patiently await the discovery of its retentive power. We have caught our hare. But even here has there not been great assistance rendered by the depressed condition of that very delicate machine the labour market?

There is only too much reason to fear that the pastime of "drawing" is at present very prominent in the Army. We should imagine that its having obtained publicity would be sufficient for its immediate suppression, not by the authorities, but by the officers themselves. This, however, does not appear to have been the case.

Since the proposed helmet has received general approval as a suitable and soldierlike head-covering, it is difficult to understand why no steps are being taken for its issue with the new clothing. In the Territorial Army which we are promised the rather overpowering number of bearskins would be pleasantly relieved by the pickelhaube. Most certainly the present shako cannot be retained. Not only is it uncomfortable, but is as unsightly as a headpiece well could be. Not only are Infantry regiments to take the helmet into war, but it has been arranged that the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, and Army Hospital Corps shall have it too; so that the shako is to become with us a thing of the past. The Fusiliers, we are pleased to say, are to retain their present busby, and the Rifles theirs.

Under the new system at the Royal Military College the duties of Adjutant are to be fulfilled by Quartermaster Davis, whose pay is raised from £339 to £368 per annum--15s. 2d. per diem being drawn as Quartermaster, with 5s. a-day for the performance of extra duties.

It has been decided to increase the head-quarter Staff in Ireland by two Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals, one of whom will be obtained by reducing the Dublin District Staff by one of its present officers. To compensate, a Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General is to be withdrawn from the head-quarter establishment and told off for duty in the Dublin District.

The post of Assistant to the Governor of the Royal Military College is to be abolished, a Commandant and Secretary being substituted. The pay of the present Assistant is £500 per annum; the new Commandant will draw £750.

It has been decided to build officers' quarters and a new riding-school in connection with the Knightsbridge Barracks. This was not at first considered necessary; £50,000 extra expense will thus be incurred.

The Principal Veterinary-Surgeon will in future draw £750 per annum, which sum will include allowances.

A Camp Quartermaster is recommended to be appointed at the Curragh Camp.

A reduction of one subaltern is to be made in all regiments of Cavalry and Infantry of the Line for the home establishment from April 1.

The pay of the Inspector of Submarine Mining (Lieutenant-Colonel W. Crossman, R.E.) has been fixed at £500 per annum, in addition, of course, to his pay as Lieutenant-Colonel of Royal Engineers, and that of Captain S. Anderson, the Assistant-Inspector, at £200 per annum. These sums include allowances.

Two additional Instructors, *one for Tactics and a* second in Fortification, are required for the Royal *Military College, but they will only be employed* during a part of the year, and will not be added to *the permanent establishment.*

The friends in England of Lieutenant-General Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., will be glad to learn that further telegraphic advices from Madras state the General to be recovered from the cholera by which he was a few days since attacked.

The Army medical officers are much discontented with the manner in which they are being constantly transferred from one duty to another. This system is not only extremely harassing to them, but must also be detrimental to the interests of the Service. In one regiment alone on home service there have been during the last eight months no fewer than six medical officers. No wonder commanding officers are opposed to the present regulations.

We are pleased to be able to state that the suggestion we offered some months ago as to the Adjutancies of the two Engineer Militia regiments is to be acted upon, and that instead of drawing these Adjutants from the Line (as in the case of Volunteer Engineers) Captains of the Corps of Royal Engineers will be told off to the Anglesey and Monmouth regiments for the ordinary period of five years. The Adjutancy of the Royal Anglesey is to be filled by Captain A. J. Hepper, R.E., that of the Royal Monmouth having been accepted by Captain Sir Arthur Mackworth, Bart.

Major-General J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., embarks at Brindisi on Thursday next for India, *en route* to relieve Lieutenant-General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B.

Captain B. M. Dawes, 100th Regiment, succeeds Captain C. H. Boileau as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Malta. Captain Dawes passed through the Staff College in December, 1875. He entered the Army July 24, 1861, and became Captain July 3, 1872.

The Garrison Instructorship at Dublin is falling vacant, Captain Duncan being about to obtain promotion in his regiment, the 102nd Fusiliers, which he will be required to rejoin.

To what is to be attributed the delay of nearly five years which has elapsed in the settlement of the pay of Majors in the Ordnance corps which arose on July 5, 1872? The pretext for the non-settlement of this claim is understood to be based on the circumstance that certain contract allowances were granted to some of the Majors to keep gun-carriages in repair and to renew stable gear and the like, and the Indian Government wish to have this contract money paid back, less actual disbursement, before they give the pay justly due under her Majesty's Warrant confirming the rank. The contract service having been performed, the Indian Government now demur to the rates paid for it. It does not appear that the Indian Government has the shadow of a right, either legally or equitably, to have refused any money paid in respect of a contract duly executed. But, even if it had, that circumstance is no reason for withholding the pay due to officers who never had any contract engagements with the Government. Many officers avoided these contracts, as the method of payment for services was not in accordance with her Majesty's regulations, being altogether an extra-military and commercial transaction. The contracts were especially for the care and repair of material, and although very much to the profit of the Government, and of some pecuniary benefit to the officer contracting, it would be most improper to imply that any part of that contract money was the pay of the rank or personal allowance for strictly military service. In connection with this question, which we trust Parliament will consider at an early date, is the marked hostility of the Indian officer to the Royal (late Indian) Artillery, of which can be produced ample evidence.

As the dates of assembly of many Militia regiments are still subject to alteration, we have been requested to caution officers against relying too implicitly on the lists which usually appear at this season, and which are calculated to mislead.

The half-yearly changes of quarters of the Brigade of Foot Guards took place on Thursday, as follows, viz.:—1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, from Chelsea to Windsor; 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, from Wellington Barracks to Shorncliffe; 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, from Chelsea to the Tower; 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, from Wellington Barracks to Chelsea; 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, from Windsor to Wellington Barracks; 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, from Shorncliffe to Chelsea; and 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, from the Tower to Wellington Barracks.

The Coast Brigade of Royal Artillery are in great hopes that they may induce the War Office to bestow some consideration on their undoubtedly hard case. They are, however, few in number, destitute of influential friends, and, for some reason or another, do not obtain the powerful support of the Royal Artillery. It is, therefore, specially incumbent on the Press to say a few words on behalf of these meritorious and gallant men. Their grievances are obvious and their desires modest. All they ask is, that they shall be treated, as regards retirement, in the same way as officers of the Line who have been promoted from the ranks. At present there are no fixed terms of retirement for the Coast Brigade. All depends on the Secretary of War for the time being. Under such circumstances they not unnaturally hang on in the hope that a Warrant dealing with their case may at length be issued. Hence there is an absolute stagnation of promotion, though many of the seniors would gladly retire, if they could do so on reasonable terms. The date of the first commission of the senior Captain is May, 1855, of the four junior Captains and three senior Lieutenants April, 1860. The senior Lieutenant has held his present rank for nearly seventeen years. Now, few of the senior officers of the Coast Brigade obtained commissions much under forty; some, indeed, were older when gazetted. Consequently the average age of the Captains must be sixty, or close upon it.

So far from it having been found possible to raise a second battalion of Aberdeenshire Militia, the one existing battalion is about 500 under its establishment. The fact is, Aberdeenshire is no longer a good recruiting district. Indeed, Scotchmen now move about so much that it would be wise either to make a redistribution of the Sub-Districts in Scotland, or to lump them in one large district. As to Aberdeen, it is not to be wondered at that, though its population numbers 100,000, few recruits either for the Scots Fusilier Guards, the 56th Brigade, or the Aberdeenshire Militia, are to be obtained. There is considerable difficulty in obtaining lodgings for the poorer classes. Ordinary workmen can obtain on the quays 8½d. per hour. Moreover, statistics show that the proportion in Aberdeenshire of unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five is smaller than in any other part of Scotland. When a man is out of work he does not stay in Aberdeen, but is off to Glasgow or Edinburgh, where, indeed, most of the recruits in Scotland are picked up.

The *Avenir Militaire* complains of the relative smallness of the retiring pay accorded to French officers as compared with what they draw on active service. Thus, a General of Division on active service draws 19,836fr., his minimum retiring pension 5,200fr., or £208 a-year. For a General of Brigade, 13,224fr. active pay, 3,900fr., retiring pension; for a Colonel, 9,073fr. and 3,120fr.; for a Lieutenant-Colonel, 7,457fr. and 2,340fr.; Major, 6,281fr. and 1,950fr.; Captain, 1st Class, 3,783fr. and 1,560fr.; Captain, 2nd Class, 3,379fr. and 1,560fr.; Lieutenant, 1st Class, 2,681fr. and 1,120fr.; Lieutenant, 2nd Class, 2,608fr. and 1,120fr.; Sub-Lieutenant, 2,608fr. and 840fr. This is the highest pay and the minimum pension; a Sub-Lieutenant may have to retire on £33 10s. a-year. As our French military contemporary makes out, these pensions are very small, and we are reminded that when the French Consul at Salonica was murdered his widow received a pension of 3,333fr., though her husband had only been in the Service for fifteen years. The editor considers that it would be going rather too far to assimilate the grade of the Consul to that of a Colonel, and yet the widow of a Colonel, killed in battle at the head of his regiment after thirty years' service and any number of campaigns, is only entitled to a pension of 1,950fr., or less than £80 a-year. The *Avenir Militaire* admits that, with War Estimates which exceed £22,000,000 it would be impossible for the Government to ameliorate the position of the Army in the way of pensions and retiring pay, but it suggests that five per cent. levied on the active pay of officers would produce £162,000 a-year, and that this sum, added to what is already accorded by the State, would set matters on a more respectable footing.

The Committee engaged in revising the pay instructions for the Royal Marines will soon complete their labours. It would appear that the work they have had in hand must have been one of great magnitude or have had but limited attention given to it, for we understand the order for it to sit was issued about nine years ago.

MARITIME WARFARE.

A paper on "Maritime Warfare" was read by Mr. Donald Currie at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday. Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley presided, and there were present several gentlemen connected with the naval and military Services of the country, who seemed to take a deep interest in the matter under discussion. In the course of the reading of his paper a special point taken by Mr. Currie was the necessity for telegraphic communication, especially in their West African possessions, making proper arrangements for graving docks on that coast, and also establishing suitable coaling stations, in the view of a probability of war. The lecturer commented strongly on the fact that at the present time we were depending on a telegraphic communication with the East through Russian or Persian territory, and that such might be at any moment cut off. He went on to show that it was possible the communication between this country and the East by means of the Suez Canal might by some means or other be cut off, and it was, therefore, the more necessary that they should keep up the communication with the East by the Cape of Good Hope. That was the route both to the Eastern possessions and to Australia, and it was, therefore, all the more necessary that they should have a proper line of telegraphic communication along that route, and that they should have proper and efficient coal depots for the ocean-going steamers established along it. The lecturer went on to show that in this respect there had been a great deficiency during the Ashantee war, and strongly advocated telegraphic communication with the Gold Coast. What he wanted to see between England, St. Helena, Ascension, the Gold Coast, and the Cape, and it was absolutely necessary that this should be provided for without delay. Some of their first-class ironclads could not steam between the places he had mentioned without the establishment of coal depôts as well as the means of telegraphic communication, and he therefore thought that the Admiralty ought to see that proper coaling stations were appointed on these coasts, and also that proper telegraphic communication with them should be established. Then there was another matter which was most imperatively called for out on these coasts. He meant graving-docks. One of their ironclads might be disabled in those waters, but there was no means of repairing her unless she came home to England. He considered, therefore, that it was most essential to have these graving-docks, and he very ably illustrated his remarks on that point by instances which had actually taken place. The lecture was listened to throughout with the greatest attention, and some of the lecturer's remarks were received with applause. On the conclusion of it some conversation ensued upon Mr. Currie's able paper. Mr. Robinson, a member of the Legislature of South Natal, stated that as a native of South Africa he could testify as to the truth of Mr. Currie's remarks. They felt the want of telegraphic communication very much, so much so that when the foe with which they had to deal threatened them they had to use beacon fires, causing them to blaze from hill to hill, and from eminence to eminence, so as to rouse the district and put people on their guard. They had, no doubt, plenty of coal, but it was a long way off from the sea-coast. It could, however, easily be utilized for the purpose of supplying the ships. Mr. Rishwood, from the Cape Colony, cordially thanked Mr. Currie for his paper, and he trusted that it would be the means of carrying out the improvements which that gentleman had pointed out as necessary. Capt. Fremantle stated that he had been out in command of vessels on the Gold Coast, and the great want he felt was that of proper telegraphic communication, loading places for the vessels, and the total want of graving docks, that the vessels could be cleaned and repaired. The chairman, General Sir Garnet Wolseley, wound up the conversation by paying a high tribute to Mr. Donald Currie for the able paper he had read, and hoped that it would be the means of producing an improvement in respect of the matters of which it treated. A cordial vote of thanks to General Sir Garnet Wolseley terminated the proceedings.

Major-Gen. J. Forbes, C.B., Bombay Cavalry, is expected to succeed Major-Gen. G. C. Montgomery, C.S.I., Bombay Infantry, in command of the Mhow Division, when he vacates in May.

The Army.

4th Dragoon Guards. Major Gunter, of the King's Dragoon Guards, is understood to have been selected for the command, it being felt that Major Shaw-Hellier's recent promotion renders it desirable that a senior officer should be promoted.

5th Dragoon Guards. Major Blake is retiring.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). Col. Napier is about to retire from the command.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. Capt. Maunsell has sent in his papers to retire.

2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys). Lieut. Kennedy obtains the troop vacant in consequence of Capt. Scott's retirement.

3rd Hussars. Lieut. Peyton has sailed for India in the Euphrates to join on appointment from the 2nd Stafford Militia.

4th Hussars. Capt. Cherry has sailed for India in the Euphrates to join on promotion from the depôt. Qrmr. Leetch has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

10th Hussars. The vacant troop will be filled by selection.

11th Hussars. The services of Capt. Rivett-Carnac have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, from the date on which he joined the personal Staff. Capt. Grissell has been granted leave from India to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

13th Hussars. Major Butler has been granted an extension of leave, to remain in England from March 15 to Sept. 15.

16th Lancers. Lieut. Hill obtains the vacant troop.

Royal Artillery.

An important change in the organization of the regiment has been decided upon by the War Office, its object being the application, as far as possible to that corps, of the system of localization and linked battalions now being completed in the case of the Infantry of the Line. The *Times* thus sums up the arrangement:—"At present there are six brigades of Royal Horse Artillery and twenty-five brigades of Royal Artillery, in addition to the depôt brigades. Of the Horse Artillery three brigades belong to the Home and three to the Indian establishment, and these six brigades are to be redistributed into three—designated A, B, and C respectively—each having its head-quarters and six batteries at home, and the remaining five batteries in India. The present depôt batteries, numbering 422 of all ranks, will be divided and attached to the head-quarters of the brigades at home, making the strength of each about 970 of all ranks, instead of 830 as at present. The batteries of each brigade serving in India will amount to 821 of all ranks, showing a very slight reduction—altogether in the Brigade Staff—upon the present establishment, and making the total strength of the Royal Horse Artillery in India 2,462 instead of 2,497, as now provided for. The Royal Artillery will be subject to a greater change. Of the twenty-five brigades of which the corps now consists, twelve are Field and thirteen Garrison Artillery, the former being, like the Horse Artillery, equally divided—six and six—between the United Kingdom and India, while of the latter five brigades are usually at home, four in India, and four in the colonies, a complete brigade of seven batteries being stationed at Gibraltar, another at Malta, and the two remaining brigades being distributed between Halifax, Bermuda, Ceylon, and other garrisons. Under the new organization, these twenty-five brigades will be resolved into eleven, of which six—the 1st to the 6th—will be Field, and the remaining five—the 7th to the 11th—Garrison Artillery. The head-quarters of each will always remain in the United Kingdom, and the existing depôt brigade, numbering 1,946 of all ranks, will be distributed between the home or head-quarters division of the newly-formed brigades. As regards each of the Field brigades, eight batteries, seven service and one depôt, will remain at home, the aggregate strength being 1,306, while seven batteries will remain in India, at an aggregate strength of 1,145, except in the case of the new 3rd Brigade, which will have eight batteries at a strength of 1,308 on the Indian establishment. As in the case of the Horse Artillery, the reduction of the total strength of the Field and Garrison Artillery in India will only affect the brigade Staff, and will be from 9,736 to 9,637 of all ranks. Respecting the five newly-formed brigades of Garrison Artillery, the head-quarters and home establishment of each will be alike, consisting of seven service batteries, of a strength of 994, and a depôt battery of 299, making the total numbers at home 1,221. But the arrangement for the foreign establishment varies somewhat in each case. Thus the new 7th Brig. will have four batteries (strength 600) in the Mediterranean, and seven (strength 763) in the Eastern Colonies—viz., two in Ceylon, and one each at Hong Kong, the Straits, the Cape, the Mauritius, and St. Helena. The 8th Brig. will have twelve batteries in India. The 9th Brig. will have two batteries in the Western Colonies and nine in India; the 10th Brig. will have five batteries in the Western Colonies and six in the Mediterranean; while the 11th Brig. will have four in the Mediterranean and seven in India. Thus, in fact, the linking system has been applied by bringing the existing brigades into pairs, and amalgamating them in the same manner as the double battalion regiments of the Line, while the principle of localization will be so far applied that the depôt and head-quarters of each brigade will be located in a particular district at home, 'the officers in command of these local head-quarters will command the Artillery in the district, and as far as possible the batteries in each district will be worked as a distinct organization combined with the Auxiliary Forces.'"

The following officers are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Euphrates, viz.:—Brevet Col. A. W. Twiss, 6th Brig.; Lieut.-Col. C. B. Le Mesurier, 8th Brig.; Majors T. Mahon, 6th Brig., and W. A. P. Wyllie, 9th Brig.; Capt. J. C. Robson. 9th Brig., and Lieuts. A. C. Daniell and J. R. K. L. Heyland, 4th Brig.; C. T. J. Noble and F. J. Fox, 5th Brig; W. L. White, 6th Brig.; F. R. Thackeray, 8th Brig.; C. A. Anderson and F. G. Stone, 13th Brig.; and L. C. M. Blacker, 21st Brig.

Major S. Penny, 20th Brig. (late Madras), has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

Major G. O'Connor, 8th Brig., has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

Lieut. W. T. G. Deany, 4th Brig., has applied for leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

Capt. H. S. Higginson, 19th Brig. (late Bengal), having passed the prescribed examination, has been confirmed in his appointment as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Chamberlain, C.S.I., commanding the Oudh Division, with effect from April 17 last.

Lieut. C. B. Wickham, F Brig., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

Lieut.-Col. H. L. Balfour, 11th Brig., has been directed to proceed to England from India and report himself at the Horse Guards on arrival.

Royal Engineers.

The Chatham correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—"An order has been received at the School of Military Engineering from the War Office directing that during the next two months all non-commissioned officers and men of the corps of Royal Engineers who have completed their twenty-one years' service are to be discharged. This will, of course, cause a number of vacancies in the corps, and, although recruiting has been stopped, men of particular trades—masons, bricklayers, &c.—will be taken on to fill these vacancies."

The following very interesting statement is from a private letter, dated Cairo, Feb. 17, received from Col. Gordon:—"His Highness to-day has signed the Firman. He could not have given me greater power. He has given me over the Soudan, in addition to the Province of the Equator and the littoral of the Red Sea, absolute authority over the finance, &c. I am astounded at the powers he has placed in my hands. With the Governor-Generalship of the Soudan, it will be my fault if slavery does not cease, and if these vast countries are not open to the world. So there is an end of slavery if God will, for the whole secret of the matter is in the Government of the Soudan, and if the man who holds that government is against it, it must cease."

The rumour, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that Col. R. Young (late Bengal), our popular Commissioner, had accepted a bonus of 20,000rs, and was about to retire from the Commission, is not strictly correct. In reply to an offer made by Col. Young to go if he obtained the bonus offered to other military civilians in the Punjab Commission, the Government of India stated that as he was a R.E. officer, the terms of the scheme did not apply to him. We fancy, however, that Col. Young has only to renew his offer to the India office, and it will be accepted, inasmuch as the military and uncovenanted civilians of the Punjab are not "rising" with the avidity expected from them by the Secretary of State for India to the bait he offered them, to induce them to make room for the aggrieved civilians of the N.W.P. This application, it is very likely, Col. Young will make, and it is not improbable that he will, pending the decision of the Home authorities upon it, defer taking his furlough.

Grenadier Guards. The 3rd Batn., under command of Col. Earle, C.S.I., passed through the City on Thursday on its way from Chelsea to the Tower. Special permission had been granted by the Lord Mayor for the men to march with fixed bayonets and with their band playing, the only regiment having that privilege being the 3rd Buffs, the descendants of the Trained Bands of the City. The battalion was met at the City boundary on the Thames Embankment by Major Campbell, the City Marshal, who escorted them through the City. On passing the Mansion House the regiment "shouldered arms" by way of compliment to the Lord Mayor, who, from the balcony of his residence, acknowledged the salute.

Scots Fusilier Guards. We (*Globe*) hear that it is proposed to restore to the 3rd, or Scots Fusilier Guards, the old title of the "Scots Guards," which that distinguished regiment bore from the time it was originally raised until the Union. This is not the first time that an effort has been made in the same direction. Upwards of ten years ago Lieut.-Gen. Dalrymple, then in command of the regiment, collected a number of documents referring to the subject, and embodied them in a statement which was laid before the authorities. The proposal did not then meet with a favourable reception; but of late some regiments of the Line have had their old designations restored to them, and the gallant 21st claim that of "Scots Fusiliers." We hope it may be granted to them, and, as a necessary consequence, that the famous old "Scots Guards" may again be known by the title under which they gained their earliest laurels.

1st or Royal Scots. Major Manners, Capt. Crowther-Benyon, and Capt. Paterson, have been appointed to act as a committee of paymastership for the 2nd Batn., vice Paymr. (Capt.) Elliott, proceeding on leave to England on medical certificate—Capt. Paterson performing the duties on the responsibility of the committee.

3rd Buffs. A telegram dated Madeira, Feb. 25, says:—"The 2nd Batn. 3rd Buffs were to proceed from East London to Natal, but everything was quiet in the colony."

6th Regiment. Lieut. O'Beirne, 1st Batn., has been detailed for depôt duty. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Feilden, Brevet Major Austin, and Lieut. Gibbs obtain the steps in succession to Col. Elkington.

7th Fusiliers. Lieut. Anderson has been appointed assist.-instr. of musketry of the 2nd Batn.

10th Regiment. Major Davies has sent in his papers. Lieut. Knatchbull obtains Capt. Vaughton's troop.

11th Regiment. The 1st Batn. was to have embarked at Bombay on Tuesday for conveyance to England, and is expected to arrive at Portsmouth on the 1st proximo.

12th Regiment. Lieut. Cave, 1st Batn., has passed lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

15th Regiment. Brevet Major Hallowes, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

17th Regiment. Lieut. Creasy, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. Lieut. Beatson, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating second squadron subaltern of the 11th Bengal Cavalry on probation.

18th Royal Irish. The following farewell order on the departure of Surg.-Major Beath, M.D., for Jamaica, has been published by the officer commanding the 2nd Batn.:—"It is with great regret that the commanding officer has to announce the departure of Surg.-Major Beath on foreign service. His never-failing kindness and attention will be long remembered in the regiment, that has numerous instances to recall of his patient attention to duty, his great professional skill, and his genial friendship. Sincere good wishes accompany him for his future prosperity."

19th Regiment. Lieut. Michell is to be promoted to the vacant company.

23rd Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. will be moved to Enniskillen in May to relieve the 91st Highlanders. It has been arranged that the depôts of both battalions are to remain in Dublin, attached to the 1st Batn. 7th Royal Fusiliers, from May until the formation of the 23rd Brigade Depôt at Wrexham in July. Lieut. Boyle, 1st Batn., is retiring by sale of his commission.

25th Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Travers has been appointed officiating wing officer of the 2nd Goorkhas on probation, on becoming a candidate for the Indian S.C.

29th Regiment. Lieut. Prendergast obtains the company vacant by Capt. Bourke's retirement.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Conor has been granted leave from India to England for nine months, on private affairs.

34th Regiment. Lieuts. Champion and Ovens have passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

37th Regiment. Major Glass obtains the lieut.-colonelcy, Capt. King the majority, and Lieut. Verner the company, in succession to Col. Bowles, retired upon half pay.

38th Regiment. Capt. Morrisey's company is to be filled by an outsider.

43rd Light Infantry. At a full-dress parade of the 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade at Dublin, Col. G. S. Young, assist. adjt.-gen., presented to Garrison Sergt.-Major W. B. Garland, late of the 43rd, a medal for long service and good conduct. Sergt.-Major Garland has seen service both in India and New Zealand, and was present throughout the Maori campaign of 1866-67. He is in possession of the Indian and New Zealand medals and a medal for distinguished conduct in the field. The medal was accompanied by a gratuity of £5.

44th Regiment. Major Rennie has sailed in the Euphrates for India to rejoin from leave.

Royal Marines.

A number of non-commissioned officers and men of the Chatham division have been selected to proceed to Ascension for duty at that island, to relieve the non-commissioned officers and men of the corps whose period of service has expired. The Marines selected for Ascension are those acquainted with some trade or handicraft, and they will be accompanied by their wives and families. They will be conveyed out in the Industry, which takes a quantity of stores for Ascension.

The badges and prizes for good shooting and prizes for judging distances have been presented to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marine Artillery who have been successful in obtaining the requisite number of points for the past year. The highest score was by Sergt. C. Monk, who scored 134 points in the 1st and 2nd classes, Colr.-Sergt. Carruthers standing 2nd with 133 points; prize of £5, with badge of gold crossed muskets and crown. Sergt. Collins came next with 131 points, prize of £2 10s. This non-commissioned officer obtained 64 points in the 1st period, 68 points in the 2nd class, and 63 points in the 1st class. The first and second on the list for judging distances were Sergt. Mark Elmer and Colr.-Sergt. Luxton, each of whom has received a prize of 20s.

The Horse Guards have notified to the Admiralty that Royal Marine officers wishing to undergo a course of instruction at the riding establishment, Canterbury, should commence the same on Jan. 1, annually, as the present method of joining the school at any season of the year has caused considerable inconvenience.

An exchange on the general foreign service roster has been sanctioned between Lieuts. McCheane, of the Iron Duke, and J. Craigie, R.M.L.I.

Mr. Archibald Gell Cochran has been appointed, 1st inst., a lieut. in the Corps of Royal Marines, and attached to the Portsmouth Division.

An exchange of divisions between Capt. and Brevet Major R. W. B. Hunt, Portsmouth Division, and Capt. James Lecky, Plymouth Division, has been approved.

51st Light Infantry. Lieut. Barnett has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

55th Regiment may be expected at Portsmouth about the 18th instant from Aden.

56th Regiment has taken over quarters at Aden, where it has relieved the 55th.

60th Rifles. An advance party of the 3rd Batn., about 250, arrived at Aldershot from Winchester on Thursday. The remainder of the battalion will follow about the middle of the month. Lieut. Wilson, 2nd Batn., has been told off for duty in connection with the Indian famine relief arrangements.

66th Regiment. The old colours were duly deposited in the Church of St. Mary's, Reading, on Tuesday. A party from the depôt, now at Portsmouth, under command of Capt. Soady, accompanied them. They were escorted to the station at Portsmouth by a guard of honour from the 49th Regt. On arrival at Reading, they were joined by the Staff and band of the Royal Berks Militia, under Capt. and Adjt. Murphy, and a strong guard of the Berkshire Volunteers. Preceded by the band, the colours, carried by Capt. Hall and Lieut. Beresford-Peirse, were marched to St. Mary's Church through the principal streets, which were densely crowded. After a full choral service in the fine old church, the colours were handed, according to the form laid down, to the Vicar, the Rev. N. Garry, Rural Dean of Reading, in the presence of the Line, Militia, and Volunteers of the county of Berks and a crowded congregation, to be laid up in their appropriate resting-place, the principal church of the county, from whence they truly derive their territorial title. Lieut. Barclay has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment for the Bengal S.C. and revert to his regiment.

70th Regiment. Lieut. Freeman has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

81st Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Chambers has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

83rd Regiment. Brevet Major Gore and Lieut. Graves have sailed in the Euphrates for India—the former from depôt duty, the latter on appointment from the Jersey Militia.

94th Regiment. Sir Colman O'Loghlen has moved that the proceedings of the court-martial on Capt. Roberts, and other papers relating thereto, be laid upon the table of the House this session, and be printed. The motion has been agreed to.

95th Regiment. Surg.-Major Forsayeth has sailed for

India in H.M.S. Euphrates for duty in that country on appointment to the Staff.

100th Royal Canadians. Capt. Kersteman has been appointed adjt. of the School of Instruction at Aldershot for officers of the Auxiliary Forces, vice Capt. Pyne, 19th Regt., who has *left* the station.

102nd Fusiliers. Capt. Woods, *from* the Supernumerary List, is to rejoin head-quarters on promotion to the majority, which Major Wood's retirement has left vacant.

104th Fusiliers. Lieut. Alcock succeeds to the company.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. Wilson, 1st Batn., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 2nd Admin. Batn. Suffolk R.V. Lieut. W. Wright, on the Half-Pay List, one of the few remaining Waterloo officers, died a few days since at Maryon-road, Charlton, in his eighty-second year. The deceased obtained his first commission March 11, 1813, and served in Holland in 1813 and 1814, and was present at the attack on Merxem and bombardment of the French Fleet at Antwerp. He served also in the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. His commission as first-lieut. was dated July 20, 1815, and he was placed on half pay Dec. 25, 1818.

23rd Brigade Depôt (Wrexham). Arrangements are being made for the formation of the brigade in July, when the depôt companies of the 23rd Fusiliers will be moved over from Dublin to join it.

Medical Department. The following officers are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Euphrates, viz.:—Surgs.-Major Forsayeth, Hassard, Lithgow, M.D., Kilroy, Cullen, Murray, Young, Nicholson, Ffolliott, and Owen. Surg.-Major W. Temple, M.B., V.C., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

Royal Berks. Hon. Major W. S. Braham died at Reading on Monday last. He joined the regiment May 2, 1855, and became capt. Feb. 19, 1863. Lieut. Vincent has passed, in India, the examination in Hindostanee.

West Kent. The recruits are not to assemble for drill until further orders, in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox in and about the neighbourhood where they were enrolled. The training of the regiment may be put off from a similar cause, as much anxiety naturally exists among the people of Maidstone. Major Cragg, on leaving the regiment after five years of unremitting duty as adjt., presented Qrmr. Pratt with a piece of handsome plate bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Qrmr. H. Pratt by Major Cragg, Jan. 21, 1877."

West Cork Artillery. Capt. Hewson has been appointed instr. of artillery.

Limerick City Artillery. Capt. Osborne has obtained twelve months' leave of absence to proceed to India.

Mr. Sullivan asked the Secretary of State for War, on Monday, whether he would inform the House how many recruits were obtained for the Militia during the year 1876, and what was the maximum age at which they were usually taken. Mr. Hardy: In answer to the hon. member's question, I have to say that 38,437 recruits were enlisted for the Militia between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1876. Of these, 27,330 were from England and Wales, 3,720 from Scotland, and 7,387 from Ireland. Thirty-five years is the maximum age at which a recruit may be enrolled, 19 years is about the average age at which they are enrolled, and 23 years about the maximum age at which they are taken in any regiment.

VOLUNTEERS.

49th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles. H.S.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.B., distributed the prizes to the corps—of which he is hon. col.—in the Guildhall, on Saturday evening last. It was stated during the evening that the total strength of the 49th is 709; and the strength at the end of the last Volunteer year 638. The number of enrolments since the close of the last Volunteer year has been 122, and the resignations 51. The efficients last year had been 633, showing a percentage of 99.21. The officers in possession of certificates of proficiency were 17, and the sergeants in possession of such certificates 50. The number who attended the annual inspection was 545, and the camp of exercise 247. The capitation grant earned was £1,157.

2nd Adm. Batn. Suffolk Rifles. Capt. Wilson, Rifle Brigade, has been given the adjutancy, vice Capt. Anstruther, who rejoins the Rifle Brigade, his five years' service having expired.

The following memorandum has been issued from the War Office:—1. The Secretary of State for War has approved of a review of Metropolitan and other Volunteer corps taking place near Dunstable on Easter Monday, April 2, 1877. 2. The usual applications from corps desirous of attending this review must be made in time to be received by the general officers commanding in their respective districts, on or before Monday, the 19th inst., after which date no further applications will be received. 3. It should be stated in each application from what railway station it will be most convenient for the corps to take its departure for Dunstable. It must, however, be distinctly understood that no promise is given that corps can be allowed to start from the stations selected by them, although care will be taken to meet their wishes as far as possible. 4. It is particularly requested that commanding officers will make their applications as early as possible before the 19th inst., as their doing so will greatly facilitate railway and other arrangements. 5. His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief approves of the necessary arrangements as to the military organization of the force being carried out by the Staff of the Home District, as the majority of the Volunteers will belong to that district. 6. With reference to Paragraphs 2 and 5 of this Memorandum, the general officers commanding other districts will communicate direct with the general officers commanding the Home District upon this subject.—J W. Armstrong, Major-Gen., I.G.A.F.

The following return of the total number of Volunteers, exclusive of those now serving, who have joined and passed through the force from its re-establishment in 1859 down to the present time, was issued on Saturday:—Light Horse, 515; Artillery, 124,897; Engineers, 20,739; Mounted Rifles, 262; Rifles, 486,498; total, 632,911. These numbers are exclusive of Volunteers who have passed through some of the corps now disbanded, and with those now enrolled will bring up the grand total to about 850,000 of all ranks and arms.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

4th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. W. R. Hamilton, adjt., has been told off for duty in connection with the famine arrangements.

5th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. M. Armstrong is permitted to retain his appointment as second squadron subaltern on promotion.

6th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. C. W. Muir, squadron officer, has joined the Governor-General's Body Guard as adjt., vice Capt. Deane, appointed a third assistant secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

11th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. S. B. Beatson, 17th Foot, having become a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating second squadron subaltern on probation.

18th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. A. P. Broome, second squadron officer, has been told off for duty in connection with the Indian famine arrangements.

19th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. W. W. Biscoe, adjt., has been told off for duty in connection with the Indian famine arrangements.

1st Bengal N.I. Major L. H. P. de Hochepied Larpent, second in command, is about to be promoted lieut.-col., with effect from Jan. 20.

9th Bengal N.I. Capt. F. F. J. Toke, wing officer, is about to be promoted major, with effect from Jan. 22.

11th Bengal N.I. Col. C. F. G. Lamb has returned to India and resumed command from European furlough.

14th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. L. H. Williams, commandant, has been granted leave from India to England for one year and eight months on private affairs.

16th Bengal N.I. Lieut. W. H. Bacon, wing officer, has returned to India and resumed duty from European furlough.

23rd Bengal N.I. Lieut. D. Chesney has passed the examination in Punjabi.

26th Bengal N.I. Col. J. Williamson, commandant, is about to return to duty in India from European furlough. Lieut. T. L. Lewis, wing officer, has returned to India aad resumed duty from European furlough. Lieut. T. G. Barclay, 66th Foot, has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment for the Staff Corps, and revert to duty with his own regiment.

34th Bengal N.I. Capt. E. S. Cooke has been allowed to retain his appointment as qrmr. on promotion.

39th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. H. M. Wemyss, wing commander, has returned to India and resumed duty from European furlough.

41st Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. C. B. Ryan, second in command, has applied for permission to retire from the Service on the pension of his rank. He entered the Army Dec. 10, 1850, and became lieut.-col. Dec. 10, 1876.

42nd Bengal N.I. Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. P. Sherriff, commandant, is about to obtain substantive rank, with effect from Jan. 20. Capt. A. K. Abbott has been allowed to retain his appointment as qrmr. on promotion.

45th Bengal N.I. Major F. M. Armstrong, second in command, is about to be promoted lieut.-col., with effect from Jan. 20.

2nd Goorkhas. Sub-Lieut. E. A. Travers, 25th Foot, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed officiating wing officer on probation.

3rd Goorkhas. Capt. E. D. Smith, second wing subaltern, has been appointed first wing subaltern, vice Hughes, permitted to resign the Service, with effect from Nov. 16, 1876. Capt. G. C. Gregory, wing officer, is about to be promoted major, with effect from Jan. 20. The following appointments have been made, vice Capt. Hughes, permitted to resign the Service, with effect from Nov. 16, 1876, viz.:—Capt. E. D. Smith, second wing subaltern and officiating qrmr., to officiate as first wing subaltern, and to continue to officiate as qrmr., and Lieut. C. Pulley, officiating second wing subaltern, to officiate as first wing subaltern.

4th Goorkhas. Lieut. C. A. Mercer, second wing subaltern, has been told off for duty in connection with the famine relief arrangements.

4th Punjab Cavalry. Major J. Gillespie, second in command, is about to obtain the rank of lieut.-col., with effect from Jan. 20.

3rd Punjab Infantry. Lieut. H. F. V. Gaitskell, qrmr., has applied for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

5th Punjab Infantry. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Paget, commandant, has been granted an extension of leave from India for six months.

1st Madras Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. J. N. Maclean, second in command, is about to be promoted brevet col., with effect from Jan. 26.

29th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. P. J. P. Wetherall, second in command, has qualified for promotion as brevet col., with effect from Jan. 26.

Poona Horse. Capt. G. C. Hogg, squadron commander, has been granted leave to England for two years.

5th Bombay N.I. Col. F. Roome, commandant, has been granted leave to England for two years on medical certificate.

9th Bombay N.I. Major L. H. Sibthorpe has qualified for promotion as lieut.-col., with effect from Jan. 20.

21st Bombay N.I. (Marine Battalion). When the Prince of Wales visited Bombay in Nov., 1875, one of the most interesting ceremonies he took part in was the presentation of new colours to the Marine Battalion, the oldest Native Infantry regiment on the Bombay establishment. The regiment has now completed the hundredth year of its existence, having been raised on Jan. 3, 1777, and on Feb. 1 a dinner and a ball were given in the mess-house on the Esplanade, by Col. Carnegy and the officers, to commemorate the centenary. Amongst the company were his Excellency the Governor. After dinner Col. Carnegy rose and proposed the toasts of "The Queen and Empress" and "The Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." Col. Carnegy then proposed the health of the Governor of Bombay, who was, he said, beloved and respected by all, and society would sustain a severe loss when his Excellency left, which he was afraid would be only too soon now. Who was there that had ever visited Bombay, Poona, or Mahableshwur, who had not partaken of Sir Philip Wodehouse's most generous hospitality? Col. Carnegy having returned thanks to the toast of his health, the company adjourned to the ball-room, where about one hundred other guests had assembled, and dancing was kept up with much vigour till a late hour in the morning.

27th Bombay N.I. Major J. H. Castall, wing officer, has qualified for promotion as lieut.-col., with effect from Jan. 20.

30th Bombay N.I. Major W. T. Mills, wing officer, has qualified for promotion as lieut.-col., with effect from Jan. 20.

PARLIAMENT.

Compassionate Allowances.

On Monday Mr. Puleston put a question to Mr. Ward Hunt respecting the advisability of extending compassionate allowances to petty officers and men dismissed the Service, but the suggestion did not meet with much favour.

The Pay of the Marines.

On Thursday, in answer to Dr. Kenealy,

Mr. W. Hunt said the pay of the officers of the Marines and of the Army was identical, but there was a difference with regard to the pay of the men. The soldiers now received 1s. per day, and for the first twelve years of service 2d. per day deferred pay *plus* rations. The pay of Marines on shore and afloat differed. On shore it was 1s. 2d. per day pay with 1d. per day beer money, from which was deducted 4½d. per day for rations. The net pay on shore was therefore 10½d., but when afloat the Marine received 1s. 2d. per day pay and three naval rations. If half his time was spent on shore and half afloat, his average net pay was 1s. 0¼d., so that as regarded substantive pay he had a farthing per day more than the soldier throughout his service; but he was worse off than the latter as regarded deferred pay. The pay to sergeants in the Army was in excess of that to Marine sergeants. It was impossible to make an accurate comparison as regarded pensions in the two Services, and whether the pay of the soldier and the Marine should be equalised was a matter for discussion.

Naval Cadets' College.

Mr. Reed asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if his attention had been called to the inconsistencies in the reports of the committee on the site for the Naval Cadets' College, as shown by some statement relative to Milford Haven (Newton Noyes), which site was rejected on the ground of "immoral temptations," whereas the tabular report signed by the chairman declared it to be "unobjectionable in this respect."

Mr. Hunt gave the explanation of th echairman of the committee, which seemed to him (Mr. W. Hunt) to be satisfactory, and to reconcile the inconsistencies which the hon. member for Pembroke pointed out.

Control Paymasters.

Last night Sir Henry Havelock gave notice of the following question for Monday next:—To ask the Secretary of State for War whether several general officers commanding districts have recently made representations regarding the unsatisfactory position of the Control paymasters in their relations with the commissaries-general of Supply and Ordnance, and the conflict of authority arising therefrom: whether his attention had been drawn to the desirability of making the Pay Department independent of interference from those commissaries-general, as regards its financial functions, in respect to payments for contracts originating with those officers: and, whether it was a fact that, in consequence of the officers of the Pay Sub-Department bearing commissions appointing them to the defunct Control Department, and their designations not having been changed since its abolition thirteen months ago, their promotions and appointments, unlike those of officers in any other branch, are at a standstill because they cannot be gazetted in the customary form.

Captain the Hon. R. W. Napier.

Sir Alexander Gordon will also, on the same evening, ask the following question of the Secretary for War:—What was the service on account of which Captain the Honourable R. W. Napier, second squadron subaltern of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, and now serving as an aide-de-camp at Gibraltar, was, on the 19th August last, rewarded by promotion to the rank of brevet major, over the heads of (about) 1,443 captains who were senior to him in the Army.

The Late Gunner Charlton.

Sir Edward Watkin has likewise given notice that on going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates he will call attention to the case of the late Gunner Charlton, and move that the facts disclosed in the case of the late Gunner Charlton call for the serious attention of the War Office, both as respects the cruelty inflicted upon the individual soldier, and the delay and uncertainty exhibited in reference to the compensation for his suffering and injuries.

Expulsion of an Officer from Jersey.

Mr. Cowen gave notice that on that day (Friday) three weeks he would call attention to the arbitrary expulsion of an officer from Jersey without trial, and without intimation of his offence, or of the names of his accusers.

Enlistment of Recruits.

Mr. Anderson, on the part of Mr. John Holms, asked the Secretary for War how many recruits were enlisted over twenty-five years of age from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1876, in accordance with the General Order issued on the previous date; and how many Infantry recruits under 5ft. 5in. were enlisted from Oct. 24 to Dec. 31, 1876, in accordance with the General Order of the previous date.

Mr. Hardy said that the returns were not yet ready, but they were being prepared.

The Sanitary State of the War Office.

Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth asked the First Commissioner of Works what steps were being taken to carry out the suggestions of the commission on the sanitary state of the War Office, suggestions which they state "if carried out, will, in our opinion, only mitigate evils, not remove them;" and whether—considering that Sir William Jenner and the other commissioners express that opinion, and further declare "that by no alterations can the building be rendered sanitarily satisfactory, but that its salient sanitary defects are inherent to its structure, and cannot, we believe, be so effectually removed as to render possible the retention of the present War Office"—her Majesty's Government had any scheme under consideration for the erection of a new War Office.

Mr. G. Noel said the plans and estimates were now being prepared for the expenses which were to be incurred to carry out the recommendations of the committee on the question of the unsanitary condition of the War Office. He feared that he could not give any definite answer as to the scheme for the erection of a new War Office, which was a very important undertaking.

The Arctic Expedition.

Captain Pim asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if the three medical officers who were promoted from the late Arctic Expedition were so promoted on the recommendation of the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy; and, if not, whether any reference was made to that officer before such promotions were made, and why Fleet Surg. Colan, the senior medical officer, was not included in those promotions; and if it is his intention to bestow any reward on that meritorious officer.

Mr. Ward Hunt: I am very sorry I must decline, on general principles, to satisfy the curiosity of the hon. member. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) Promotions in the Navy are made upon the responsibility of the First Lord of the Admiralty. He consults those persons whom he thinks it his duty to consult before making such promotions. The latter part of the question seems to imply ignorance on the part of my hon. friend that the rank fleet surgeon is limited by an Order in Council to a very small number, and that no promotion can take place until there is a vacancy.

The Treaty of Paris.

Mr. Percy Wyndham then brought before the House a series of resolutions on the above subject, the first of which was that the object of the Declaration of Paris respecting maritime law, signed in that city on April 16, 1856, was, as expressed in the preamble, to endeavour to attain uniformity of doctrine and practice in respect to maritime law in time of war; that as such important maritime States as Spain and the United States having declined to accede to the Declaration of Paris in this matter, and in consequence of some Powers adhering to the new rules, whilst others retained their national rights in time of war, it was therefore desirable that no unnecessary delay should take place on the part of this country withdrawing from the Declaration of Paris on the subject of maritime belligerent rights.

The subject gave rise to an animated discussion, in which Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. Grant Duff, and other hon. members took part.

Ironclads.

On the motion of Sir John Hay, the following returns were ordered:—Nominal lists of all ironclads, and date of their first completion for sea; of ironclads which have received new boilers since their first completion, and date when these boilers were put on board; list of ironclads for which boilers are now in store; and return of the number of tons built up to the present date of all ironclads now building (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 224, of Session 1876.)

Naval Cadets.

On the motion of Capt. Pim, the following returns were ordered:—A return of the total number of naval cadets who have been trained on board H.M.S. Britannia since that ship has been stationed at Dartmouth up to Jan. 1, 1877, specifying, during that period, the total number of officers so trained, with their present rank now in the naval Service; the total number who have died; the total number who have been killed; the total number who have been invalided; the total number who have resigned the Service; the total number who have left, been discharged, or dismissed, stating the cause; the total number who have been unable to pass their examinations, and the total number on the sick list each year.

Training Ships.

The following paper has also been ordered:—A return of the number of training ships in English, Irish, and Scotch waters, specifying the number of boys on board each ship, and the port in which it is stationed.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Army Estimates for 1877-78 have been issued. From the general abstract on the second page it appears that their total for the ensuing year is £14,538,700, and deducting £603,500 on account of estimated Exchequer extra receipts, the net charge for Army services in 1877-78 is reduced to £13,935,200. The first-mentioned sum is, however, that which Parliament will be asked to grant, and on comparing it with the amount of this year's Estimates we find that there is a net decrease of £742,900. There is an increase in the number of men on the home and colonial establishments of the Army, including the Staff, the Militia forces, but excluding men serving in India. For the coming year 133,720 are provided for, as against 132,884 last year, or an addition of 836 to the strength. The pay of the regular forces, which is accounted for under votes 1 to 4, is taken at £4,885,200 whilst in 1876-77 it amounted to upwards of five millions, There is a reduction on each of the votes in this group. In the aggregate of the votes which provide for the pay of the Auxiliary Forces—namely, votes 5 to 8 inclusive—there is again a reduction; the amount taken for 1877-78 being £1,209,100, whereas in 1876-77 the sum taken for these forces was £1,337,100. There is a decrease in the vote for Militia pay and allowances amounting to £138,700, but an increase on the pay and allowances for Volunteers of £10,700. The net decrease, therefore, comes to £128,000 on these several votes. In the sum total of votes 9, 10, 11, and 12, which provide for commissariat and ordnance store establishments, there is again a falling off from £5,397,000 last year to £5,286,400 for this. There is an increase of £4,400 in the first of these votes (9), which bears the wages of the commissariat, transport, and other cognate establishments; a decrease of £11,000 on vote 10 for forage, provisions, fuel, &c.; an increase of £5,000 on the vote for clothing establishments, services, and supplies; and a large reduction, amounting to £109,000, on vote 12 for supply, manufacture, and repair of warlike and other stores. In vote 13, for works and buildings at home and abroad, there is a reduction of £16,400, the amount of the vote for 1877-78 being £828,700, and that for 1876-77 £845,100. The votes classed under the head of various services have altogether increased from £395,400 in 1876-77 to £434,500 for the new year. The establishments for military education are answerable for an increase of £10,300 to vote 14, which amounts to £154,400, and the administration of the Army (vote 16) is put down at an increased cost of £34,400; the sum to be asked on this account is £249,100. The third vote under this heading, vote 15 for miscellaneous effective services, is reduced by £5,600, and amounts to £31,000. All the foregoing are effective, and the estimate for them amounts to £12,643,900, against £13,036,300 for 1876-77. The estimates for the non-effective services, votes 17 to 25, amount to £1,894,800. These services last year called for £2,245,300. With the exception of votes 21, 24, and 25, which are for pensions for wounds, superannuation allowances, and Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteer corps respectively, all the votes under this branch are reduced.

Cols. A. Ternan, Bengal S.C., and R. Phayre, C.B., Bombay S.C., have succeeded to colonel's allowances, with effect from Jan. 26.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—At the conclusion of your admirable article of the 24th ult., you think the above idea too monstrous to be carried out. In my humble opinion no treatment of the Army is too monstrous to be carried out now, sir. In the days before Mr. Cardwell was heard of, the purchase officers were proud of their regiments, and happy to serve for nothing, but since 1871 they have been robbed of their money, their rank, and their promotion, and now it is proposed to rob them of their homes. But, if it is true, and the glorious old regiments of the British Army are to be improved off the face of the earth at the recommendation of a committee, why should all the time-honoured numbers be obliterated? Let us preserve all we can. Taking the proposed new titles of regiments as given by the *Times* newspaper, I would propose the following plan as being not quite so bad:—We have the first twenty-five regiments of Foot left in their integrity (except for some absurd new titles, for which let us be duly thankful); and, taking the linked battalions as they now stand, we could preserve the British Line down to the 35th inclusive. Thus, why cannot the 26th and 74th become the 26th Cameronian Highlanders, the 27th and 108th the 27th Royal Inniskillings, and so on? The present 36th, being "linked" to the 29th, would disappear; but why not renumber two other regiments now linked together—the 36th? Make the 68th and 106th into the 36th Royal Durham Light Infantry. Going down the list, we find all the next regiments to the 44th complete with their linked battalions. Then make the new 45th out of the 71st and 78th as the 45th Highland Light Infantry, and the new 46th out of the 72nd and 91st as the 46th Argyllshire Highlanders. This takes us to the 52nd inclusive. The new 53rd should be formed of the 73rd and 90th as the 53rd Royal Lanark Light Infantry. We have the 54th complete. The new 55th would be formed of the 83rd and 86th as the 55th Royal Ulster Fusiliers; and the 56th, out of the 87th and 88th, as the 56th Royal Connaught Fusiliers. The 57th we have. The new 58th would be composed of the 89th and 94th as the 58th Princess Victoria's Irish; the 59th of the 92nd and 93rd as the 59th Gordon and Sutherland Highlanders. The 60th would remain the 60th. The 61st would be formed of the 100th and 109th as the 61st Prince of Wales's Leinster. From the 62nd to the 65th are complete. The new 66th would be composed of the 101st and 104th as the 66th Royal Munster Fusiliers, and the 67th out of the 102nd and 103rd as the 67th Royal Dublin Fusiliers. By the above we should preserve the present numbers of no less than fifty-seven regiments out of the sixty-seven that would appear in the "Army List," which is surely worth doing, if possible. It is too true that, even by this means, many magnificent regiments would disappear, but more would remain, and so I commend it to your notice and to the powers that be. I say nothing of the value in action of being able to distinguish the men of different regiments by the numbers they bear on their clothing, &c., but every soldier will acknowledge it.—I am, &c., XXXV.

March 1, 1877.

Sir,—It would appear as if Mr. Hardy had determined to carry out the recommendations of the Commission on Reorganization, viz., that of linking the battalions (above the 25th Regt.) together; and although by so doing all *esprit de corps* will be effectually stamped out, yet in these levelling-up days I suppose it must be put up with; in other words, we must grin and bear it. As far as a good system is contemplated, I, of course, am too small a personage to pretend to argue, but I fail to see how promotion is to be accelerated by it. If, however, it is the intention of Mr. Hardy to carry out fairly and honestly the recommendations of the Commission on Promotion and Retirement, &c., then, perhaps, we may hope for some of the loaves and fishes of the Service. For the last five years I have not had a single step of promotion. Where I was in 1872, there am I now. I am tired of seeing my name recorded month after month in the same position in the "Army List." I see no prospect of a step in my regiment for the next two years, by which time I shall be verging on my twenty-fifth year of service, and only a poor captain still. However, my case is only one among hundreds, but that does not exonerate the powers that be from rendering the officers of the Army speedy justice. To obtain only one step in five years is not what Lord Cardwell pledged himself to when purchase was abolished. Things surely cannot go on like they have done much longer. There must be some sense of honour and justice still to be found at head-quarters. If fair play is not soon meted out to us, the Abolition of Purchase Act will have been as great a swindle as that of the great South Sea Bubble. No more unfair, stingy, and pernicious Circular than the late one anent forage ever emanated from the War Office, and although Mr. Hardy has been frequently remonstrated with by officers of the highest rank in the Service, he still obstinately persists in allowing it to remain in force, evidently preferring the advice and opinions of civilian advisers who know nothing whatever of the wants of the Army to those of experienced and well able to judge military men. Is, or is not, Mr. Hardy responsible for this Circular? If he is, then upon him, and him alone, rests the onus of its issue. If not, he should speedily rid himself of those whose pernicious advice is causing to be heaped upon his head the ridicule of the whole Army.—I am, &c., One Who Suffers.

Feb. 28, 1877.

THE STATE OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—On Monday next we may expect to hear Mr. Secretary Hardy confidently assert that our Army is in a flourishing condition, and that recruiting, stimulated by the recent liberal increase of pay to soldiers, is progressing most satisfactorily. The numerical strength is complete, but what about the physique of the men? The standard for Infantry up to 1870 remained at 5ft. 7in., after having occasionally been as high as 5ft. 8in. In August, 1870, Mr. Cardwell was in such want of men that he abolished the standard of height. In November of that year it was fixed at 5ft. 5½in., and it has now been reduced to 5ft. 4½in. The Guards were last year sadly below their establishment, and have now only been completed by payment of £1 bounty to Militiamen, and an increase of reward to the bringers to 25s. A notice of these facts in your valuable paper might perhaps enlighten some of our legislators.—I am, &c., X.

London, March 1.

INDIA.

The Rifle Brigade, which had halted at Rawul Pindee, has gone forward to Peshawur at short notice. Though there was ample preparation, it is understood that the Government have not at present decided to take active measures on the frontier. The *Times of India* thinks it will be no easy matter to inflict upon the Afridees a suitable lesson. "We can enter their country," it says, "in force, and drive before us their armed bands at the daily loss of men to be expected in these hill campaigns; but beyond diminishing their numbers a little, we cannot do much. They have no strongholds, posts, or towns, whose loss would cripple the tribe; whereas we in these days attach much importance to the daily cost of an expedition, in money value, and to the daily loss of valuable lives which must necessarily ensue. If we choose to pay the cost, in money and in lives, of course we can carry war into the Afridee territory; but the Government is obviously unwilling to proceed to such exremities, and there are good grounds for doubting whether the object is worth the trouble. The frontier of the Peshawur valley seems to be a limit indicated alike by physical and political considerations, and one which it must require strong reasons to induce us to cross; and we may, after all, have made a mistake in quarrelling with the Afreedees about the Kohat Pass if the dispute could have been amicably settled."

The privilege of India troopship passages upon payment of table money is, the *Homeward Mail* thinks, worth fighting for by officers of the Staff Corps and Local Army of India. By present rules only officers of British corps can travel by these vessels. Any officer at home desiring the boon would strengthen the hands of a Bombay field officer who is moving in the matter by presenting without delay a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, through the Military Secretary at the India Office, asking for the indulgence of a passage for himself or for his family, whenever there is room, upon payment of table money. Unless we are misinformed, there are, upon an average, from fifteen to twenty vacant berths in each troopship, so that no inconvenience or extra cost to the State would arise if this boon were extended to Indian officers. The saving would, of course, be considerable to each officer. When the Transport Rules were published no mention was made of the Indian officers, and the result is that the India Office authorities—however considerate for their officers—are unable to comply with the frequent and pressing appeals made to them. The privilege gives a saving of £50 a head, or thereabouts. Indian officers above the rank of lieutenant do not receive passages to or from India, but have to find their own from their own pocket. This is an invidious distinction between them and officers of the home Service. Officers would, perhaps, do well to press their claims while Parliament is sitting.

We (*Morning Post*) learn that Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., has drawn the attention of the Indian Government to the great importance of putting the strong places of Northern India into a more defensible and effective condition than they are at present. Nothing has been done in that direction since the mutiny, though measures for improving their state have been talked of freely at different times. The Minister of Public Works has also ordered details of the works to be prepared for the defence of Aden and Burmah, with the view of making those places independent of men-of-war. By this means her Majesty's ships would be free to cruise about, which would be a more useful employment than lying at anchor guarding these stations. Sir Andrew Clarke is said to be anxiously endeavouring to get money for these works at once, and also to push on with thedefences of Rawul Pindee. It is said that a committee of officers has been called upon to consider the state of the defences of Allahabad. These precautionary measures are quite necessary.

Brig.-Gen. C. P. Keyes, C.B., Madras S.C., will be permitted, says the *Pioneer*, to retain his command of the Punjab Frontier Force for a further period of six months. It has been considered unadvisable to dispense with the services of such an experienced officer in face of the present complications on the Peshawur frontier.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta:—"Major Playfair, Bengal S.C., whose dismissal from the appointment of superintendent at Havareebaugh Penitentiary by Sir Richard Temple on a charge of altering the records, and whose subsequent trial and acquittal by court-martial I mentioned some months ago as being much talked of here, has been appointed a political agent of the second class—a tardy act of justice to an ill-used man."

In consequence of the deaths of Major-Gen. F. Maitland, Bengal Infantry, on Aug. 3, 1876, and Major-Gen. L. S. Hough, Bombay S.C., on Nov. 23, 1876, the name of Col. C. F. M. Mundy, Bengal S.C., and Col. G. Caulfeild, Bengal Infantry, are placed on the list of major-gens.; and those of Major C. H. S. Scott, Bengal S.C., and Major W. H. Mackesy, Bengal S.C., are placed on the list of lieut.-cols. on the Indian Gradation List.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. H. A. Shakespear, Bengal Cavalry, to be brevet major, with effect from Aug. 4, 1876, vice Major-Gen. F. Maitland, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Capt. H. M. Buller, Bengal Cavalry, to be 13th Major, from Nov. 24, 1876, vice Major-Gen. L. S. Hough, Bengal S.C., deceased.

Major C. M. Griffith, Bombay S.C., brigade-major at Nusseerabad, has been granted eight months' leave to England.

Capt. H. S. Higginson, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, having passed the prescribed examination, has been confirmed, in his appointment as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., commanding the Oudh Division of the Bengal Army.

An account of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for the Army Purchase Commission in the year ended March 31, 1876, has been issued. The surplus to be surrendered is £145,837 19s. 11d., the grant having been £636,600, and the expenditure £490,762 0s. 1d. The surplus of £74,921 14s. 10d. shown in the account of the vote "Army Purchase Commission" for the year ending March 31, 1875, has been surrendered.

A telegram to the *Times*, dated Philadelphia, Feb. 25, says:—"An Army Appropriation Bill introduced into the House from the Appropriation Committee on Saturday reduces the Army to 17,000 men, reducing Cavalry regiments to eight, the Artillery to four, and the Infantry to sixteen. The Bill prohibits any money being used to maintain troops for supporting either State Government in Louisiana until Congress recognises the Government."

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PONTYPOOL.—Certainly he can.

A FOURTEEN YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—We will not lose sight of the matter.

DEATH'S HEAD.—One, the 17th Lancers.

ROYAL.—We have referred to the subject.

Q. P.—Compelled to hold it over this week.

R. M. A.—Yes, in all probability, though you will not have to thank the doctor for it.

C. P. O.—It was very good of you to order so many copies in the event of your letter being inserted, but we must decline to be the medium for the circulation of such views.

ANXIOUS.—You will have to wait fully another fortnight.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

A Grammar of the Baloochee Language.
Echoes of Foreign Song.
Colburn's Magazine.
Baily's Magazine.
The Diseases of Sleeplessness.
Sewage Disposal.
Fraser's Magazine.
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The Poet's Magazine.
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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877.

On Tuesday last the *Times* contained an article on the Army Estimates, in which were these sentences:—"The public may, therefore, conclude that our Army is now, both in equipment and numbers, in such a condition as to need no exceptional expenditure to render it effective." And, again:—"On the whole, the Estimates bear witness at once to the sound condition of the Army, and to the vigilance of the military authorities, and we may face with greatly increased confidence any political anxieties which may await us." We shall not dissect an article which is a dissertation on the Estimates—not a critical examination of them—nor stop to inquire how the writer could prove that for "these charges we maintain a total effective force, &c., of which 61,593 are serving in India;" as if the Indian establishment expenses were not borne by the revenues of India. We feel it our solemn duty to warn the country, as far as our voice can reach it, that our Army is not in such a state as to enable us to face any anxiety which may await us with any confidence, except that officers and men will do their duty. We feel bound to tell the authorities—that which they know full well—no Army can be efficient of which the officers are discontented and the organization incomplete. No Army can be relied upon with confidence of which the Commissariat, the Transport, and the Medical Departments are in a state of "suppressed revolt." No Army can be relied upon with confidence of which the Reserve is only in an inchoate state, which consists largely of recruits, which has not its proper supply of non-commissioned officers, whose Artillery is undergoing change, and is armed with guns on different systems. No Army can be relied on with confidence over the heads of whose officers there is hanging a sword of Damocles, forged by a Royal Commission, the Report of which has unsettled their career and cast a black cloud over their prospects. To begin with the beginning—Is the Commander-in-Chief content? Does he accept with satisfaction the *rôle* which has been forced on him—the officer's friend—of striking them the heaviest blows and giving them the deepest discouragement? We have on record the expression of the Duke of Cambridge's opinions respecting the compulsory retirement of commanding officers of regiments, and the duty of selection which has been thrust down his throat. Are the Generals who have been menaced with the shelf, the Colonels, Majors, and Captains whose fate is in the hollow of Mr. Hardy's hand, quite joyous and grateful? Are the commanding officers satisfied with the recruits they receive? Do the number of desertions and the aggregate of the soldiers dismissed with disgrace tend to give confidence in the materials of which our Army is composed? Will the head of any one department say that the subordinates are without complaints? Sir W. Drake and Sir W. Muir would scarcely aver so much. The able head of our Artillery well knows that our field ordnance is not equal in weight of projectile and power to that of at least one great Continental Power, and, if we are to judge from pamphlets and letters, neither the Royal Artillery nor the Royal Engineers are satisfied. Well, it may be said that the Army always grumbles. So be it. But, granting we have 100,000 men, minus a certain quantity at home, and that we could face any anxiety abroad with a corps of 50,000 men—how Pall-Mall would pale at the demand!—is a reserve of 15,000 men one to which we can look with satisfaction? It may be said in former wars there was no reserve at all. But, then the soldiers were men—not boys—and they could be relied upon, and there were plenty of old soldiers in the ranks from whom gaps in the non-commissioned ranks could be filled with safety. All this is now changed. And as the Army of England has been diminishing in efficiency, the Armies of other nations have been increasing both in efficiency and in numbers. It is not our actual state, but our comparative state, which makes thoughtful men so serious in contemplating the possibility of our country being involved in hostilities, and till the comparison between our military forces and those of other Powers is more accurately adjusted any self-congratulation is assuredly premature.

From more than one point of view it appears questionable whether the intention of the Admiralty to fit out the Urgent for service as a receiving-ship at Port Royal is altogether wise. After the time and money that have been spent upon her, it may seem rather late in the day to be offering objections to her appropriation for this duty; but much still remains to be done before she will be ready, and there would be no difficulty in employing her as a harbour-ship at home if her orders for Jamaica should be cancelled. Glad as the officers and men of the Aboukir will be to get out of that old hulk, yet we know that they do not look with pleasure upon the prospect of serving in Port Royal Harbour, under a blazing sun, in an iron vessel. They have an idea that they will find her very much like an oven, radiating by night the heat of the sun's rays which have been absorbed by day, and in fact keeping her crew in a constant stew. It is said that the Rover, an iron corvette which has been employed in the West Indies, is a remarkably warm vessel, and though she cannot be called an unhealthy ship, yet her sick-list has maintained a high average. If this is to be attributed to her being of iron, the Urgent may be expected to be far worse, moored from year's end to year's end in harbour. Life at Port Royal is none of the cheeriest, under the best circumstances, and the double advantage of reducing the number employed at that place and effecting a considerable saving might be gained if the Admiralty saw fit to abolish the depôt ship. As far as the requirements of the port and yard are concerned, only some six officers and thirty men need be stationed there, and to provide permanent residence for them on shore, together with quarters of a more temporary nature for any influx of supernumeraries, or if necessary to land the crew of a ship, would not cost nearly as much as the fitting out of the Urgent, while the maintenance of that iron hulk in a state of repair will be far more costly than keeping a shore establishment in order. Had the Urgent retained her engines, it might reasonably be urged in her favour that she would be able to move to a colder climate in the event of an epidemic of yellow fever making its appearance, but as they have been removed she will be as stationary as a house with the disadvantage of being a floating one. Another expense attached to her is the number of boats supplied, and the complement of needless strength which is given her as a ship in commission. As regards the Commodore's flag, there would be no difficulty in flying that in the tender, so that the formality of having his pendent afloat might be observed. We feel convinced that the adoption of the idea here given would prove a real economy, and would further relieve a large number of officers and men from service in an unhealthy climate on board one of those expensive establishments, floating houses.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured Captain the Marquis of Shrewsbury and the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms with his presence at dinner, at their Mess-room at St. James's Palace, last night.

This time twelvemonth, nearly, Sir Jung Bahadoor, G.C.B., was entertaining the Prince of Wales in the Terai of Nepal full of life and energy, and intent on showing his royal visitor all the sport that could be found in the finest hunting-grounds of the world. He was first and foremost in the field, indefatigable in the saddle—*acer, inexorabilis, impeger*—the slayer of nigh 700 tigers, and determined to kill at least 300 more. Once or twice he was indisposed in consequence of his exertions, and suffered a little from fever; but he seemed of iron constitution, and although he indulged somewhat in opium, was temperate, active, and hardy. The telegram which announces his death in the Terai gives us no particulars. It is to be feared that there will be a renewal of the factious contests which he put down with such effect some thirty years ago in Nepal.

Two officers—Captains J. Bourke, 29th Regiment, and E. R. Keough, half pay, late 14th Regiment—gazetted out of the Service on Friday last, have been granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Major. Under what Warrant, we wonder, has this privilege been claimed? If it were made more generally known what the circumstances are under which honorary rank is accorded to retiring officers, there are many who would avail themselves of the privilege. A Militia officer on completing a given service retires with extra rank, and why should not the Regular?

The Brigade-Majorship of Cavalry at Aldershot may be expected to fall vacant ere long. Colonel Napier is retiring from the command of the Carabiniers, and it is understood that he will be succeeded by Major Fryer; so that Captain Salis-Schwabe will, no doubt, be promoted to the Majority. This would render him ineligible to retain his Staff appointment.

An officer of rank, quite incapable of making a joke on such a serious matter, writes from Delhi to a friend to say that "the bulk of the natives did not understand the proclamation ceremony at all. The general idea was that Barnes, the Herald, was the new Emperor, for the sex of the Kaiser-i-Hind is dubious, and the notion of the Empress-Queen has not penetrated their heads at all. They think there must be a husband—a Kaiser—living. Barnes certainly was the most prominent-looking person in the fantastic performance, which was quite out of accord with native feeling, and was certainly considered ludicrous by sensible Europeans." A letter from another officer by the same mail says:—"You must not pay the least regard to what Sir George Campbell says respecting the feelings of Mahometans in India on the Eastern Question. His experience of India was gathered in Lower Bengal, where there are very few Mussulmen. In the North-West, where the Mahometan element is large, the feeling is very strong, and the question is often asked, "Angregi logue humko kuch madad déwéngé?"—"Will the English people assist *us*"—(humko) not "will they assist *them?*" However, the value of Sir George Campbell's opinions on that point has been pretty well discounted here already.

It will be a source of satisfaction to Adjutants of Auxiliary Forces to learn that all doubt as to their pay, on handing over their appointments, on the expiration of their periods of appointment, has been set at rest. The officers will now draw full pay whilst remaining on the Supernumerary List the same as though they were on the establishment of their regiments.

An "ex-Adjutant" has written a smart little *brochure* on "Uniform, and How to Wear It," but he has not told us how "the figures" are to be provided in all cases—for the clothes to match. That is a small matter, however, for if the tailor does not always succeed in making the man, nature is generally pretty good-natured to the British Sub, and it is only when he developes into field rank that his proportions become exuberant. But what is *he* to the real old French Infantry Captain of twenty-five years' service? The pamphlet, which is published by Mitchell and Co., is really full of excellent matter. There is not a doubt that the Infantry officer does not "turn out" as he should, and that the Colonels of that arm are very lax in comparison with the commanding officers of Cavalry regiments. We join heart and hand with the "ex-Adjutant" in denouncing "the battered forage cap and shabby patrol jacket, dim scabbard, and tattered sword-knot," too often visible, and we most heartily recommend the work—if it can be called so, for it *is not* thirty pages in all—to our military readers as exceedingly well worthy of their perusal. It is crammed full of usefulness.

Some papers assert General Ignatieff is suffering from defective vision, and is making a tour to consult some eminent oculists. Other authorities say his object, in the round of visits the distinguished diplomatist is about to pay the Courts of Europe, is of a larger and less personal kind. At all events, we may be sure "he has something in his eye" wherever he goes.

Mounted police employed at the various stations are not in future to be borne on the establishment of the Cavalry regiments from which they are drawn, but will be formed into a separate corps, which will be referred to in all official documents as the Corps of Mounted Police. The corps numbers eight non-commissioned officers and sixty-seven men.

The post of Solicitor to the War Office has been abolished, and a "Legal Secretary to the Secretary of State for War" is substituted. This is, of course, but a change of title, for Mr. Clode continues a member of the War Office Staff.

"In Statu Quo," in a letter on the Army Medical Department, speaks of it as "once popular and contented." As we have fought the battles of the Army medical officers, we may be pardoned for asking our correspondent to indicate the exact period when the department could have been fairly styled "contented"? Certainly it must have been before the Crimean war. And when before?

The War Office has consented to allow the Secretary of the Royal Engineer Institution, Captain R. H. Vetch, R.E., the same extra rate of pay as is at present drawn by the Secretary of the kindred institution at Woolwich, viz., £128 per annum.

A small paper, about the size of one of our English halfpenny organ, has appeared in Paris, called *L'Echo de la Presse Etrangère.* Just fancy what a noise the child must make! The first number, however, deals with very uncertain sounds from a few very small voices, mostly of *la petite bourse.*

We beg to call the attention of the benevolent to a letter from the Rev. J. Mansfield which appears elsewhere under the heading of "A Sad Case of Distress." Surely a few pounds would be better employed in relieving such urgent needs than in helping Dr. Sandwith's rebellious and defeated clients, the Servians? We wonder what can have made that "excessive Christian" so very bitter against the Turks, among whom he won the only distinction he ever achieved? But for Kars there would have been no C.B. for Dr. Sandwith.

One of the youngest substantive Majors in the Army, Major Baillie, 52nd Light Infantry, who became a Major in less than nine years from the date of his entrance, was, we understand, among the candidates for a civil appointment the other day. It does not say much for the prospects of the British Army as a profession when men who have been so lucky are content to exchange their duties in it for those of a chief constable.

Major-General Lefroy's term as Governor of Bermuda expires next month.

Consequent on the reorganisation of the Royal Artillery, Brigade-Majors are to be added to Staff establishments as follows, viz., to the Northern District, South-Eastern District, Southern District, Western District, Dublin District, Cork District, Gibraltar and Malta. These appointments will absorb the whole of the Artillery Captains who are holders of the Staff College certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brackenbury, in his lecture at the Royal United Service Institution, on Friday last, mentioned, among other works, as excellent guides to tactics, Hugo Helvig's "Taktische Beispiele," and also V. Armin's "Aus dem Tagebuche eines Compagnie Chefs." We understand that the former is in course of translation by Sir Lumley Graham. As regards the latter, it is a matter for satisfaction that it, also, will soon be forthcoming in an English dress. The author has generously presented to the Institution the right of translation, and an English version, by Major East, D.A.Q.M.G., will, therefore, be issued to members of the Institution at the beginning of April. The translation will form that portion of the journal which is now in each number devoted to foreign military intelligence.

REVIEWS.

Dispatches and Correspondence of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G. (John Murray.)

The recently-published volume of the Wellington dispatches, extending over the period which elapsed from July, 1829, to April, 1830, becomes exceptionally interesting from the light it throws upon the Eastern Question as it existed nearly half a century since. In the month of July, 1829, we find that considerable apprehension existed in the Duke's mind as to the increased demands that were likely to be made by Russia on the Porte, and the latter's total inability to resist them. Furthermore, in the Duke's opinion the direct interest of England was to prevent the extension of the Russian power in Asia. His estimate of the nature of the Russians of that period was, that they were harmless only when single-handed—that, if united with France, or either of the great German Powers, they became very formidable, and that, having the desire, not only as a nation, but as individuals, to mix themselves up as principals in every concern, having a real interest in none, they were the most inconvenient for England to deal with, on friendly terms, of any of the Powers of Europe. The circumstances connected with the retirement of Mr. Canning from Constantinople, and the appointment of Mr. Gordon, are fully stated in a dispatch of this period. The English Government were of opinion that the Greek frontier ought not to be extended much, if at all, beyond the Isthmus of Corinth. The Ambassadors, however, decided otherwise, and the two other contracting parties to the Treaty having adopted their recommendation, England agreed to make propositions to the Porte on the basis of the scheme recommended by the Ambassadors, stating, however, at the Conference, and placing upon the protocol, their opinion of what the limits of the Greek State ought to be. Mr. Gordon was sent to Constantinople with instructions to make propositions to the Porte on the basis of the recommendation of the Ambassadors. They were by no means to be regarded as an ultimatum, but, on the contrary, as stated in the protocol, the objections of the Porte were to be fairly considered, and were, together with the propositions of the Porte, to be sent to the Conference in London. It appears that the Duke was under the impression that Mr. Canning may have thought that the proposals to be made by Mr. Gordon were not to be pressed *bonâ fide*, in the first instance, on the Porte. It might be that the Porte would reject the propositions which the English and French Ambassadors were authorized to make. If so, a new state of things would arise, and in the discussions consequent upon the rejection of the propositions of the contracting parties to the Treaty, and in the consideration to be given to any counter-propositions that might be made by the Porte, the opinion formed and acted upon by Mr. Canning might prove seriously inconvenient, not only to him, but to the Government. These considerations, coupled with the prospect that in the progress of the negotiations the British Ambassador might, in the person of Mr. Canning, be called upon to urge opinions at variance with his own, alone influenced the Government in accepting his conditional resignation.

(*To be continued.*)

MAGAZINES.

Colburn's.

The current number of *Colburn* opens with an interesting article on "Army Administration and War Budget of France." Having accorded well-merited praise to the energy with which France resumed new strength in the face of calamities which seemed likely to strike her down for ever, the writer points out how the true cause of these disasters lay in the very essence of the institutions of that country, and how incumbent it is on those who wield the destinies of England to forefend such calamities by taking advantage of the experience of France. That experience forcibly points out that something more than valour and military efficiency is needed to preserve an empire, some new element—namely, the science of the organization of armies. The author then proceeds at considerable length to investigate the causes why this new science has acquired so decisive an influence on the results of the conflict of nations. The article is worthy of attentive perusal. Major R. E. Cane contributes an amusing sketch of German soldier-life, called "The Magazine Ghost." We find a continuation of Lieutenant Low's excellent "History of the Indian Navy," "Notes on the Services of the 54th Regiment," and some other readable articles.

Fraser.

Fraser for March opens with an exhaustive paper on "The Discipline and Seamanship in the Navy, Past and Present." Having dealt very fully with the charges so repeatedly made against the Navy of the present, pointing out the groundlessness of some and admitting the truth of others, the writer suggests remedies. The *personnel* of the Navy has not received sufficient consideration, and the officers are suffering from the vicious system of half pay and insufficient employment. This should be otherwise; moreover, many points of discipline which have remained unsettled for years require immediate attention from the governing body of the Navy. The question of naval barracks shows how matters of discipline in which the whole well-being of the Navy is concerned are shelved:—"There is, we believe, but one opinion as to their desirability, and, but for the expense, every Board of Admiralty for the last twenty years would have erected them." The article concludes with an extract from the report of Captain S. B. Luce, U.S.N., on the manning of the United States' Navy and Mercantile Marine, in which he says:—"Money can be raised by the State, and money will produce any number of craft, but money will not make sailors. Gold will not make a disciplined crew nor an experienced staff of officers, and what use are ships without the soul to command and the ready hand to obey? To collect, form, and train these should be the first solicitude of a great maritime Power, and it is the most important part of its task." It is not probable that many will question these assertions. There are several other articles of considerable merit in this number.

Baily.

Baily for this month is, as usual, pleasantly written. In "Our Van" will be found some particulars—interesting to sporting men—of Captain Little, the celebrated cross-country rider, who died recently. Some forty years ago he held a Cornetcy in the Royal Dragoon Guards, and in 1848 he won the Grand National at Liverpool, his mount being Chandler, reported as seventeen years of age. What rendered that event particularly interesting was that Curate, steered by Tom Oliver, Captain Little's coach, ran second, and was beaten by his pupil only by a head. In 1853 Captain Little won the Grand National a second time, his mount being the celebrated Peter Simple. There was a touching tribute to the memory of the subject of this notice in the *Daily Telegraph* a few days ago.

St. James's.

There is nothing in the present number of the *St. James's Magazine* requiring particular notice. Perhaps the best article is that entitled "Our Modern Poets," treating of Charles Kingsley and Arthur Clough. "A Chat About the Post Office" is pleasant reading.

Sleeplessness. By E. W. Allen.

Those who suffer from that terrible complaint "insomnia" may find some pleasure, if not profit, in reading the country clergyman's pamphlet on this subject. If the afflicted patient would follow only one-half of the advice given, no doubt he would find a change in his constitution which would puzzle him.

A NEW FORM OF WAR-VESSEL.

On Monday at a meeting held at the Royal United Service Institution, under the presidency of Admiral of the Fleet Sir H. Codrington, Mr. R. Griffiths, C.E., read a paper on "A New Form of Vessel for War Purposes." He said that when circular war-vessels came to be tried practically it was found that they required four times more steam power than ordinary vessels, and he had therefore endeavoured to design a ship to combine the advantages of a circular vessel and at the same time avoid the loss of speed. He had nearly arrived at the desired effect by making the immersed surface of an elongated form, and by fitting it with twin screws internally. The advantages gained by his improvements were protection against sinking, from leakage, ramming and torpedo attacks, powerful guns, speed, and protection to the propelling power. In ramming, the power of turning quickly was of great importance, and he proposed fitting his vessel with two sets of double engines and screws, each screw to be independent of the other, so as to enable the ship to turn rapidly. To provide against torpedoes, the outer parts of the vessel were divided into several watertight compartments, and, being used for coal bunkers, they would protect the centre part where the engines and boilers were placed from injury. Powerful guns could be placed in the circular part of the ship, which would occupy the centre of the vessel. The main deck would be plated with iron to resist the effects of bursting shells, and above the water-line he proposed to make the ship of wood like the old line-of-battle ships, so that shots from heavy guns would pass through her. He thought that in future naval actions guns would be found to be of very little use; but one thing was certain, that, provided 80 and 100-ton guns could be used effectively, the armour plating of ships of war all round was perfectly useless; but it might be desirable in ships fitted with screws at each end in tunnels to protect the bow with armour, as such ships could always keep the bow towards the enemy, whether advancing or retiring. As regarded speed, so much depended on the facility with which the ship could manœuvre that every attention should be paid to having the most powerful engines. The advantage of having four separate screws was that, unless required in cases of emergency, only one or two need be used at once, while, when required, four screws would enable the vessel to move with greater speed and greater facility. The necessity of protecting the propelling power was obvious, although it had been up to the present unaccountably neglected. His proposal was to place the screws in tunnels. The screw was the most vital part of the ship, and should be protected in every way, for should it be disabled in action, it would be admitted by every naval officer that he would then have no choice but to strike his flag or sink. The authorities would have to take upon themselves the responsibility for neglecting to apply the simple protection here proposed, should any of our costly ships be lost through the want of it; for most certainly that would happen, and the question would have to be answered at some future day. Mr. Griffiths, at the conclusion of his paper, exhibited models of his new form of war-vessel and explained it in detail.

FURNISH ON THE NEW HIRE SYSTEM.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea."—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices. 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY, February 23, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Orders in Council of Aug. 1, 1860, July 9, 1864, and March 24, 1866, the undermentioned officer, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commander, has been allowed to assume the rank and title of retired Captain from the 19th inst.:—Com. Alfred Prowse Hasler Helby.

February 24, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Capt. David Spain has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 20th inst.

The following promotions have this day been made:—Com. the Hon. Victor Alexander Montagu to be Captain in H.M.'s Fleet. Lieut. Francis John Jeffrey Elliott to be Com. in H.M.'s Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Fleet Surg. John Gray has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

February 28, 1877.

Royal Marines—Mr. Archibald Gell Cochran has been appointed to be a Lieut. in the Royal Marine Light Infantry; Feb. 1, 1877.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Edward Pilkington, to the Castor, vice Arthur C. Curtis, promoted; George Usborne, to be inspecting commander of the Coastguard at Moville, vice Pilkington; John E. Stokes, to the Dryad, vice King, promoted.

Lieutenants—Frank E. Hudson, to the Pembroke; Robert W. Davies, to the Endymion, for gunnery duties; Alfred Carpenter, to the Audacious; J. Baker, Andrew F. Baker, and George Pirie, to the Nassau, when recommissioned.

Sub-Lieutenant—E. P. Chapman, to the Nassau, for navigating duties.

ACTIVE, Com. Sir William N. W. Hewett, was in Simon's Bay on Jan. 29. Sir W. Hewett intended to transfer the command to Com. Sullivan on Feb. 1, and then leave for Table Bay, St. Helena, Ascension, Sierra Leone, and England.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. R. O'B. Fitzroy, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. P. Hornby, got up steam on Wednesday and proceeded on her six hours' trial, which proved very satisfactory, and she returned to her anchorage at Spithead. In reporting this trial, the *Hampshire Post* says:—"She commenced the first hour at a quarter to eleven, and the trial went on without a hitch of any kind until five o'clock, when it terminated. Two sorts of coal were used during the six runs, viz.: Nixon's steam navigation and the ordinary North country coal. The first gave an indicated power of 8,599·67 horses, or six hundred more than the contract; while the ship coal gave 8,088·32 as a result, which is also above the standard. This last result is of great importance, as showing what the engines are capable of doing under ordinary conditions. At the official trial, when the ship was not so deep in the water, and when the stoking was done by the Steam Reserve stokers at Sheerness, the power developed was 8,497·8 horses. The speed realised by the Alexandra on Wednesday was fifteen knots, the same as at the mile trial, notwithstanding her present greater dimensions. The machinery is by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, of Deptford, who have thus the credit of having engined the quickest ironclad in the Service. The amount of coal consumed during the six hours was 2½lbs. per indicated horse-power developed." Vice-Admiral Hornby went over from Portsmouth to Osborne on Tuesday, and had an audience of her Majesty.

ARAB, Com. F. S. Broughton, was to leave Rangoon on Jan. 24 for the Andaman Islands.

BARRACOUTA, Capt. Charles E. Stevens, which recently returned from the Australian Station, is under orders to pay off at Sheerness, where she was commissioned on March 10, 1873. The court of inquiry held at Portsmouth—consisting of Capt. Herbert, of the Excellent; Capt. Wilson. of the Thunderer; and Com. Pearson, of the Osborne, assisted by Mr. G. P. Martin, Deputy Judge Advocate of the Fleet—for the purpose of investigating certain charges brought by Capt. Stevens against one of the officers, was concluded on Saturday.

BULLFINCH, Com. R. M. Lloyd, sailed from Bermuda on Jan. 26, taking some men for the Bellerophon and the Zephyr.

COCKATRICE, Com. A. J. Musgrave, was out of the dockyard hands at Malta on Feb. 25.

COQUETTE, Lieut.-Com. E. Shirley, was in dock at Malta on Feb. 25.

CROCODILE, Capt. P. R. Sharpe, arrived at Suez on Feb. 28.

DAPHNE, Com. G. B. Evans. Her new crew arrived on Feb. 2, and she would be sent from Bombay to the Persian Gulf without loss of time.

DECOY, Lieut.-Com. J. Hayes, was paid off at Devonport on Wednesday into the Fourth Division of the Steam Reserve. The crew have been granted ten weeks' leave—eight weeks for having been over four years in commission, and two weeks for having taken part in the Ashantee war.

DEVASTATION, Capt. F. W. Richards, rejoined the flag on Feb. 17.

DIAMOND, Capt. G. S. Bosanquet, was to have left Zanzibar on Jan. 11, to cruise in the Mozambique Channel.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Capt. Hon. W. C. Carpenter, flagship of Admiral George Elliot. The testimonial on vellum of the Royal Humane Society has been given to W. Hill, A.B., of this ship, for saving the body of E. O'Neill, who had fallen overboard in Portsmouth Harbour, and through striking a lower deck port was insensible when he reached the water; he died after from the effects of the accident, which took place on Jan. 23.

ENCHANTRESS, Staff Com. E. H. Hills. In alluding to the extravagant statements circulated as to the cost of repairing this vessel, a correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"It was quite right in supposing that the statement made as to the cost of repairing the Enchantress would be accepted as an instance of extravagant bungling, if allowed to go uncontradicted. On the same day as I made that remark a gentleman at Liverpool was penning a letter to the *Times*, pointing out that an iron vessel of the same dimensions and power could be built for about £30,000, and many builders would be glad of the job. It should not be forgotten that although the cost of the hull and the engines is put down at £45,000 in 1862, it would require a much larger sum to replace the Enchantress as she now is, for additional fittings and alterations in her interior arrangements have been made almost every time she has come into the hands of the dockyard authorities."

Fawn, Com. W. J. L. Wharton, was at Massowa on Dec. 22.

Flying Fish, Com. H. F. Crohan, arrived at Zanzibar on Jan. 7 from Tamatave.

Helicon, Lieut.-Com. Stopford, was at Malta on Feb. 25. She was to have sailed on the 17th for Athens, but her orders were countermanded. A court of inquiry was held on board on the 14th to investigate the cause of her touching ground the other day in the Gulf of Corinth. She received little or no damage.

Hercules, Capt. Bowden - Smith, flagship of Admiral Hon. Sir J. Drummond, arrived at Malta on Feb. 25, all well. Five midshipmen of the Hercules are reported to have been sent to hospital at Athens with measles, but the disease had not spread. The ship was about to have a theatrical entertainment, but the appearance of measles has prevented it.

Implacable, Com. C. E. Cardale. Mr. Henry Sanderson, ship's steward of this ship, died on Saturday after a few days' illness, and the commanding officer of the vessel expressed a desire that he should be buried with naval honours. The coffin was placed on a gun-carriage, drawn by petty officers of the ship, chief petty officers of deceased's rank acting as bearers, and besides the firing party and band there was a very numerous attendance from the ship, a lieutenant being in charge, and the paymaster and assistant-paymaster amongst the mourners. The service was read by the Rev. F. W. Nickoll, M.A., chaplain of this ship, and three volleys of blank cartridge were fired over the grave. The band played the "Dead March" in *Saul* on the way out, and "Tom Bowling" on returning.

Indus, Capt. Curme, flagship of Rear-Admiral Willes, Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard. Rear-Admiral G. O. Willes had a narrow escape from drowning on Saturday last. Having inspected the Emerald, 12, screw corvette, which had arrived from Pembroke, and while passing over the brow connecting the ship with the jetty, Admiral Willes tripped and fell from a height of 20ft. into the water, just missing a floating stage in his descent, which, if he had struck it, would have inflicted fatal injuries. Fortunately, the admiral is a good swimmer, and, although the tide was running very strong, he managed to reach one of the mooring chains, where he held on until picked up by a boat. Had Admiral Willes missed the mooring chain, he would have been swept by the under-current underneath the jetty, where it would have been impossible to save him. It is said that seven persons have been drowned within the last three years at the same spot, though able to swim. The *Western Daily Mercury* says:—"Much surprise is expressed by many engaged in the yard that several on board the ship who witnessed the accident, and are known to be good swimmers, were not promptly overboard to the admiral's assistance, although, as the result has fortunately proved, their services were not required. In view of a like accident happening to any persons less able to save themselves, orders have been given to increase the number of life buoys, lines, and hooks on the sea wall and the numerous jetties."

Jackal, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Digby, returned to Portree on Feb. 23 from St. Kilda, and would return to Greenock.

Jumna, Capt. J. D'Arcy, arrived at Bombay on Feb. 27.

Malabar, Capt. E. Kelly, sailed from Bombay on Feb. 27.

Orontes, Capt. E. H. Seymour, left Penang on Jan. 11 for Pulo Pankore, and arrived there early next morning, and embarked troops for Malacca, arriving there on Jan. 15, and having embarked the company of the 10th Regt. stationed there she left in the evening for Singapore, which place she reached on the 16th. The correspondent of the *Western Morning News* states that "she was to have sailed on the 25th, but owing to a considerable defect in the high-pressure piston her sailing is deferred *sine die*. I hear, however, that she will probably start about the 28th or 29th, which will be about a fortnight later than was expected when she sailed from England. The high-pressure piston is badly cracked and split, and it has been replaced by a spare one, and should that one give out during the passage home the Orontes will be some months before she reaches her destination."

Pallas, Capt. Beamish, arrived on Feb. 13 at the Piræus.

Philomel, Com. Henry H. Boys, was at Zanzibar, according to latest advices.

Raleigh, Capt. G. Tryon, C.B., arrived at Malta on Feb. 19.

Rifleman, Com. F. S. Clayton, was in the Persian Gulf by last accounts. The health of the crew was very good.

Ringdove, Com. U. C. Singleton, was to leave Malta about Feb. 26 for England.

Rover, Capt. T. Barnardiston, was docked at Bermuda on Jan. 31 to clean bottom and repair valves.

Rupert, Capt. H. J. Grubbe, C.B., arrived at Malta on Feb. 15. Her machinery is under examination.

Sheldrake, Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye. The testimonial on vellum of the Royal Humane Society has been presented to Sub-Lieut. A. Lingham, and parchment to D. J. Shay, A.B., both of this ship, for saving three Chinamen who were upset from a canoe in the Straits of Malacca on Sept. 24, 1876, and the testimonial on vellum to Mr. J. Melrose, engineer of this ship, for saving H. J. Lacy, who was upset from a canoe in the Straits of Malacca on Oct. 3 last.

Spartan, Capt. R. E. Tracey, arrived at Zanzibar on Jan. 1, and would leave on the 15th for Bombay.

Sultan, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Malta on Feb 15, and was docked the same day.

Swiftsure, Capt. J. K. Baird, was on passage to the Piræus from Salonica by last accounts, and will return to Salonica.

Tamar, Capt. Liddell, arrived at Spithead from Plymouth on Sunday and came into harbour. She is expected to leave for China with draughts on the 5th inst., having first called at Devonport. The new crews she takes out have been supplied with Martini-Henri rifles of the latest pattern, with spare parts and ammunition, in lieu of Snider rifles, whilst the Charybdis will be furnished with a 45-inch Gatling gun, also complete with spare parts, and 100 rounds of ammunition, together with an unarmoured ship's proportion of new pattern torpedo stores, and, in addition as a reserve, 250 detonators, No. 9. Passages have been granted to Capt. C. F. Hotham, and Lieuts. A. N. Moore and F. H. N. Harvey, of the Charybdis; Lieuts. D. Nicholls and H. S. F. Niblett, of the Modeste; Lieuts. A. B. Fulforde and F. I. D. Thomas, of the Hart; and F. D. S. Scott, of the Audacious. The new appointments are:—To Audacious, Paymr. A. De Denne (Duke of Wellington); Lieut. J. D. Deane (Charybdis); Sub.-Lieut. Baine (Modeste); Assist.-Paymr. W. Allman (Charybdis); E. C. Greenway, naval cadet; Assist.-Clerk W. J. Willoughby (Royal Adelaide); Gunner F. Lattimer (Excellent); Boatswain Throwgood (Asia); and T. Hector, carpenter. To Modeste—Paymr. H. M. Harrison (Royal Adelaide); Nav.-Lieut. J. G. Scott; Assist. Clerk J. H. F. Campion (Duke of Wellington); Gunner F. J. Nuthall (Excellent); Boatswain J. Beer (Asia). To Hart—Boatswain J. Appleton (Asia). To Sylvia—Paymr. N. D. Roberts; and Lieut. A. Havergal, now undergoing a course of gunnery in the Excellent. For the Nassau—Paymr. E. Hickson (Excellent).

Thetis, Capt. T. Le H. Ward. Orders were telegraphed on Jan. 30 for her to proceed to England, and she left Aden on Feb. 1. A letter from Suez, dated Feb. 17, says:—"The Thetis arrived here on the 15th inst., and will pass through the Canal as soon as possible, coaling at Port Said. She will proceed to Malta, where she is expected to arrive about March 1."

Tourmaline, Capt. F. W. Sullivan, C.B., arrived at Simon's Bay on Jan. 29.

Triumph, Capt. G. H. Parkin, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rice, was at the Piræus by last accounts. On Feb. 5 a court-martial was held on board for the trial of W. T. Piper, boatswain's mate of the ship, for theft. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be discharged from her Majesty's service with disgrace.

Undaunted, Capt. H. W. Brent, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir R. Macdonald, was at Bombay on Feb. 8. The Admiral hoisted his flag at the fore on Jan. 30, on promotion.

Valiant, Capt. N. Salmon, V.C., arrived in Cork harbour on Friday. She had on board twenty cases of typhoid fever, which have been placed in the Haulbowline Hospital. There were already in the hospital twelve cases, which were brought round by tender, but are now convalescent. The Valiant was stationed at Foynes, and in consequence of the sickness on board was ordered to proceed to sea, with the view of stamping out the disease. She proceeded to Castletown, Berehaven, whence she arrived in Cork harbour.

Valorous, Capt. L. Jones, arrived at Sheerness on Monday, and was ordered to fill up at once with coal, and proceed to the Tyne with navigating party to bring two torpedo boats from that place to Sheerness. The correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—"Why the navigating party could not have been sent by rail, and the Valorous have gone from Grimsby to Shields, instead of steaming down here and back again—a matter of 300 miles—is incomprehensible to any but an official mind. The railway fares would have been about one-twentieth of the cost of the coal the Valorous will burn, besides which there would have been a great saving of time."

Wizard, Lieut.-Com. W. Neilson, returned to the Piræus on Feb. 17 from Syra with mails. She left the Piræus on the 12th for Syra, where she received the mails, and sailed again for the fleet on the 14th; but owing to a strong northerly gale she was compelled to take refuge, and anchor under the lee of one of the islands for two days, and the Monarch went in quest of her, some uneasiness being caused by her prolonged absence.

Wye, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, returned at Malta on Feb. 18, and was docked on the 20th.

ADMIRALTY CIRCULAR.

The following Fleet Circular No. 3 (S.), dated 27th Jan., 1877, has been issued:—

"It being considered desirable that in ships having deep bilge-keels, provision should be made for placing in position the Service Collision Mats lately ordered to be provided, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that orders have been given to the Home Dockyards, and to Malta, Bermuda, and Hong Kong Dockyards, to fit in all such ships, as they come in hand, hauling-down lines or chains which can be rove freely through holes cut in the webs of the bilge-keels, and have their upper ends secured so that they may readily be made available for placing in position the mats referred to.

"2. These hauling-down lines will be placed about 12 feet apart, over the length occupied by the engines and boilers, and passed under the keel from gunwale to gunwale.

"3. The lines need not be kept permanently in place, and arrangements will be made for stowing them in convenient positions on board; but the commanding officers of ships thus fitted, are to take care that these hauling-down lines are rove occasionally for practice.

"4. The commanding officers are also to take care that before going into action these lines are in place, ready for immediate use, if required.—By command of their Lordships,

"Robert Hall."

It is stated in *Truth* that evidence has been laid before the Arctic Commission showing that the atmosphere between decks in both ships of the late expedition to the Pole was foul. This arose from every cranny having been stuffed up through which fresh air might have entered. Actual figures prove that the air had attained a degree of contamination unknown in the most crowded dwellings of the poor.

It appears from the report of both officers and crews of the Arctic ships Alert and Discovery that the book of sea songs compiled by the Rev. W. Guise Tucker, late chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, was most extensively used for the promotion of the musical entertainments during their winter in the icy regions. We feel bound to say that the compiler and editor deserve the thanks of the Service for having produced a book of songs with music, the usefulness of which does not end in becoming popular, but produces a healthy tone of patriotism, loyalty, and morality.

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made Simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

THE COLLEGE FOR NAVAL CADETS.

Mr. Ward Hunt, Lord Gilford, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Admiral Wellesley, and Rear-Admiral Vansittart, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, and, with the exception of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, proceeded in the Fire Queen, steam yacht, to the Isle of Wight, and, having visited Wootton, returned to London. The object of the visit is believed to be connected with the selection of the site for the proposed College for Naval Cadets.

In the report of the Committee appointed to report on the best site for the Cadets' College, it is remarked that whatever importance may be attached to the College being situated in close proximity to a naval dockyard, the Committee are strongly of opinion that the selection of any one of the sites available in the immediate vicinity of Portsmouth or Devonport yards would either subject the cadets to immoral temptations or involve the necessity of an entire alteration in the admirable system now in force in the Britannia of allowing them free range for exercise in the surrounding country. For this, as well as other reasons which would make these sites unsuitable, the Committee cannot recommend any of them. Hayling Island possesses no special recommendation, except its comparative seclusion. It is not near enough to Portsmouth Dockyard to benefit by any supposed advantages of proximity, and the small tidal harbours, though frequented by coasting vessels, are neither suitable for a training vessel nor for boating and bathing. The same may be said of Hill Head in regard to its proximity to Portsmouth Dockyard, and the absence of special recommendations, and there is no close harbour and little or no facility for boating and bathing. One site, near Poole, was generously offered by Sir Ivor Guest, but the Committee thought it wholly unsuitable. Another at Weymouth was deemed quite unsuitable, on account of the difficulty of boating in rough weather. Other sites had no good water supply; others no suitable bathing place. At last the Committee reduced the number to three—a site at Wootton, Isle of Wight, a site at Southampton Water, and Mount Boon, at Dartmouth. The first was in many respects the most attractive, as the Committee reported, "The Solent affords very superior advantages for the cruising of a training vessel, the benefit of which would be much more apparent in the event of the scheme of instruction embracing a more extended course of practical seamanship." In some respects, however, this site was deficient. There was found to be no good water supply; the sloping clay ground was considered unsuitable for the College buildings, and they would be exposed to the north-east winds. The site on Southampton Water was reported to be in all respects suitable for a Naval College, and if no better one had offered would have been selected. But that at Dartmouth was declared to be superior in all respects except climate. Speaking of the site at Mount Boon, the Committee said, "This estate forms part of a projecting mass of old red sandstone rock and shales belonging to the Devonian series, on the west side of the Dart, into which it juts for a short distance. The sides of the projection are steep, and covered with grass and wood down to the water's edge; and a little to the east, in the channel of the Dart, the Britannia and Hindostan are moored. About 200 feet above the water the ground slopes gently upwards to the westward, and ends in a nearly level plain about 265 feet above the water level, partly enclosed by woods. Further westward it rises to the height of 284 feet. On all sides the proposed site is sheltered by higher hills, and on the south-east it overlooks the town of Dartmouth and the opening of the Dart into the English Channel. The site is one of great natural beauty. The commanding Royal Engineer of the district was so good as to make an examination of the site by boring in four separate places to a depth of 3 feet 6 inches, and found it to consist of small stones overlying slate. The climate is a moist one. From information before the Committee, it appears that the average rain fall is 41·58 inches, which is greater than that of any other south-west site visited. Rain fell on 197 days in 1875. The means of drainage on all sides are ample. The best outlet for sewage would be into the Dart. Water from four sources in the neighbourhood of the site was submitted to analysis by the commanding Royal Engineer, with the result that, with one exception, a stream rising near Norton Damey, which had a slight vegetable contamination, all are remarkably pure and soft, so much so that care should be taken in collecting and distributing any of these waters to use iron pipes and tanks. The report of the commanding Royal Engineer shows that sufficient water can be obtained. The site is completely removed from the population. There are ample means of exercise in the adjacent countries. The facilities for bathing are not all that could be desired, but if a college were erected they might be extended and improved. The buildings could be so placed as to be sheltered from the north-east winds, and to face the mouth of the estuary, so as to receive the south-east winds. As there is no population close to the site there are no means of ascertaining death-rates, except for Dartsmouth and Kingswear, where the circumstances of the population are so different from that of any that might be placed upon the proposed site that no comparison could be instituted between them. The cadets have been remarkably healthy. At the time of our visit there was not a single case in hospital, and only one of the lads on the sick list, arising from boils. Except in the moisture of the climate, the Mount Boon site must be pronounced the finest we have seen for a cadet college, and may also be considered to be a perfectly healthy one, though not so invigorating for young lads destined to a sea life as might be desired."

On a review of the whole subject the Committee, subject to the remarks they have made as to the advantage of a position on the Solent, advised the selection of Mount Boon, at Dartmouth, as the site for the proposed College.

The *Official Gazette* of Berlin, in alluding to the despatch of an English man-of-war for the protection of German subjects who had suffered ill-treatment in Nicaragua, remarks that "the readiness with which England intervened with her naval power in behalf of Germans at a place where German ships of war were not immediately available, is worthy of all our thanks. The principle of solidarity between friendly Powers with regard to the mutual protection of their subjects in distant lands has been again confirmed."

Rossetter's Hair Restorer.—This unrivalled preparation has now been before the public for many years, and as its success has led to several spurious imitations, the public should be on their guard. Rossetter's preparation is the only one that will with certainty restore grey hair to its original colour, remove dandruff, prevent the hair from falling off, promote its growth, and give it the lustre of youth.

PAY OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

The following is a statement of the disadvantage under which warrant officers now feel themselves placed in comparison with all other officers :—

On the first perusal of the Order in Council of August 12, 1875 (although observing the fact that an old grievance had been re-established by placing sea-service warrant officers upon reduced or harbour pay, while serving at home), the scheme was received as a most liberal one; but on finding by the subsequent official interpretation put upon it that the term "other ships" is meant to embrace all ships not upon foreign stations or in the Channel Squadron, the warrant officers feel they are placed in a very anomalous position as compared with all other officers who receive full pay while serving.

They humbly and respectfully submit that the duties of warrant officers serving in "other ships" are in most cases as onerous as are those of the officers serving upon foreign stations, as instanced by the following examples :—

1. Warrant officers serving in the ships of the first reserve and their tenders :—The duties of these officers are more or less peculiar, according to circumstances, but at all times important, which we may confidently leave to the testimony of the captains commanding those ships. A short period also of each year in a first reserve ship is served at sea.

2. Warrant officers appointed for service in ships fitting for commission :—The duties of these officers are the same now as they have been from time immemorial. Drawing and stowage of ships' stores, attending to the fitments of the ship under the captain and officers of the steam reserve, to whom they are responsible, and afterwards to the captain of the ship, on her being commissioned, for the efficiency of their respective departments.

3. Warrant officers appointed to commissioned ships in harbour—*i.e.*, flag and steam reserve guard-ships :—The officers, as a rule, are appointed to those ships as a reward for long and meritorious services. The number of men continually passing through them, the superintendence of their employment while there, added to which the charge of the stores for the use of the non-commissioned ships and the tenders, entail sufficient work to entitle them to full pay, and to recommend them to the favourable consideration of the Admiralty for the same.

4. Warrant officers requalifying in the gunnery ships, or doing duty in their tenders.

5. Warrant officers serving in the several training ships :—The duties of these officers are equal to any they have to perform when serving on a foreign station.

6. Warrant officers who are appointed for service with the pensioner working parties in the dockyards :—The claim for favourable consideration in the case of these officers is respectfully left for recommendation in the hands of the respective captains, &c., under whom they are serving.

7. The remaining warrant officers who are awaiting appointment :—The duties performed by those officers are various, in carrying out the general routine of the Steam Reserves. They are also subject to "call" for immediate active service, sometimes with only a few hours' notice, to proceed upon foreign service.

In conclusion, the warrant officers, in common with all other ranks, look upon a turn of home service as a legitimate claim, and as necessary to recruit health injured in unhealthy and tropical climates.

A home appointment is looked upon as a reward for long and meritorious service at sea.

Officers have no option as to service.

They are compelled to serve where they are ordered.

In some cases it thus becomes a positive punishment to keep an officer on reduced or "other ships" pay.

The official interpretation put upon what constitutes "other ships," places nearly two-thirds of the warrant officers of the Navy on a reduced scale of pay, and such treatment they most respectfully submit they do not deserve.

A circular has been issued directing that seamen gunners on returning to a gunnery-ship will be required to go through a re-qualifying course according to the time they have been absent; but such re-qualification will not necessitate re-engagement unless they have been absent from a gunnery-ship three years and upwards. In the event of seamen gunners declining to re-engage after being three or more years absent from a gunnery-ship, they are to go through the gunnery course approved for men absent over one year and less than three, at the expiration of their leave, and are to be drafted to sea-going ships to complete their time.

The members of the Junior Naval and Military Club are to be congratulated in having escaped the unhappiness of being burnt out of their house at the beginning of the season. The fire was fortunately discovered before it had gained any hold, and a bath-room was the only part affected. The outbreak was caused by a ventilating shaft having been ingeniously utilized as a flue without taking the precaution to remove some wooden beams.

Letters for the Detached Squadron should be sent by the mails made up in London this evening and on March 23, addressed to St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, *viâ* Southampton.

At the regular meeting of the Wanderers' Lodge, No. 1,604, at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C., on the 13th ult., Capts. R. Vivian, Lord Francis Gordon-Lennox, W. E. Montgomery, and Fred. L. Campbell, Scots Fusilier Guards, and Capt. Lord Algernon C. Gordon-Lennox, Grenadier Guards, were initiated into Freemasonry by the Worshipful Master, Sergt.-Major G. D. Roe, R.E., who attended from Dublin for the purpose. Several more officers were proposed, and a grant was unanimously voted to the Royal Masonic Institution for Aged Freemasons. The Wanderers' Lodge is composed of military men alone, and although only consecrated by the Grand Secretary in March last, now numbers over eighty subscribing members, a most unprecedented success, which will, doubtless, be hailed with delight by the members of the craft in the Services.

Oughterard, according to the *Irish Times*, will be occupied again as a military post during the coming summer, and arrangements are now in progress for the purpose of putting the barracks in good order. The detachment will be furnished by the regiment, which may be stationed at Athlone at the time.

The *Standard* states that "the War Office has decided no longer to maintain the Magnetical and Meteorological Institution at Kew. The saving thus effected will be £458 per annum."

The London Fine Art Association has been formed to supply the public with copies of old engravings. Subscribers of this gazette will be entitled, upon paying the small price charged, to receive a copy of Burnett's engraving of the late David Wilkie's painting, entitled "The Chelsea Pensioners," which forms an admirable companion to Wilkie's other pictures, such as "The Rent Day" and "The Blind Fiddler."

MEDICAL BOARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I trust the following acts of injustice may plead my excuse for trespassing on your valuable space. My son went up for examination for the Army on July 3, 1876. In accordance with the usual practice, he had been previously examined by a medical officer at Burlington House. After proceeding with his examination for six days he received an intimation from one of the Civil examiners that he had been rejected on medical grounds. On inquiry at the Horse Guards, I received an official notice that such was the case, and at once applied for a special medical board, which was granted, and before which my son appeared on July 13, the result being that in addition to the confirmation of the former opinion, that he had heart-disease, curvature of the spine was detected, and alleged as a new ground for disqualification. Knowing my son to be a young man of more than ordinary strength and endurance, I was somewhat surprised at this judgment, and had him examined by my family physician, who reported very favourably indeed upon his physique and general state of health. Here was a direct conflict of opinion, and I determined to take him to a medical man, who, by his position and experience, should be above the suspicion of partiality, and unlikely to make a mistake. Sir William Gull could not discover what was so very patent to the medical officers, and declared him to be fit for the most active life. I transmitted the letter containing this opinion to the authorities, when permission was granted to my son to present himself again as a candidate for the Army in November. At this point the powers that be were not quite so cautious in their behaviour as they had hitherto been. They actually allowed a medical officer to make an impartial examination, and my son was there and then passed as fit. This *faux pas*, however, was speedily retraced. The very-much-examined candidate was to go through the ordeal again. He was just leaving the room when he was stopped by a medical officer, who inquired his name, and, upon learning it, produced Sir William Gull's certificate, stating that he had special orders to look into his case. Then the process recommenced, and the end of it was, the two gentlemen had a discussion, not to say a disagreement, the one maintaining the opinion he had previously expressed, that my son was fit, the new-comer the contrary. With all humility, I submit that the point at issue was whether the blunder was to be sustained, or whether the etiquette of the profession was for once to yield place to honesty, seeing that the whole prospects of an honourable career were in the balance. To any one who understands how rigid are the courtesies of this non-combatant branch of the Service, the result can be no cause of astonishment—he was again rejected. Myself an officer of many years' service, I wished to give all credit to the medical officers for straightforward judgment, and thought that perhaps the family physician and Sir William Gull, with all his experience, might be mistaken. With the view of satisfying myself, I resolved to take the opinion of Sir James Paget, who, after making a most minute examination of the young man, corroborated the opinion of Sir William Gull, declaring that he had neither heart disease nor curvature of the spine, and that he was fit for any, even the most active, manner of life. This certificate was duly forwarded to the Horse Guards, and by them transmitted to the Director-General for his comments, but the military authorities declined further to entertain the case, informing me that the decision of the board must be adhered to. This was the end. Now, I would ask any impartial man, on the facts as I have above stated them, whether he would not come to the conclusion that the prospects of my son have been sacrificed on the altar of professional etiquette, that one mistake has led to many; that, in fact, the incapacity of the first board has resulted in the stultification of many? Beyond the personal resentment that I cannot help feeling, I think it to be my duty to lay the case before the public, that parents who intend presenting their sons for examination for the Army may take warning by this example of the treatment they may expect, and I say—more than that—the nation has a right to require that its institutions shall be above suspicion. For the last ten years my son has never had a day's illness, and has led a most active life, of which I informed the authorities. Thus, on one side we have ranged a fact which cannot be a matter of opinion, the unhesitating certificates of two of the most eminent practitioners in London—Sir William Gull, Sir James Paget, and the family physician; on the other side a board, supported by a board, confirmed by a third board, which was divided in itself. Apologizing for the length of this letter, I am, &c.,

A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OF TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS' SERVICE.

SIR,—Mr. Hardy stated the other day in the House of Commons that he did not think that, "under the circumstances," fifty-six candidates was a small number. If, instead of a system of departmentalism, regimental appointments were to be offered to medical officers in the Army, Mr. Hardy would have found that a much larger number of candidates would have been forthcoming. He may rest assured that as long as his "ten years' scheme" is entwined by existing circumstances men will not present themselves in anything like a number to constitute competition, nor even to fill the gaps of the attenuated department. The "real" cause of the unpopularity of the service is not the short-service scheme, but the loss of prestige, position, comfort, and fair treatment which recent maladministration and the removal of medical officers from corps have inflicted on the officers of a once popular and contented department. It is not too late to retract, and before this session is far advanced it is hoped that the combatant officers may be listened to, and the claims of the "old *régime*" be fairly reconsidered.—I am, &c.,

Feb. 21, 1877. IN STATU QUO.

The forty-sixth anniversary meeting of the Royal United Service Institution will be held in the theatre of the institution on Saturday, March 3. The chair will be taken by the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., Secretary of State for War, at noon precisely, when the gold medal will be presented to the writer of the prize essay on the "Causes which have led to the Pre-eminence of Nations in War."

The Woolwich correspondent of the *Times* says :—"The number of soldiers charged by civil process at Woolwich last year with fraudulent enlistment was seventy-four, of which number sixty-nine were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment."

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, FEBRUARY 27, 1877.

Chaplains' Department—Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Rev. George Mead, M.A., to be Chaplain of the Third Class; Feb. 10, 1877.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 2, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date March 3, 1877 :—

Bedford—Lister Sunderland, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); Feb. 26, 1877.

1st Royal Cheshire—Sub-Lieut. C. F. de Lys Eardley-Wilmot, from the 5th Royal Middlesex Militia, to be Sub-Lieut.

2nd Royal Cheshire—Lieut. G. Moore, from the Royal Westmoreland Militia, to be Lieut.

Royal Cumberland—St. George Henry, Earl of Lonsdale, to be Honorary Col. Christopher Montague Blackett, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

1st Derby—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. Mosley to be Lieut.-Col. Lieut. A. S. Coke resigns commission.

2nd Durham—Lieut. E. Scarth resigns commission.

Royal South Gloucester—John Langford Probyn, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).; Feb. 26, 1877.

Hereford—Herbert Ramsay Feilden, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

West Kent—Lieut.-Col. M. D. Treherne to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant. Major C. Larking to be Lieut.-Col. Sub-Lieut. J. J. Parland resigns commission.

2nd Royal Lancashire—Capt. G. C. Bancroft to be Major.

4th Boyal Lancashire—Spencer Broadbent, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Leicester—Lieut. F. G. Fowke to be Capt.

2nd, or East Norfolk—Lieut. F. C. N. Knox resigns commission; June 24, 1876.

The Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Artillery—Major R. S. Bedingfeld is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. Edwin Alfred Hervey Alderson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—Capt. A. W. Stapleton resigns commission.

2nd Warwick—Alexander John Bond Redmayne, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal Westmoreland—Charles Greenwood, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

1st West York—Lieut. A. Walmesley resigns commission.

2nd West York—The Hon. Charles Cathcart to be Lieut. (Supy.).

6th West York—Frank James Norvel Maitland, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Edinburgh Artillery—John Proudfoot Dick, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

1st Royal Lanark—Robert Blake Finnie, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

West Cork Artillery—Edward Sylvester Gillman, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal North Down—Alexander McDonnell Moore, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Galway—Major J. A. B. Daly to be Lieut.-Col.

Royal Limerick County—Sub-Lieut. T. B. Baker resigns commission. Godrey Massy Hunt, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Limerick City Artillery—Lieut. W. C. Hare resigns commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Ayrshire—Surg. J. Ronald resigns commission.

Buckinghamshire—Major W. Levi resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; Capt. G. Morgan to be Major; Capt. P. C. Lovett resigns commission; Lieut. J. Poynter to be Capt.; Sub-Lieut. J. F. H. Harter to be Lieut.; Jan. 23, 1875.

Royal 1st Devon—Lieut.-Col. Commandant Sir T. J. B. Duckworth, Bart., resigns commission; Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, Bart., late Lieut.-Col. Commandant, to be Hon. Col.

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)—Capt. W. F. Webb resigns commission.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following is a list of gentlemen who were successful at the examination for appointments in her Majesty's Army Medical Service, held at the University of London on February 12, 1877 :—

Merit.	Marks.	Merit.	Marks.
1. Mullen, J. J.	2,623	10. Hogan, E. M. A.	1,781
2. Murphy, F. H. S.	2,353	11. Ellis, P. M.	1,770
3. De Caux, T.	2,210	12. Kearney, T.	1,705
4. Johnston, W. F....	2,011	13. Kenny, W. J. ...	1,645
5. Hodson, R. D. ...	1,995	14. Irwin, A.	1,550
6. Armstrong, J. ...	1,945	15. O'Sullivan, P. J.	1,521
7. Kirkpatrick, H. C.	1,886	16. M'Carthy, W. ...	1,465
8. Browne, A. W....	1,875	17. Brodie, J. F.......	1,290
9. Powell, C. R.	1,808		

The *Irish Times* states that "the preliminary examinations heretofore held immediately before the half-yearly competitions will be held also in April and May. Failure at one of these examinations will not be counted as failure at one of the three trials allowed to a candidate; and—most important of all to Irish candidates—these examinations will be held in Dublin."

The following officers have taken passage to India, on appointment, in H.M.S. Euphrates, viz. :—Sub-Lieuts. Greenwood, 10th Hussars; Stayner and Sherrard, 5th Foot; Currie, 6th Foot; Georges, 9th Foot; Mackenzie, Scudamore, and Ashby, 12th Foot; Aspinall, 15th Foot; MacDonell, 16th Foot; Shaw and Whittuck, 17th Foot; Simpson, 18th Foot; Stevens, 21st Foot; Huggins, 34th Foot; Schnieder, 39th Foot; Eardley-Wilmot and Maxwell, 40th Foot; Mockler, 43rd Foot; Melvill, 44th Foot; Prior, 54th Foot; Gordon and Atkinson, 59th Foot; Francis and Watson, 62nd Foot; Foss, 63rd Foot; Iremonger, 65th Foot; Fitzgerald, 66th Foot; Evans-Gordon, 67th Foot; Beresford and Noel, 68th Foot; Clark-Kennedy and Purvis, 70th Foot; Scallon, 72nd Foot; Inglis, 73rd Foot; Weston and Knox, 85th Foot; Jervis, 89th Foot; Sedden, 92nd Foot; and Biggs, 109th Foot.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the depôt is stationed.]

Corrected up to March 3.

	Year in which the corps last went on or returned from foreign service.	*Foreign Station to or from which it last changed.*
1st Life Guards—St. John's Wood	1816	France
2nd—Windsor	1816	France
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park	1816	France
1st Dragoon Guards—Manchester	1866	Madras
2nd—Cahir	1870	Bombay
3rd—Dublin	1868	Abyssinia
4th—Dundalk	1856	Crimea
5th—Ballincollig	1856	Crimea
6th—York	1861	Bengal
7th—Newbridge	1867	Bengal
1st Dragoons—Norwich	1856	Crimea
2nd—Leeds	1856	Crimea
3rd Hussars—Mhow; Canterbury	1868	Bombay
4th—Rawul Pindee; Canterbury	1867	Bengal
5th Lancers—Aldershot	1874	Bengal
6th Dragoons—Dublin	1867	Bombay
7th Hussars—Edinburgh	1870	Bengal
8th—Aldershot	1864	Bengal
9th Lancers—Sealkote; Canterbury	1875	Bengal
10th Hussars—Muttra; Canterbury	1873	Bengal
11th—Umballa: Canterbury	1866	Bombay
12th Lancers—Secunderabad: Canterbury	1876	Secundrbd.
13th Hussars—Lucknow; Canterbury	1874	Bengal
14th—Bangalore; Canterbury	1876	Bangalore
15th—Meerut; Canterbury	1869	Bombay
16th Lancers—Shorncliffe	1877	Secundrbd.
17th—Aldershot	1865	Madras
18th Hussars—Colchester	1876	Bangalore
19th—Longford	1870	Bengal
20th—Brighton	1872	Bengal
21st—Hounslow	1873	Bengal
Grenadier Guards, 1st bat.—Windsor	1864	Canada
2nd bat.—Shorncliffe	1842	Canada
3rd bat.—Tower	1856	Crimea
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat.—Chelsea	1856	Crimea
2nd bat.—Wellington Barracks	1842	Canada
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat.—Chelsea	1856	Crimea
2nd bat.—Wellington Barracks	1864	Canada
1st Foot, 1st bat.—Mullingar; Dunbar	1870	Madras
2nd bat.—Mean Meer; Dunbar	1866	Bombay
2nd Foot, 1st bat.—Ahmednuggur; Guildford	1866	Aden
2nd bat.—Aldershot; Guildford	1866	Bermuda
3rd Foot 1st bat.—Bengal: Canterbury	1866	Bengal
2nd bat.—Cape of Good Hope; Canterbury	1876	Cape
4th Foot, 1st bat.—Gibraltar; Curragh	1874	Gibraltar
2nd bat.—Curragh	1868	NovaScotia
5th Foot, 1st bat.—Allahabad; Woolwich	1866	Bengal
2nd bat.—Woolwich	1867	Cape
6th Foot, 1st bat.—Roorkee; Dover	1867	Bengal
2nd bat.—*Dover*	1867	Jamaica
7th Foot, 1st bat.—Dublin; Woolwich	1870	Aden
2nd bat.—Belgaum; Woolwich	1873	Bombay
8th Foot, 1st bat.—Nowshera; Aldershot	1866	Malta
2nd bat.—Aldershot	1868	Malta
9th Foot, 1st bat.—Colchester; Yarmouth	1870	Cape
2nd bat.—Rawul Pindee; Yarmouth	1874	Bengal
10th Foot, 1st bat.—*En route* to England; Warley	1864	Cape
2nd bat.—Dover	1873	Burmah
11th Foot, 1st bat.—On passage home; Exeter	1864	Bengal
2nd bat.—*En route* to India; Exeter	1877	Bombay
12th Foot, 1st bat.—Umballa; Gravesend	1876	Umballa
2nd bat.—Fort William; Tilbury Fort	1864	Bengal
13th Foot, 1st bat.—Cape of G.H.; Aldershot	1867	Gibraltar
2nd bat.—Aldershot	1867	Mauritius
14th Foot, 1st bat.—Seetapore; Bradford	1867	Malta
2nd bat.—Belfast; Bradford	1870	Melbourne
15th Foot, 1st bat.—Sheffield	1870	Bermuda
2nd bat.—Poona; Sheffield	1875	Bengal
16th Foot, 1st bat.—Gosport Forts	1870	Nova Scotia
2nd bat.—Secunderabad; Gosport Forts	1876	Secunderabad
17th Foot, 1st bat.—Peshawur; Newport, S.W.	1870	Bengal
2nd bat.—Mhow; Newport, S.W.	1876	Poona
18th Foot, 1st bat.—Bareilly; Fermoy	1872	Malta
2nd bat.—Fermoy	1870	Sydney
19th Foot, 1st bat.—Aldershot	1871	Bengal
2nd bat.—Portsdown	1877	Bengal
20th Foot, 1st bat.—Halifax, N.S.; Aldrsht.	1873	Bermuda
2nd bat.—Aldershot	1872	Mauritius
21st Foot, 1st bat.—Rangoon; Ayr	1869	Bombay
2nd bat.—Portsmouth; Ayr	1873	Madras
22nd Foot, 1st bat.—Fleetwood	1869	N. Brnswk
2nd bat.—Raneekhet; Fleetwood	1873	Bengal
23rd Foot, 1st bat.—Dublin	1869	Bombay
2nd bat.—Gibraltar; Dublin	1874	Gibraltar
24th Foot, 1st bat.—Cape of G. H.; Brecon	1866	Malta
2nd bat.—Dover; Brecon	1873	Madras
25th Foot, 1st bat.—Fyzabad; Shorncliffe	1875	Fyzabad
2nd bat.—Shorncliffe	1876	Aden
26th Foot,—Glasgow; Paisley	1875	Bengal.
27th—Malta; Colchester	1876	Malta
28th—Hong Kong; Bristol	1868	Gibraltar
29th—Chatham	1873	Barbadoes
30th—Chatham; Burnley	1869	Nova Scotia
31st—Portland; Kingston	1876	Gibraltar
32nd—Cape (for England); Devonport	1865	Gibraltar
33rd—Kamptee; Chatham	1876	Kamptee
34th—Ferozepore; Carlisle	1875	Ferozepore
35th—Barbadoes; Chichester	1875	Jamaica
36th—Devonport	1875	Bengal
37th—Gosport	1875	Bengal
38th—Manchester	1875	Bengal
39th—Jhansie; Weymouth	1872	Bengal
40th—Dum Dum; Buttevant	1869	Bengal
41st—Pembroke; Cardiff	1872	Bengal
42nd—Malta; Perth	1875	Aden.
43rd—Bellary; Birr	1874	Malta.
44th—Secunderabad; Warley	1872	Madras
45th—Bangalore; Newport, S.W.	1871	Madras
46th—Bermuda; Devonport	1864	Bombay
47th—Jersey	1876	Bermuda
48th—Cannanore; Northampton	1869	Barbadoes
49th—Portsmouth	1868	Malta
50th—Kinsale; Maidstone	1875	Bombay
51st—Peshawur; Colchester	1869	N. S. Wales
52nd—Plymouth; Oxford	1872	Bengal
53rd—Birr	1868	Malta
54th—Morar; Cork	1875	Bermuda
55th—On passage home; Carlisle	1871	Bengal
56th—Aden; Warley	1863	Bengal
57th—Ceylon; Woolwich	1871	Bombay
58th—Aldershot; Northampton	1873	Ceylon
59th—Dugshai; Burnley	1874	Bengal
60th—1st bat.—Portsmouth	1867	Ceylon
2nd bat.—Meerut; Winchester	1876	NovaScotia
3rd bat.—Winchester (for Aldershot)	1867	Bengal
4th bat.—Agra	1857	Madras
61st Foot—Aldershot; Bristol	1876	Agra
62nd—Chukrata; Kilkenny	1872	NovaScotia
63rd—Mean Meer; Ashton	1869	Bengal
64th—Aldershot	1870	Bengal
65th—Lucknow; Preston	1872	Malta
66th—Poona; Portsmouth	1871	Bengal
67th—Madras; Gosport	1870	Bengal
68th—Nusseerabad; Sunderland	1872	Burmah
69th—Gibraltar; Cardiff	1872	Bombay
70th—Mooltan Kingston	1867	Canada
	1871	Bengal
71st—Malta; Fort George	1868	Gibraltar
72nd—Sealkote; Stirling	1871	Bengal
73rd—Subathoo; Hamilton	1866	China
74th—Penang; Paisley	1868	Gibraltar
75th—Curragh; Weymouth	1875	Natal.
76th—Chatham	1876	Secunderabad
77th—Cork; Woolwich	1870	Bengal
78th—Edinburgh; Fort George	1871	NovaScotia
79th—Fort George; Perth	1871	Bengal
80th—Singapore; Manchester	1872	Singapore
81st—Jullundur; Jersey	1870	Gibraltar
82nd—Buttevant	1870	Aden
83rd—Deesa; Curragh	1867	Gibraltar
84th—Preston	1871	NovaScotia
85th—Lucknow; Oxford	1868	Bengal
86th—Curragh	1875	Cape
87th—Bermuda; Galway	1866	Gibraltar
88th—Athlone; Galway	1870	Bengal
89th—Thyetmyo; Armagh	1870	Madras
90th—Limerick; Hamilton	1869	Madras
91st—Enniskillen; Stirling	1868	Madras
92nd—Seetapore; Aberdeen	1868	Bengal
93rd—Dublin; Aberdeen	1870	Bengal
94th—Newry; Armagh	1868	Bengal
95th—Cork	1870	Bombay
96th—Aldershot; Ashton	1873	Bengal
97th—Halifax, N.S.; Maidstone	1873	Jamaica
98th—Malta; Aldershot	1873	Barbadoes
99th—Kilkenny	1869	Cape
100th—Aldershot	1868	Canada
101st—Malta; Tralee	1874	Malta
102nd—Gibraltar; Naas	1876	Gibraltar
103rd—Kilkenny; Naas	1871	Bengal
104th—Guernsey; Tralee	1871	Bengal
105th—Colchester	1874	Bengal
106th—Chester; Sunderland	1874	Bengal
107th—Parkhurst; Chichester	1875	Secundrbd.
108th—Colchester	1876	Mhow
109th—Dinapore; Aldershot		
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat.—Dublin	1870	Canada
2nd bat.—Gibraltar; Winchester	1874	Gibraltar.
3rd bat.—Shorncliffe	1871	Aden
4th bat.—Peshawur; Winchester	1873	Bengal

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ORDNANCE CORPS.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Woolwich
A Battery.........Woolwich
B ,, ...Exeter
C ,, ...Woolwich
D ,, ...Woolwich
E ,, ...Exeter

B BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Umballa
A Battery.........Umballa
B ,, ...Umballa
C ,, ...Lucknow
D ,, ...Meerut
E ,, ...Meerut

C BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Bangalore
A Battery...... ...Mean Meer
B ,, ...Secunderabad
C ,, ...Bangalore
D ,, ...Kirkee
E ,, ...Mhow

D BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Dublin
A Battery.........Ballincollig
B ,, ...Newbridge
C ,, ...Dublin
D ,, ...Dublin
E ,, ...Canterbury

E BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Aldershot
A Battery ....Canterbury
B ,, ...Christchurch
C ,, ...Aldershot
D ,, ...Dorchester
E ,, ...Aldershot

F BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Peshawur
A Battery.........Mean Meer
B ,, ...Peshawur
C ,, ...Sealkote
E ,, ...Campbellpore
F ,, ...Morar

GARRISON AND FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Aldershot
A Battery ......Aldershot
B ,, ...Aldershot
C ,, ...Aldershot
D ,, ...Aldershot
E ,, ...Devonport
F ,, ...Aldershot
G ,, ...Aldershot

2ND BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Ceylon
2nd ,, ...Portsmouth
3rd ,, ...Hong Kong
4th ,, ...Portsmouth
5th ,, ...Portsmouth
6th ,, ...Ceylon
7th ,, ...Ceylon
9th ,, ...Penang

3RD BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Devonport
2nd Battery ......South Hook
3rd ,, ...Pembroke Dk.
4th ,, ...Staddon
5th ,, ...Devonport
6th ,, ...Plymouth
7th ,, ...Devonport
8th ,, ...Bull Point

4TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Ahmedabad
A Battery.........Kirkee
B ,, ...Deesa
C ,, ...Belgaum
D ,, ...Hyderabad
E ,, ...Neemuch
F ,, ...Ahmedabad
G ,, ...Nusserabad

5TH BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...St.ThomasMt
1st Battery ......Tonghoo
2nd ,, ...Secunderabad
3rd ,, ...Penang
4th ,, ...St Thomas'Mt.
5th ,, ...Rangoon
6th ,, ...Cannanore
7th ,, ...Tonghoo

6TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Colaba
1st Battery ......Bombay
2nd ,, ...Aden
3rd ,, ...Aden
4th ,, ...Mhow
5th ,, ...Aden
6th ,, ...Bombay
7th ,, ...Rangoon

7TH BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Halifax, N. S.
1st Battery ......Bermuda
2nd ,, ...Barbadoes
3rd ,, ...Halifax
4th ,, ...Bermuda
5th ,, ...Halifax
6th ,, ...Halifax
7th ......Jamaica

8TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters....Meerut
A Battery ....Jullundur
B ,, ...Meerut
C ,, ...Mooltan
D ,, ...Nowgong
E ,, ...Ferozepore
F ,, ...Meerut
G ,, ...Mean Meer
H ....Peshawur

9TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters ...Kirkee
A Battery ......Secunderabad
B ,, ...Kurrachee
C ,, ...Bangalore
D ,, ...Trinchinopoly
E ,, ...Kirkee
F ,, ...Ahmednuggur
G ,, ...Thyetmyo

10TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Dover
1st Battery ......Dover
2nd ,, ...Shoeburyness
3rd ,, ...Shoeburyness
4th ,, ...Newhaven
5th ,, ...Dover
6th ,, ...Dover
7th ,, ...Dover

11TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Barrackpore
A Battery ....Barrackpore
B ,, ...Barrackpore
C ,, ...Dinapore
D ,, ...Benares
E ,, ...Allahabad
F ,, ...Saugor
G ,, ...Nowgong

12TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Malta
1st Battery ......Malta
2nd ,, ...Malta
3rd ,, ...Malta
4th ,, ...Malta
5th ,, ...Malta
6th ,, ...Malta
7th ,, ...Malta

13TH BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Mean Meer
1st Battery ......Amritsar
2nd ,, ...Mean Meer
3rd ,, ...Attock
4th ,, ...Peshawur
5th ,, ...Ferozepore
6th ,, ...Kyragully
7th ,, ...Calcutta

14TH BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Newbridge
A Battery ....Fermoy
B ,, ...Athlone
C ,, ...Kilkenny
D ,, ...Newbridge
E ,, ...Clonmel
F ,, ...Limerick
G ,, ...Dublin

15TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Jersey
1st Battery ......Alderney
2nd ,, ...Spike Island
3rd ,, ...Limerick
4th ,, ...Jersey
5th ,, ...Guernsey
6th ,, ...Camden Fort
7th ,, ...Weymouth

16TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Nwctl.-on-Tn
A Battery ....Newcastle
B ,, ...Hilsea
C ,, ...Newcastle
D ,, ...Weedon
E ,, ...Weedon
F ,, ...Hilsea
G ,, ...Newcastl

17TH BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Gibraltar
1st Battery ......Gibraltar
2nd ,, ...Gibraltar
3rd ,, ...Gibraltar
4th ,, ...Gibraltar
5th ,, ...Gibraltar
6th ,, ...Gibraltar
7th ,, ...Gibraltar

18TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Sheffield
A Battery ....Sheffield
B ,, ...Coventry
C ,, ...Sheffield
D ,, ...Trowbridge
E ,, ...Newport
F ,, ...Birmingham
G ,, ...Leith

19TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Lucknow
A Battery ....Agra
B ,, ...Morar
C ,, ...Bareilly
D ,, ...Fyzabad
E ,, ...Sitapur
F ,, ...Cawnpore
G ,, ...Lucknow

20TH BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Secunderabad
A Battery.........St. Thomas M.
B ,, ...Bellary
C ,, ...St. Thomas M.
D ,, ...Bangalore
E ,, ...Kamptee
F ,, ...Secunderabad
G ,, ...Kamptee

21ST BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Morar
1st Battery ......Morar
2nd ,, ...Gwalior
3rd ,, ...Allahabad
4th ,, ...Lucknow
5th ,, ...Agra
6th ,, ...Delhi
7th ,, ...Jutagh

22ND BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Ceylon
1st Battery ......St. Helena
2nd ,, ...Hong Kong
3rd ,, ...Mauritius
4th ,, ...C of Gd Hope
5th ,, ...Ceylon
6th ,, ...Ceylon
7th ,, ...Penang

23RD BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters... Woolwich
1st Battery ......Ft. Brockhrst
2nd ,, ...Sheerness
3rd ,, ...Wlch. & Purflt.
4th ,, ...Golden Hill
5th ,, ...Golden Hill
6th ,, ...Woolwich
7th ,, ...Tilbury Fort

24TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters... Woolwich
A Battery ....Woolwich
B ,, ...Woolwich
C ,, ...Woolwich
D ,, ...Woolwich
E ,, ...Woolwich
F ,, ...Woolwich
G ,, ...Woolwich

25TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Colchester
A Battery ....Shorncliffe
B ,, ...Colchester
C ,, ...Sheerness
D ,, ...Colchester
E ,, ...Shorncliffe
F ,, ...Bristol
G ,, ...Ipswich

DEPÔT BRIGADES.

1st Division, Sheerness. | 2nd Division, Woolwich.

COAST BRIGADE—Horse Guards, Pall Mall.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop R.E. Train—Aldershot
B Troop—Aldershot
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Shorncliffe
2nd—Chatham
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Chatham (Torpedo)
5th—Aldershot
6th—Fiji
7th—Cape
8th—Gibraltar
9th—Glasgow
10th—Bermuda
11th—Bermuda
12th—Bermuda
13th—Inverness (survey)
14th—Bedford (survey)
15th—Kensington
16th—Reading (survey)
17th—Curragh
18th—Cork Harbour
19th—Edinburgh (survey)
20th—Malta
21st—Malta
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Cork
24th—Portsmouth
25th—Gibraltar
26th—Halifax, N.S.
27th—Aldershot
28th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
29th—Gibraltar
30th—Chatham
31st—Chatham
32nd—Bermuda
33rd—Devonport (Torpedo)
34th—Ipswich (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st West India Regt.—Sierra Leone
2nd—Jamaica
Malta Fencibles—Malta

ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Head-quarters—109, Victoria-street, Westminster.

THE GUARDS' STOCK-PURSE.

The *Times* states that "a committee, consisting of some of the senior officers of the Guards and financial officials, was appointed last year to investigate and report upon what is known as the 'Stock-purse System' of the Guards, under which a lump sum has been voted to the officers out of which to defray the recruiting and hospital and other incidental expenses of their regiments and retain the balance as an addition to their pay. The result has been a change in the system. In the Army Estimates the charges made against the Stock-purse Fund for recruiting and hospital services, &c., will in future be charged against the general votes properly applicable to those items, while the sums hitherto received by the officers as part of their emoluments will be voted under the head of extra pay."

RECRUITING.

The following General Order has been issued:—"Until further orders no men are to be enlisted into the Army over twenty-five years of age. The minimum standard of recruits for the Royal Engineers (Sappers) is raised from 5ft. 5½in. to 5ft. 6in. General Orders 44, 56, and 97 of 1875 are hereby cancelled, and so much of Section 2 (Conditions of Enlistment) of Appendix F to General Order 73 of that year as directs that 'short service' gunner recruits for the Royal Artillery, Sapper recruits for the Royal Engineers, and 'short service' recruits for the Brigade of Foot Guards and for the Infantry of the Line may be taken up to thirty years of age, will be amended accordingly. The gratuity of £1 granted by Clauses 78 and 95, Army Circulars, 1876, to Militiamen volunteering for service as privates in the Brigade of Foot Guards, or as gunners in the Royal Artillery, will be discontinued on and after March 1, 1877. Clauses 78 and 95, Army Circulars, 1876, are hereby cancelled."

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Col. Laffan, Royal Engineers, to the Governorship of Bermuda, which will shortly become vacant by the retirement of Major-Gen. J. H. Lefroy, C.B., Royal Artillery. Dr. Gouldsbury, C.M.G., has also been appointed to be Administrator of the Gambia."

The German Army Estimates for the coming year have just been published. They form a bulky volume of 432 pages. The figures refer to all Germany with the exception of Bavaria. For Prussia alone the estimated ordinary expenditure amounts to 249,843,770 marks, which is 7,629,837 marks in excess of last year's vote. The extraordinary expenditure is placed at 11,543,760 marks, which is 5,130,096 marks more than last year. The new expenditure proposed includes the cost of an additional brigade depôt to be established at Berlin as the nucleus of a new brigade of Landwehr; also the pay of 105 captains of the first class, who are to be added to the "Army List," and an augmentation of salaries of regimental surgeons, besides some minor items. The ordinary expenditure in Saxony is estimated at 18,899,783 marks, the extraordinary at 263,056 marks. For Wurtemburg the corresponding figures are 13,659,657 marks and 233,699 marks.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You give prominence in your last issue to a statement of the grievances of which "old" Commissariat officers complain. That statement contains jealous and invidious comparisons as to officers of other "old" departments, which I am sure the "old" Commissariat officers will be the first to feel should never have found expression, and which, when examined, as they will be in due course at the War Office, will be found so utterly erroneous, both in construction and deductions, that they will prove damaging only to the framers. It is worse than folly for "old" Commissariat officers to blind themselves, and to try to blind the authorities, as they have done in this statement, to the fact that amalgamation into Control saved, *just in time*, the reduction of very large numbers in their higher ranks, which would have taken place *with absolute certainty* had the "old" departments remained separate, by the reduction which took place in 1869-70-71 in the military establishments in the Colonies. Silence regarding these invidious comparisons would have been taken as confirmatory of their accuracy, or I would fain not have taken up my pen even to notice them. I would rather appeal to "old" Commissariat officers to withdraw as speedily as possible their statement of grievances from official criticism and consideration, and, instead, to take such steps as will result in a scheme being brought before the Secretary of State which will redress grievances of *all* officers in the new Commissariat and Transport Departments, as well as re-organize the Department in a manner which would enable it to perform *efficiently* its important duties, which it certainly cannot now do. The condition of the Supply Services of the Army, as regards organization and almost everything which is necessary to efficiency, is indeed most lamentable. This state of things is directly the result of self-interest outside the department which has tinkered at it, and with it, during the last seven years, in such a way as positively to create, instead of to dissolve, causes of dissension between the several cadres of "old" officers, thus preventing the department from becoming a homogeneous whole. To end this disastrous manipulation, which is at this very moment being carried on in schemes of re-organization reported on by a committee, three-fifths of whose members have not the slightest practical experience of military organization or requirements, let the department itself endeavour to become homogeneous. This can be done; and I venture to say, if Mr. Hardy and Lord Eustace Cecil would at once appoint a committee of three general officers not holding, but who have held, commands, and who are not on staff employ, and associate with them the Accountant-general of the Army, who is versed in supersession (the main grievance common to all Commissariat and Ordnance officers), as having been secretary of the Indian Colonels' Supersession Royal Commission, together with a high official of the Treasury for financial purposes; and if notice were given that this committee would be prepared, on the 1st May next, to receive oral and documentary evidence of grievances from officers of the late Control Departments to the extent of not more than three or four cadre; also any schemes, not exceeding one from each cadre, for the redress of such grievances, and the re-organisation of the departments, there would, I believe, be efficient Commissariat and Ordnance departments before next Christmas, an object which, under existing circumstances, seems likely only to be attainable after some crowning disaster has overtaken the British Army.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE.

ADJUTANTS OF AUXILIARY FORCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The paragraph in your last impression relative to the case of Capt. Singleton, who has been placed on half pay, on the completion of his five years as adjutant in the Auxiliary Forces, touches upon a question of very great importance, for it opens out a new condition in connection with these appointments. Until the case above referred to, and which I think is the first under the new system, officers were under the impression that adjutants in the Auxiliary Forces would, at the expiration of their five years, return at once to do duty with their regiment on full pay, and continue to serve on full pay until their steps were absorbed. In fact, they thought they would be on an equal footing with those officers who return to their regiments from Staff employ. To put men upon half pay is simply ruination to about nine out of every ten who accept the appointment; and if the War Office intended this from the beginning, it should have been clearly stated, for now the men so employed have been got under false impressions, to say the least. I hope, sir, you will ventilate this subject, in order that the authorities may be induced to declare their intentions in the matter. I imagine few officers will, in future, accept these appointments, when they know for certain that at the end of their five years they will be placed on half pay for an indefinite time.—Yours, &c.,

H.

ERRATUM.—By a printer's error the word "no" was inserted before the word "modification" in an article on Honorary Colonelcies last week. It is a potent monosyllable in the wrong place.

BIRTH.

PARSONS.—Feb. 26, at 2, Norwood Villa, Woburn Road, Bedford, the wife of Captain Geo. Parsons, R.N., of a daughter.

Advertisements.

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INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.—The ANNUAL MEETINGS for 1877 of the INSTITUTE of NAVAL ARCHITECTS will take place on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th March. They will be held, by permission of the Council of the Society of Arts, in the Hall of that Society, John Street, Adelphi. There will be morning meetings each day at Twelve, and evening meetings on Thursday and Friday at Seven.

Papers on the Principles of Naval Construction, on Practical Shipbuilding, on the Construction, Armour, and Armament of Ships of War, on the Mercantile Marine, and on Marine Engineering, will be read at the meetings.

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ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St James's Square, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at Three o'clock precisely. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, P.C., President of the Institution, in the Chair.

RICHARD LEWIS.
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TO CANDIDATES for WOOLWICH and SANDHURST.
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CHLORODYNE.—FREEMAN'S is the original and only true.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish decided in favour of R. Freeman and against J. C. Browne and J. T. Davenport; see "Times" of July 24, 1873. Thousands of medical practitioners testify that there is no substitute for it in the treatment and cure of asthma, bronchitis, coughs, and other chest affections, neuralgia, fevers, cholera, dysentery, spasms, and all nerve pains. Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 20s. Sold by patent medicine dealers in all parts of the world. See that "Freeman's Original Chlorodyne" is engraved on the Government stamp.

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The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has undertaken to receive subscriptions for the fund, which may be paid to him at the Mansion House.

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JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

No. CMII.—Vol. XVIII. SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877. [Registered for Transmission Abroad. Price 6d. Postage extra.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, shall* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications shall be addressed and remittances made payable.*

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THE First Lord of the Admiralty is to be congratulated on the double success which has attended the production of the Navy Estimates for 1877-78, for not only has he been able to satisfy the British taxpayer by showing a reduction of no less than £309,043 on the Estimates of last year, but he has also given the Service much cause for thankfulness by the evident efforts that have been made to remove the grievances of which various grades have complained for many years past. As we stated some weeks ago, the considerable additions made to the Fleet since Mr. Hunt came into office and gave it to be understood that the condition of our Navy was not such as should be expected of the first maritime nation in the world, had so far strengthened the position of this country that the Admiralty felt able to reduce the programme of ship-building and to turn its attention to the wants of the *personnel.* No effort has been made to effect a great reduction in the Estimates at the expense of those serving in the Fleet, tempting as the opportunity might have been. Instead of that, the earliest moment has been seized, when the demands in the way of ship-building were lessened, to give the advantage of the situation to those upon whom we are dependent for the proper manning and fighting of our ships. Thus we find that provision has been made for an additional rate of pay to be granted to all seamen who re-engage for a second term of service. These are the men who are valuable to the Navy before all others, for having been trained from their boyhood in the Service, and having passed through that period when they are liable to be unstable, they have become thoroughly trustworthy and efficient, and are in the prime of life. Too often they have forsaken the Service for employment elsewhere, but we trust that the extra inducements now offered may enable the Navy to retain those who are so truly valuable. And not only has the Admiralty paid attention to the present, but the future of the men has also been considered, for an increase of no less than £19,249 appears in the Estimates as set aside for pensions and gratuities to seamen and Marines. This is sufficient to prove that their Lordships have every wish to encourage the good and tried men to remain by the Navy, rather than allow them to leave the profession of their youth for callings on shore, and in this they have acted in a spirit of true economy. But it is not alone with the "bone and sinew" of the Navy that the advantages of increased pay rest. The Warrant officers and Engineers have met with consideration, for under the head of pensions to Officers of this class there is an increase of £12,022. Five thousand six hundred pounds has been provided for improving the pay of engineers, £548 for making some addition in the half pay of Inspectors of Machinery, and £4,200 for the anticipated retirement of Chief Engineers which will take place under the projected scheme. Another £5,000 is also asked for to meet the extra demand which may be looked for when further inducements to retire are offered to officers of the Royal Marines, and another £1,000 for readjustment of Staff at the divisions. The rumoured increase of pay to the non-commissioned officers and men has not been provided for, but we have reason to believe that this omission will be rectified at an early date. We trust, also, that the case of the Assistant-Paymasters may meet with that consideration to which it is most certainly entitled. On these points, something will probably be heard when the First Lord of the Admiralty makes his statement to the House on laying the Estimates on the table. The modest sum of £1,000 only is required to meet the possible demands that may be made upon their Lordships to relieve the distress of any officer who has been obliged to leave the Service, and from this it is evident that the Admiralty has no intention of abusing the power of granting compassionate allowances recently placed in their hands, and the question is scarcely worthy of the fuss that has lately been made about it both in and out of Parliament. The number of men serving in the Fleet remains unchanged—namely, 46,000 seamen and 14,000 Marines; total, 60,000. The actual number of petty officers and seamen is to be 34,100; boys, 6,300; officers, 4,360; officers and men of the Coast-guard employed on shore, 4,300; non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Marines, 13,495; officers, 505; employed in troop-ships for Indian service, 1,300 officers, men, and boys. The Coast-guard and Naval Reserves cost £207,900, a decrease of £2,330. The strength of the Reserve is 20,000. Turning to the dockyards, we find the vote increased by £17,930, of which sum £10,806 is appropriated for wages in yards abroad. In fact, it is intended to develope the yard at Malta by the employment of two hundred additional hands, who will absorb £8,563 of the increase on the wages vote. It is evidently the intention of the Admiralty to keep the Royal establishments up to full working power, while, on the other hand, there is a notable reduction in the amount of work to be done in private establishments. Indeed, the present condition of the Fleet affords an opportunity of curtailing the building programme very considerably. The actual decrease on this head is £107,706 for steam machinery, and £292,644 for contract-built ships. The amount to be spent in these branches is, however, still large, being £430,455 and £394,295 respectively. The contract shipbuilding work for the ensuing year consists of the completion of two ironclads at Glasgow, two composite gun-vessels at Birkenhead, four composite gunboats at Glasgow and Hull, six iron gunboats for river service at Jarrow, one tug at Birkenhead, and sixteen torpedo-vessels. The tonnage of the contract work for 1877-8 is 6,248 tons. The machinery to be constructed by contract this year, and most of which is to be completed during the year, includes engines for seven ironclads, one ironclad ram, two iron corvettes, two composite corvettes, six steel and iron corvettes, two armed despatch-vessels, six composite sloops, four composite gun-vessels, seven composite gunboats, six iron gunboats for river service, one tug, and three torpedo-vessels. The indicated horse power of engines to be constructed this year is 26,770, of which 18,957 is for unarmed vessels, and 7,813 for ironclads. The Royal dockyards are to contribute 12,240 tons, of which 8,621 tons are ironclads, 1,637 tons are corvettes, 2,074 tons are composite sloops, and the remainder gunboats and smaller vessels. The following is the programme of work proposed to be undertaken at the dockyards. At Chatham, a new armour-plated ship of the Agamemnon type and an iron-covered battery corvette are to be begun, the refit of the Ariel, gunboat, undertaken, and repairs to the Monarch, armour-plated ship, commenced. At Sheerness, a new sloop of the Gannet class is to be commenced, the Blanche and Druid, corvettes, completed for sea, while the repairs of the Barracouta and Philomel, of the Encounter, corvette, and Ready, gun-vessel, are to be begun. At Portsmouth, a new armoured-plated ram is to be commenced, the ironclads Hercules and Triumph refitted, the Lord Clyde completed for a gunnery-ship, and the Inconstant and Glasgow, frigates, the Dido, corvette, and Dwarf, gun-vessel, are to be repaired for commission. At Devonport two new sloops, the Dragon and Pegasus, are to be laid down. The ironclads Invincible, Iron Duke, store-ship Liffey, corvette Tenedos, dispatch-vessel Lively, and gunboats Merlin and Decoy are to be completed for further service. The repairs to the Northumberland, armour-plated ship, are to be begun. At Pembroke two new brigs of the Seaflower class are to be commenced. This is in addition to the further progress which will be made on the ships already ordered to be built. We notice the six steel corvettes building on the Clyde are to be three-fourths completed, and the Iris, steel dispatch-vessel, wholly so during the ensuing financial year; also, the armour-plated turret-ships Inflexible and Dreadnought, together with the broadside ships Nelson and Northampton. £80,000 is to be spent upon torpedoes, and £65,100, being an increase of £10,100, upon machinery and fittings connected with turrets and torpedoes. £5,000 more than last year, or a total of £15,050 is to be devoted to experiments. The total effective fleet, excluding Indian troopships, was, on Dec. 1, 123, against 122 twelve months before. They include 4 armour-plated line-of-battle ships, 13 armour-plated frigates and corvettes, 30 other frigates and corvettes, and 65 steam sloops and small vessels, and 11 sailing vessels of the same class. Including reserve-ships, training-ships, store-ships, and others, the total fleet on Dec. 1 consisted of 248 vessels, against 240 on Dec. 1, 1875. The sum total of the Estimates amounts to £10,979,829, which may be reduced by estimated receipts and repayments to £10,762,829, being a reduction of £302,014 upon last year, but £259,322 above the expenditure in 1875-6. The decrease upon steam machinery and ships built by contract is £311,600. Naval stores show a reduction of £54,020; new works, building, machinery, and repairs, £23,534; the conveyance of troops, £29,200; in half pay, £7,676; £6,967 in law charges, and £5,413 in miscellaneous services. Nearly all the other votes show an increase—namely, wages to seamen and Marines, an increase of £49,144; victuals and clothing, increase £25,243; Admiralty Office, increase £4,070; dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad, increase £17,930; military allowances and pensions, increase £33,804. The votes to which no allusion has here been made differ very slightly from those of 1876-7.

Mr. Hardy was fairly entitled, when moving the Army Estimates, to all the credit to be got out of the increased number of recruits. The men had been collected, and, in the absence of any official information to the contrary, the quality was presumably satisfactory, although the amount of desertion admitted certainly impugned the assertion as to quality. Sir Henry Havelock went nearest to the mark in suggesting that quantity had been obtained at the expense of quality. A fair consideration of the causes which affect the supply of recruits would, perhaps, lead to the conclusion that the additional advantages lately offered, in the form of deferred pay and increased pay, to non-commissioned officers had in a measure conduced to the present influx, but *plus* depression of trade and deterioration of the physical standard, and a retrospect of our Army Estimates shows that a combination of these means will always fill the ranks—stagnation of trade and more money offered for an inferior article. However, let us accept the situation. Assume that the question of quantity has been solved. The value of a small army such as ours can only be estimated by its quality. We have to consider, first, whether every man possesses physical fitness in a high degree; secondly, whether every man has received such an amount of education as will, at least, enable him to use with the greatest effect the arms of precision placed in his hands. Will any honourable member who congratulated the Secretary of State examine a field gun, and then give his views on the value of a gunner whose intelligence is indicated by his innocence of reading and writing? Or will he indulge in a mental comparison of the equally intelligent Private Thomas Atkins' performance at the rifle butt with that of one of our Volunteers? The number of men in prison during the year, the number dismissed as bad characters, and the number of deserters do not testify to the recruits being of good quality, any more than do the number of discharged soldiers, disembodied Militiamen, and Reserve men wandering about the country living upon charity or by their wits (?) testify to economy. Nay, rather these conditions show that the supply of recruits for the Army and the final disposal of old soldiers yet remain problems for statesmen of the future. We venture to affirm that in the present advanced state of military science no Secretary of State should pronounce the quality of his recruits satisfactory till he has adopted means to ensure the following qualifications—physical fitness, good character, and good elementary education. If there be one company of any regiment in the British Army so constituted, we shall be glad to be informed. The want cannot be set aside by the assertion that such men will not enter the Army in sufficient numbers, and all the old Philistinism about British pluck, which is so enrapturing in an after-dinner speech. The fact remains, and cannot be too strongly insisted upon, that our Army is only to be measured by the actual worth of each individual who dons its uniform. We have thought it necessary to insist upon these fundamental points in consequence of their marked omission from Mr. Hardy's speech, especially as the Report of the Committee on Boy Enlistment, just presented to Parliament, and of which the late Inspector-General of Recruiting was chairman, has dwelt so forcibly upon the subject. Reserving for a future opportunity a more detailed consideration of this Report, the Committee has shown that recruits might be obtained in sufficient numbers, possessing, besides the qualifications we have insisted upon above, a fair knowledge of a trade or of superior education, fitting them for clerks and drill, by giving encouragement to the managers of industrial, union, and other suitable schools. After recommending a small addition to the number of boys at present with regiments, the Committee advise the establishment of boy companies, and encouragement to be given to the formation of training schools by private enterprise. The experiment of enlisting boys who have received an industrial training appears to have been lately tried in the Royal Artillery, and with such marked success that the delay in extending it to the Army seems the more unaccountable, unless it be from the consideration of a certain immediate cost, although that, as shown by the Committee, would soon be abundantly reproductive. A large permanent addition has been made to the Army Estimates in the shape of deferred pay for the mere production of numbers. For the amount of only one halfpenny a-day of such cost, a considerable step might have been made in obtaining quality as well, if expended in the direction of the recommendations of the Committee. Nor do we believe that the remaining 1½d. a-day would have been less successful than is 2d. on producing mere numbers. Giving 2d. a-day to a soldier as an enticement to enlist, rather than as a reward for service, was like extending the franchise to the labourer before he could sign his name, and we must remedy our hasty legislation in a similar manner by enforcing an educational qualification. Again, though the Army is at present filled up, we should remember that we have little assurance of a continued supply, and less of improved quality. Now, then, is the opportunity for placing our means of supply both as regards quantity and quality, upon a permanent footing, by the adoption of a system of boy enlistment, as suggested by General Taylor's Committee. By so doing we should really appeal to the truest and best expression of the national heart, the instructors of the British nation which is to be. We should not then require a Secretary of State to palliate desertion, nor to weigh the arguments for and against branding bad characters. May not our military administrators take courage by the example of the Navy, now recruited, so far as sailors are concerned, by boys from training-ships, and who are now said to be superabundant? In a paper on the subject, read on the 12th ult., by Major Gerry, R.A., at the United Service Institution, the subject was finally dealt with from a social point of view, as well as in the discussion which followed. The lecturer showed that only too strong grounds existed for believing that the enlistment of poor boys from good schools would be of so great a benefit to the community at large, and so practically felt by the ratepayers, that any small cost, as a first outlay, would be an actual economy. Although our present reason for approaching the subject of boy enlistment is for the improvement of the Army, we hold it to be one of far higher importance to the public at large—one which all may find it their interest to promote, whether they be mere ratepayers or citizens desirous of the public weal.

On Tuesday night the House of Commons performed its duty as the great safety-valve of the national boiler, and we have no doubt that the debate on Mr. Seely's motion will prove interesting and instructive to those who trouble themselves about the affairs of the Navy. Few people, however, were likely to agree with Mr. Seely's proposition, that a change of name from First Lord of the Admiralty to Secretary of State for the Navy would be a panacea for all naval misfortunes, while the second part of his resolution, which recommended the Government to appoint to the offices of Controller of the Navy and Superintendents of her Majesty's dockyards "persons possessing practical knowledge of the duties they have to discharge," was, as pointed out by Mr. Hunt, simply a truism in which all might concur. Mr. Seely's speech consisted chiefly in a long catalogue of accidents to her Majesty's ships, culled principally from the newspapers, some of which were previously as unknown to us as they were to Mr. Hunt. Mr. Reed followed with the complaint with which his recent letters have made us familiar, that the First Lord of the Admiralty had failed to realise fully the great change which machinery had made and was making in the constitution of our Naval Service, and he repeated his former comparison between the number and salaries of the Engineers and the Admirals employed at Whitehall. Mr. Reed will find the answer to his implied conclusion, that the Constructors and Engineers should be placed on an equality with the executive officers of the Navy, in his own quotation from the Secretary for War's speech at the United Service Institution, the meaning of Mr. Hardy clearly being that the officer in command of such a ship as the Alexandra, with thirty-five steam engines on board, should "know how to control and use the enormous power on board her;" in other words, that this had become one of the most important parts of a Captain's duty which could not be left entirely to the Engineers or mechanical experts. The remedy, then, is rather to improve the scientific and mechanical knowledge of the executives than to relieve them too much of responsibility by inordinately raising the status of the Engineers. We do not want a dual government either on board ship or at the Admiralty, and so long as the details of naval service include discipline, gunnery, seamanship, accounts, correspondence, diplomacy, and other numerous details, we must agree with Mr. Jenkins that the responsibility of the Engineer must, after all, be as nothing compared with that of a Captain, or the executive officers at the Admiralty. The debate was somewhat dreary till Mr. Egerton spoke, and we cannot wonder that when Mr. Baxter was talking to empty benches during the dinner hour an attempt was made, which we are glad the Government did not approve, to count the House out. Mr. Shaw Lefevre made a smart attack upon the Admiral Superintendents, but, in accordance with the moderate and statesmanlike tone of his speech, he was only able to support in a modified form the second part of Mr. Seely's motion. Mr. Samuda made some sensible remarks as to the advantages of decentralising the dockyard management, which are worthy of attention. But perhaps the most remarkable fact is, that although the attack, such as it was, should reflect principally on the Constructive Department of the Admiralty, of which Admiral Houston Stewart is the head, as Controller of the Navy, we had the most unanimous testimony to his personal merits and qualifications for the post, one speaker emphatically designating him as "the right man in the right place." Such being the course of the debate, and the front Opposition bench showing some coyness in taking part in it, Mr. Ward Hunt had not a very difficult part in defending his administration of the Navy, and there are only two points in his speech to which we wish to call special attention. He claimed boldly that many of the so-called breakdowns which were attributed to maladministration were really due to the determination of the Admiralty to put up with nothing of a doubtful or inferior character, and this we can to some extent corroborate. In the case of the temperature of the stokeholes of the gun-vessels of the Seagull class, for instance, which was stated recently to be extraordinarily high, attention was first called to this by the Admiralty endeavours to improve their ventilation, which had been complained of in former commissions. Again, in the Danae case, the simplest plan would probably have been to have got her to sea, and, as she could have steamed eight or nine knots, there could have been no absolute danger in this course; but she would have been an ineffective vessel, and the Admiralty decided rightly to remove her faulty boilers. Another claim of Mr. Hunt's was that the Navy was stronger in every way than it was when he assumed office, and, if it were not so, he admitted that he would have betrayed his trust. A return moved for by Sir John Hay last year enables us to verify his statement to some extent, though it only gives us the tonnage estimated for and built up to the end of the financial year 1875-76. In this, repairs are, of course, not included; but, according to the return, in five years of Liberal administration, 1869 to 1874, we find that the tonnage of new ships actually built amounted to 98,784 tons, 50,862 tons of which were on ironclad ships. Taking four years of Conservative administration, 1867-69 and 1874-76, we find that the tonnage built amounted to 96,187 tons, 50,226 of which were on ironclads. If we compare the years 1872-74, when Mr. Goschen was First Lord, with 1874-76, when Mr. Hunt was in office, we shall find the same result, Mr. Goschen having built 33,492 tons, only 8,848 of which were armoured vessels, while Mr. Hunt built 36,196 tons, 22,196 of which were ironclads. So far, then, as this return goes, it is evident that if Mr. Hunt has asked us for larger Estimates than his predecessors, and his demand for the present year when he proposes to build 20,480 tons, 14,240 of which are to be ironclads, amounts to £10,979,829, it will not be grudged if he can show, as we believe he can, that the country has had its money's worth and that the efficiency of the Navy has been improved during his administration.

The Channel Squadron will receive orders to return to England from Cadiz as soon as his Majesty the King of Spain has left that place. The Black Prince, Resistance, and Defence will be ordered to Plymouth, and the Minotaur to Spithead. They may be expected to arrive at the end of the present month or early in April.

The Report of the Arctic Scurvy Committee, extracts from which will be found in another column, distinctly condemns the action taken by Sir George Nares in withholding the lime-juice ration from the sledging parties. It is stated that Sir George Nares did not properly provision those parties, and that he had no sufficient reason for departing from the medical instructions drawn up by Sir Alexander Armstrong.

Vice-Admiral Lord William Compton, who has succeeded to the Marquisate of Northampton by the death of his brother, entered the Navy in June, 1831, and obtained his commission as Lieutenant in December, 1839, and served on the Cape of Good Hope and East India Stations. He was appointed to the Wellesley, 72, Commodore Sir James Bremer, in which ship he took part in the Chinese war. When in command jointly with Acting Lieutenants G. Campbell Fowler and John Astle of the barge and two cutters belonging to the Wellesley, he had the good fortune of preserving the ship, then in the Boca Tigris, from a formidable and well-planned attempt made on the part of the Chinese to destroy her by means of a flotilla of nearly twenty-five vessels, the whole of which, though in many instances chained in couples, and some even three together, were towed clear, without doing the slightest injury. He afterwards, in October of the same year, commanded the Wellesley's boats at the capture of Chinghae. Both gallant services were mentioned in the *Gazette*, and he was rewarded by being promoted to the rank of Commander. He obtained the rank of Captain October 20, 1853, was placed on the Retired List in 1866, became Rear-Admiral in 1869, and Vice-Admiral in 1876.

Satisfactory reports of the health of the ships of the squadron on the China Station have been received at the Admiralty.

We understand that an engineering firm has received the pleasing hint that it need not be at all surprised if it does not receive any further invitations from the Admiralty to tender for engines, even for the smallest class of vessels. We are not surprised in the least, and are inclined to believe that the firm will acknowledge that some work they have recently done has not been up to the contract. The merciless badgering to which the First Lord has been subjected, because engines, which he never saw and knows nothing about, will not work according to the high standard of efficiency anticipated, is having an effect upon somebody.

We are glad to be able to state, on the best authority, that Surgeon George Gray, R.N., whose name appears in the Obituary in the official "Navy List" for the present month, is still alive. The Editor of the "List" has evidently killed Mr. Gray by accident, and we hasten to correct the error, as such an announcement, if uncontradicted, cannot fail to cause pain to the officer's friends.

Rear-Admiral Luard will return to England in the Triumph upon Rear-Admiral Rice shifting his flag from that ship to the Hibernia and resuming the duties of Admiral-Superintendent at Malta Yard.

In consequence of the number of Surgeons recently entered for the Naval Service being insufficient, the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy has received instructions that any gentlemen who have passed the qualifying examination for the Army or Indian Medical Services, but failed to obtain commissions, may be accepted for the Navy provided they are in every respect eligible.

The inquiry into the cause of the recent grounding of the Vigilant in the Peiho River has satisfactorily shown that no blame is attributable to any of the officers of the vessel.

We regret to have received a report of the death of the Chief Engineer of the Tourmaline under distressing circumstances.

Two of the new dial semaphores worked by hand, an invention of the signal staff of the Port-Admiral at Devonport, are to be sent to the Mediterranean to be tried and reported upon.

The entry of ordinary seamen from the Merchant Service has been ordered to be discontinued on board the various district ships of the Coast-guard. This circumstance, coupled with Mr. Hunt's statement that the supply of boys for the Royal Navy is at this moment in excess of the demand, is sufficient to show that the Navy is in a flourishing condition and is held in high estimation by our coasting population. It is evident, too, that there is a decided preference at the Admiralty for those whom we train from their boyhood to the less disciplined ordinary seamen of the Mercantile Marine.

"You acted quite right, but should not have done so," seems to be a free translation of a sentence recently delivered by a court-martial on the China Station. The case to be tried was, whether a Commander had hazarded his ship, and after due deliberation it was decided to fully acquit him of the charge, but the court desired to record its opinion that he had committed an error in judgment, thereby hazarding his ship. This reads rather like a "bull."

Instructions have been received at Chatham for the Staff-Commander of the Reserve to qualify in pilotage for the Medway, as it is only intended that pilots shall be employed when ships are running on the measured mile, or should their heavy draught render it advisable, in the opinion of the senior officer, that a local pilot should be placed in charge.

Three new torpedo-mooring steamers are now ready to be handed over to the Admiralty. They are twin-screw vessels of seventy-two tons, and have been built and engined by Palmer's Company at Hull.

Lieutenant Doxat, the senior of the Devastation, has been appointed by Sir James Drummond to the command of the Wizard, her former commander, Lieutenant Neilson, having been invalided.

Although Rear-Admiral Houston Stewart, C.B., has accepted the post of Controller of the Navy for a further term of five years, we have reason to believe that an early opportunity will be given him of temporarily hoisting his flag, so that he may qualify for promotion, and regain his proper position on the Active List. Three juniors have already passed over his head while holding the appointment of Controller.

Admiral Henry Gosset, whose death has been reported, entered the Navy in June, 1809, joining the Euryalus as a first class volunteer. After the expedition to Flushing he proceeded to the Mediterranean, where he witnessed, in 1813-14, the capture of Port D'Anzo and Via Reggio, the unsuccessful attack on Leghorn, the occupation of Santa Maria and the enemy's other forts in the Gulf of Spezzia, and the taking of Genoa. On appointment to the Havana he took part in operations against America, and on returning to Europe contributed to the cutting out, on July 18, 1815, of a convoy and several armed vessels lying under the protection of a fort at Corrijon, near Brest. Towards the close of the same year he escorted Napoleon Bonaparte to St. Helena, where he served for some time under Admiral Sir George Cockburn, in the Northumberland. His commission as Lieutenant was dated December 30, 1816, and became Captain January 1, 1829, when serving in the Mersey, but invalided home immediately afterwards, and had not since been afloat. He became Rear-Admiral in 1855, Vice-Admiral in 1862, and Admiral in 1865.

We regret to hear of the death of Commander Charles W. Jones, at Tokio, Japan, where he held the appointment of Director of the Japanese Naval College.

An authorised contradiction is given to the statements which have appeared that the Duke of Edinburgh will shortly return to England, and that there was any question at any time of his Royal Highness being appointed to the command of the Royal yacht.

As only a limited number of Lieutenants can be promoted annually, and out of that number the yacht and gunnery officers' promotions have to be taken, it behoves the Admiralty, when a vacancy occurs, to be strictly just in the selection. Lieutenants who have arrived at the head of their list ought never to be passed over to satisfy personal interest or clamouring relations, for zeal and interest in the Service must be greatly diminished when it is found that promotion is a mere lottery, and that officers who have seniority and good service can be passed over without just cause. In a recent gazette a Lieutenant is promoted to Commander over the heads of forty of his seniors, the cause being a mystery to the uninitiated. He may be very deserving, but many above him are equally meritorious and ought in all fairness to have been promoted before him.

Commander Cameron, C.B., has been transferred from the Cambridge to the Aurora, vice Commander the Hon. A. Hewett, who joins the Duncan.

In a speech of very moderate length, and of a somewhat ligneous type, the Army Estimates for the coming year were on Monday night laid before the House of Commons. That the matter-of-fact cipher has an antagonistic effect on speech we are well aware; but this difficulty, provided there be personal interest in the subject, can be overcome, for in introducing that intensification of cipherical productions, the Budget, the late Premier can afford to point to some of his most brilliant orations. The circularity of Mr. Hardy's speech was startling, it having the tone and bearing of the Royal Warrant throughout, and thus the too prominent appearance of the civil element at the War Office. The reorganization of the Royal Artillery occupied a prominent position, and we trust that the idea may be beneficial in its results. The territorial reorganization was conspicuous by its absence. The officers who are affected by the Promotion and Retirement Commission are sincerely thanked for their patience in adversity, which, from the tone of the speech, we imagine, will still be somewhat more sorely tried. We are not sorry to find that it has been decided to make alteration in the regulations for obtaining officers for the Line from the Militia, notwithstanding a very excellent counterpoise of bone and muscle to competitive examination has thus unfortunately had to be withdrawn. The position of the medical officers would, from the speech, appear now to depend entirely upon themselves. As regards the all-important question of recruiting, we have the undoubted information that the Army is now being taken by force, that men are pressing in faster than required. We are exceedingly pleased to hear that this is the case. Such is the principal detail of our War Secretary's speech. It is to be regretted that much of it which would seem to require immediate solution has been postponed to the more convenient season, and we must again remark that an Army without Commissariat, Medical, or Transport Departments can be but a very poor sort of Army; at all events, our neighbours will think so.

We took occasion lately to point out the necessity for our adopting some regulation revolver for officers. We are glad to find our remarks have had the desired effect, for the following will be found among the March General Orders:—"Officers of the Army who may wish to provide themselves with pistols are informed that if they procure Adams' revolvers, of either of the patterns described below, they will be in a position to obtain service ammunition for them from the stores of an army in the field. No. 1.—The service pistol (Mark III.) A breech-loading self-cocking revolver, six chambers, parts interchangeable. Length of barrel, 6 inches; length of chambers, 1·85 inches; weight, 2lbs. 4 oz.; calibre, 0·45 inch. No. 2.—A pistol identical with the above, except in length of barrel and weight. Length of barrel, 4 inches; weight, 2lbs. 2 oz. These pistols are marked 'Adams' Patent,' and bear a trade mark. They may be obtained from John Adams, managing director, Adams' Patent Small Arms Company, Limited, 391, Strand."

The command of the Royal Artillery in the Dublin District, and also a Horse Artillery jacket, are falling vacant by the promotion of Colonel C. B. Fuller.

It must have been very satisfactory to members of the Service to have read of the effectual snub administered last Monday to Sir George Campbell. That tedious M.P., in effect, urged on the Government the necessity of taking security that naval and military officers who commuted their half or retired pay should not subsequently enter a foreign Service contrary to the wishes of the authorities of their own country. As Mr. Hardy justly observed, it would be intolerable that an officer should be unable to sever his connection with the Army or Navy. The commutation which an officer receives is for past services, and it would be most unjust were the receipt of that sum to fetter his freedom of action for the future more than that of any other civilian.

With the Army Estimates, on Monday night, in the House of Commons, all would seem to have been intense jubilation, warm congratulation, and rosy smiles. No croaking raven was to be heard. "Where is Lawson?" was asked. Can the irrepressible baronet have become content? Maybe he has learned a lesson by recent events.

A French chronicler, Bernadille, thus describes how village lads drew lots thirty years ago. They arrived at the chief town of the canton with drums and banners, singing the "Conscript of 1810" in a lugubrious strain:—

Le maire, aussi le préfet
N'en sont deux jolis cadets,
Ils nous font tiré-z-au sort,
Tiré-z-au sort, tiré-z-au sort,
Ort!
Ils nous font tiré-z-au sort
Pour nous conduire à la mort.

Adieu donc, mes chers parents,
N'oubliez pas votre enfant;
Crivez lui de temps en temps,
De temps en temps, de temps en temps,
Emps!
Crivez-lui de temps en temps
Pour lui envoyer de l'argent.

Then the Sous-Prefect arrived, with head erect, and glittering with gold lace, escorted by the Mayor with his scarf, and respectfully followed by all the little boys of the place. The drawing always terminated by the bad numbers getting tipsy through seeking consolation in the bottle, and by the good numbers getting equally intoxicated in their delight at having escaped military service.

It is much to be feared that the interests of the Auxiliary Forces are not sufficiently studied at the War Office. When an officer retires from the Army the question ought to be put to him—"Are you disposed to accept service either in the Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteers?" A list of those replying in the affirmative should be kept in the office of the Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces, with particulars as to the age, eligibility, &c., of the candidates. Were this done, the services would be retained of many and many a good officer who never thinks of applying for a commission, but who would, nevertheless, be ready to accept one were the authorities to encourage him to do so. The War Office ought to take the initiative in all changes calculated to produce good. Yet, owing to the predominance of the civilian element, it is content in at least one Service—the Volunteer—to allow matters quietly to run their course, until the members at last, in utter hopelessness, move for themselves. It does not say much for our military system that we should not only not compel retired officers to accept service in the Auxiliary Forces, but never even solicit their acceptance of commissions. All a commanding officer ought to be required to do when he stands in need of a Major or a Captain should be to request the War Office to recommend him one. It will, of course, be said that "difficulties stand in the way." This is too common an excuse; it is put forward whenever any suggestion is made. It is in these small matters that our military system is so faulty, and its shortcomings are nowhere more strikingly exemplified than in the Militia and Volunteers—two Services the value of which might be largely increased if only they were properly administered.

ADMIRALTY CIRCULAR.

The following Dockyard Circular, No. 2, N.S., dated February 21, has been received by the Admiral-Superintendents:—

My Lords have had under their consideration the question of iron *versus* wooden mooring buoys, and they adhere to the decision come to in 1865, approving of iron mooring buoys being used, and the following directions are to be observed in future:—

2. No more wooden mooring buoys are to be obtained, and all new mooring buoys supplied in future are to be of iron.

3. With a view to the due preservation of iron buoys, they are to be taken up as often as may be considered necessary, and well coated with a good protective paint or composition.

4. A printed slip for the insertion of the above directions in the book of home dockyard instructions is enclosed.—By command of their Lordships, VERNON LUSHINGTON.

We learn from the *Irish Times* that "the quartermastership at the Curragh is to be filled by Sergt.-Major Sim. Sergt. Sim served in the Crimea with the 1st Batn. 21st Fusiliers, when his courage and conduct as a soldier won for him every decoration that a non-commissioned officer could obtain. The late Earl de la Warre, who commanded the 21st in the Crimea, some years since recommended Sergt.-Major Sim for his present appointment, as being one of the most distinguished soldiers in the Army. He has the Crimean and Turkish Medals, the Legion of Honour, the French War Medal, and Long Service Medal, and latterly was granted the annuity."

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards. The Special Correspondent of the *Times* at Pera writes, under date Feb. 27:—"I have a letter from Capt. Burnaby, dated Erzeroum, Feb. 9, some of the particulars of which may interest those friends of the intrepid traveller who have lately been longing for news of his progress. Capt. Burnaby arrived at Erzeroum on the 7th, after a long and very hard march through deep snow and over very high mountains, his route being by Ismid, Angora, Yuzgat, Tokat, and Sivas, from which latter place he made a detour by Arabkir and Egin to Ersingan, and hence to Erzeroum. He describes the roads, or rather tracks, for roads do not exist, as being in a fearful state, the spots where no snow was being quagmires, with the mud 2ft. to 3ft. deep. The journey, however, had been an interesting one. The Captain tells us that he has visited Circassian, Tartar, Kurd, Turkoman, Armenian, and Greek villages, besides the Turkish, and he has had a fair opportunity of learning the actual state of affairs in that out-of-the-way part of the world. He found that the Armenians get on tolerably well with the Turkish authorities in all the towns he went through, with the exception of Direcke; but, he adds, they are certainly bullied by the Turkish lower orders, who are in their turn bullied by the Circassians. Capt. Burnaby attributes this to the prostrate and cowed disposition of the Armenians, who are not as ready with the cold steel as the Circassians. He seems to have no very high opinion of the Armenians, whom he describes as Christians only in name, and superstitious to the last degree. The fact, however, that their women are kept in similar bondage to the Mussulman women, and are usually shut up in the harem, admits of an easy explanation, for, wherever the Armenian women are safe, as here in Constantinople or at Smyrna and other large towns, the yasmak has been laid aside, and harem seclusion has ceased. Capt. Burnaby has visited some of the prisons, and has taken care to come upon them unannounced, giving no time to the authorities to prepare for his visit. He found very few Armenians among the prisoners, and witnessed no instances of torture or of cruel treatment of the inmates. He says that things at Erzeroum look very warlike, and every one believes war imminent. He purposed, when he wrote, to leave Erzeroum in the following week, and proceed to Van, a twelve days' march over the mountains. From Van he intended to make his way through Bayazid, Kars, and Ardahan to Batoum. His English servant was knocked up, and he had to get a fresh Turkish one, having been robbed by the Turkish attendant he had hired at Constantinople. Of his various adventures he will have not a little to tell when he gets back 'all right,' as is always the case with him, to his friends."

3rd Hussars. Lieut. and Adjt. Berkeley will obtain the troop vacant in consequence of Capt. Nettles' retirement, and Lieut. Mac Ivor is thought likely to be appointed adjt. Sub-Lieut. Jackson has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

10th Hussars. Lieut. Hon. J. P. Napier has been appointed interpreter. Sub-Lieut. Fisher has qualified for promotion.

11th Hussars. Lieut. Close has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

12th Lancers. Surg.-Major J. Landale, M.D., has been appointed to the medical charge on the arrival of the regiment in India from England.

20th Hussars. The regiment gave a grand assault-of-arms under the dome of the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on the 28th ultimo. There was a large attendance. The performance, which was under the able superintendence of Capt. Onslow, passed off with great *éclat*. The regimental theatricals take place at the Theatre on Tuesday next, when *Caste* and *Round the World in Eighty Days* will be acted. Capt. Chenevix-Trench met with an accident on Friday last. He was riding, when his horse stumbled and rolled over him. He was much bruised and shaken, but suffered no serious injury. Surg.-Major W. Ffolliott has left for India, much to the regret of all ranks.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Fordyce, K.C.B. (late Bengal), col. commandant, 16th Brig. The late General, who was educated at Addiscombe, obtained his commission as second lieut. May, 1822, and soon after his arrival in Bengal served with the force under Gen. Morrison in the attack on and capture of Arracan in 1824-5. He served the campaign of the Sutlej of 1845-6, and commanded a battery of Artillery at the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon, and in the advance on and occupation of Lahore. He served the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, and commanded the 9-pounder troop of Horse Artillery at the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and commanded the division of the Bengal Artillery sent with the forces under Gen. Gilbert in pursuit of the Sikh Army, and was present at its surrender at Rawul Pindee. He was also present at the passage of the Attock and further pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to the Khyber Pass. He commanded the Artillery first sent into the Eusofzai country with the force under Col. Bradshaw in Dec., 1849, and commanded the Artillery with the force under Sir Charles Napier in forcing the Kohat Pass in Feb., 1850 (medal for Arracan, the medal and clasp for Sobraon, and medal and two clasps for Chillianwallah and Goojerat). His commissions bore date as follows, viz.:—Second lieut., May 10, 1822; first lieut., March 25, 1826; brevet capt., May 10, 1837; capt., April 29, 1840; brevet major, June 19, 1846; major, Feb. 1851; brevet lieut.-col., June 7, 1849; lieut.-col., June 8, 1856; brevet col., Nov. 28, 1854; col., Feb. 18, 1861; major-gen., April 29, 1861; lieut.-gen., Jan. 21, 1872; and col. commdt., April 5, 1873.

Col. G. Selby, 21st Brig. (late Madras), has applied for leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

The following transfers have lately been made:—Major H. McLeod, from F Bat. 20th Brig., at Kamptee, promoted to be lieut.-col., and appointed to the 4th Brig., at Ahmedabad, vice Lieut.-Col. H. Le Cocq, transferred to the 24th Brig., at Woolwich; Major C. R. Buckle, from half pay, to F Bat. 20th Brig., at Secunderabad; Major H. Anderson, from temporary half pay to G Bat. 24th Brig.; Capt. J. A. Tillard, from C Bat. 4th Brig., at Belgaum, promoted to be major, and appointed to No. 2 Bat. 21st Brig., at Gwalior, vice Jackson, retired on full pay; Capt. P. M. Rolland, from A Bat. 20th Brig., at St. Thomas' Mount, to be major, and appointed to No. 1 Bat. 5th Brig., at Tonghoo, vice Armstrong, deceased; Capt. F. T. Lloyd, from B Bat. 4th Brig., at Deesa, to No. 3 Bat. 1st Div. Depôt Brig., at Sheerness; Capt. G. Best, from the Riding Establishment, Woolwich, to C Bat. D. Brig., at Dublin, vice F. J. Mortimer, transferred to No. 4 Bat. 21st Brig., at Lucknow; Capt. C. F. Dickson, from No. 6 Bat. 13th Brig., at Kyragully, to No. 3 Bat. 3rd Brig., at Pembroke Dock, vice Capt. F. W. Carey, transferred to D Bat. 19th Brig., at Fyzabad; Capt. G. J. Gillies, from the 19th Brig., at Lucknow, to No. 6 Bat. 13th Brig., at Kyragully, vice Dickson; Capt. T. B. Tyler, from adjt. 4th Brig., at Ahmedabad, to the Riding Establishment, Woolwich, vice Best; Capt. W. F. Nelson, to B Bat. 4th Brig., at Deesa, vice Capt. Lloyd, transferred to the Depot Brig.; Capt. G. A. French, from the Supy. List, to No. 3 Bat. 23rd Brig., at Woolwich; Capt. F. E. Loraine, from the Supy. List, to A Bat. 2nd Div. Depot Brig., at Woolwich, vice Capt. E. S. Lockyer, appointed adjt. 4th Brig., at Ahmedabad; Capt. G. Firebrace, from the Supy. List, to F Bat. 9th Brig., at Ahmednugger, vice Capt. H. W. Rooke; Capt. A. J. Pearson, from the Supy. List, to A Bat. 20th Brig., at St. Thomas' Mount, vice Rolland; Lieut. R. Fox, from No. 5 Bat. 2nd Brig., at Portsmouth, to C. Bat. 4th Brig., at Belgaum, on promotion to capt.; Lieut. R. H. Wallace, from A Bat. Depot Brig., at Woolwich, to E Bat. 9th Brig., at Kirkee; Lieut. J. P. Ewing, from E Bat. F Brig., at Campbellpore, to No. 2 Bat. 5th Brig., at Secunderabad, on promotion to capt.; Lieut. F. H. Taylor, from A. Bat. E Brig., at Canterbury, to No 1 Bat. 12th Brig., at Malta; Lieut. G. C. Wynne, from F Bat. 16th Brig., at Hilsea, to No. 1 Bat. Depot Brig., at Sheerness, vice J. T. Bury, transferred to No. 2 Bat. 6th Brig., at Aden, on appointment as aide-de-camp to Gen. Primrose; Lieut. W. W. Rawes, from C Bat. D Brig., at Dublin, to No. 2 Bat. Depot Brig., at Sheerness, vice Lieut. C. T. Noble, transferred to No. 7 Bat. 5th Brig., at Tonghoo; Lieut. J. P. Cundill, from No. 3 Bat. 7th Brig., at Halifax, to No. 1 Bat. Depot Brig., at Sheerness, vice Lieut. C. M. Barlow, transferred to No. 6 Bat. 10th Brig., at Dover; Lieut. H. H. Costobadie, from B Bat. D Brig., at Newbridge, to C Bat. C Brig., at Bangalore; Lieut. W. D. Corfe, from No. 4 Bat. 5th Brig., at St. Thomas's Mount, to E Bat. 9th Brig., at Kirkee; Lieut. G. M. Stevens, from No. 7 Bat. 10th Brig., at Dover, to E Bat. 20th Brig., at Kamptee, vice Lieut. P. G. Hepburne, transferred to E Bat. F Brig., at Campbellpore; Lieut. F. O. B. Foote, from B Bat. Depot Brig. R.H.A., at Woolwich, to A Bat. E Brig., at Canterbury, vice Taylor, promoted; Lieut. W. C. Arbuthnot, from No. 1 Bat. 10th Brig., at Dover, to G Bat. 24th Brig., at Woolwich, vice Lieut. J. Wodehouse, transferred to A Bat. Depot Brig. R.H.A., at Woolwich; Lieut. G. J. Playfair, from G Bat. 14th Brig., at Dublin, to C Bat. D Brig., at Dublin, vice Rawes; Lieut. the Hon. H. C. Denison, from A Bat. Depot Brig. R.H.A., at Woolwich, to B Bat. D Brig., at Newbridge, vice Costobadie, transferred to the C Brig.; Lieut. F. W. Radcliffe, from D Bat. 1st Brig., at Aldershot, to No. 1 Bat. 7th Brig., at Bermuda, on appointment as insptr. of warlike stores at that station; Lieut. F. J. Roch, from E Bat. 24th Brig., at Woolwich, to A Bat. Depot Brig. R.H.A., at the same station; Lieut. W. R. Daunt, from No. 7 Bat. Depot Brig., at Woolwich, to No. 2 Bat. 2nd Brig., at Portsmouth, vice Lieut. E. A. Burrowes, transferred to No. 5 Bat. same brigade, also at Portsmouth; Lieut. T. E. Rowan, from No. 4 Bat. 17th Brig., at Gibraltar, to No. 5 Bat. 21st Brig., at Agra, vice Lieut. A. J. Hughes, transferred to No. 1 Bat. 10th Brig., at Dover; Lieut. C. N. Simpson, from No. 4 Bat. 23rd Brig., at Golden Hill, to D Bat. 1st Brig., at Aldershot, vice Lieut. Radcliffe, embarked for Bermuda; Lieut. H. J. Croft, from No. 7 Bat. 23rd Brig., at Tilbury Fort, to F Bat. 16th Brig., at Hilsea; Lieut. E. A. Lambart, from G Bat. 20th Brig., at Kamptee, to G Bat. 11th Brig., at Nowgong; Lieut. J. L. Keir, from No. 6 Bat. 13th Brig., to G Bat. 14th Brig., at Dublin; Lieut. F. A. Curteis, from No. 6 Bat. Depot Brig., at Sheerness, to E Bat. 24th Brig., at Woolwich; Lieut. E. H. Walker, from No. 7 Bat. 7th Brig., at Jamaica, to No. 3 Bat. same brig., at Halifax; Lieut. F. B. Russell, from B Bat. 9th Brig., at Kurrachee, to No. 3 Bat. 6th Brig., at Aden; Lieut. C. M. Downing, from C Bat. C Brig., at Bangalore, to B Bat. Depot Brig. R.H.A., at Woolwich; Lieut. F. L. Archer, from No. 3 Bat. 22nd Brig., at Mauritius, to C Bat. C Brig., at Bangalore; Lieut. R. Purdy, from B Bat. A Brig., at Exeter, to E Bat. F. Brig., at Campbellpore; Lieut. R. C. North, from the 24th Brig., at Woolwich, to B Bat. A Brig., at Exeter; Lieut. A. R. Fraser, from C Bat. 1st Brig. at Aldershot, to D Bat. A Brig., at Woolwich; Lieut. L. W. Parsons, from 24th Brig., at Woolwich, to C Bat. B Brig., at Umballa; Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, from G Bat. 20th Brig., at Kamptee, to No. 8 Bat. 3rd Brig., at Plymouth; Lieut. E. Warde, from B Bat. Depot Brig., at Woolwich, to C Bat. 1st Brig., at Aldershot, vice Fraser; Lieut. G. W. Howard-Vyse, from A Bat. 24th Brig., at Woolwich, to B Bat. 9th Brig., at Kurrachee; Lieut. A. E. Russell, from No. 7 Bat. 5th Brig., at Tonghoo, to A Bat. 11th Brig., at Barrackpore, vice W. L. Davidson, transferred to A Bat. B Brig., at Bengal; Lieut. A. Lambert, from No. 6 Bat. 10th Brig., at Dover, to G Bat. 20th Brig., at Kamptee; Lieut. K. J. Murchison, from No. 3 Bat. Depot Brig., at Sheerness, to No. 4 Bat. 3rd Brig., at Staddon; Lieut. E. M. Baker, from the Supernumerary List, to No. 6 Bat. 6th Brig., at Bombay; Lieut. E. Buckle, from B Bat. 8th Brig., at Meerut, to E Bat. same brig., at Ferozepore.

The Woolwich correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—"The absorbing subject of interest throughout the Artillery branch of the Service is at present the reorganization scheme, more definite details of which have now transpired. It is understood that the redistribution of the brigades will take the following form:—Royal Horse Artillery: A and B Brigades will be combined into A Brigade, and its head-quarters fixed at Woolwich; C and D Brigades will become B Brigade, with head-quarters at Dublin. E and F will form C Brigade, whose head-quarters will be at Aldershot. Field Artillery: 1st and 9th Brigades will form the 1st Brigade, with head-quarters at Woolwich; 4th and 18th will become the 2nd at Sheffield; 8th and 14th will become the 3rd at Newbridge; 11th and 16th will become the 4th at Leith Fort; 19th and 24th will become the 5th at Woolwich; 20th and 25th will become the 6th at Woolwich. Garrison Artillery: The 2nd and 22nd will become the 7th Brigade, whose head-quarters will be at Portsmouth; 3rd and 5th will form the 8th Brigade at Devonport; 10th and 13th will constitute the 9th Brigade at Dover; 12th and 15th will become the 10th Brigade at Cork; and the 21st and 23rd will be formed into the 11th Brigade at Sheerness. The disestablished Depôt Brigade will probably be distributed as follows;—A and B Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery to A and C Brigades respectively (a new depôt brigade will be formed at Dublin for B Brigade); A Field Battery to 1st Brigade, B Battery to the 5th Brigade, and C to the 6th Brigade. Three new batteries will be formed for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Brigades, but the garrison brigades will suffer a reduction of two batteries. There will be no garrison brigade at Woolwich, and the abolition of the depôt brigade is regarded with general satistfaction, as it has grown too large and unwieldy for proper management."

The following exchanges have been sanctioned:—Between Major H.W. Shakerley, A Bat. 2nd Div. Depôt Brig., at Woolwich, and Major L. C. A. de Cetto, No. 4 Bat. 3rd Brig., at Staddon; between Capt. H. F. Phillpotts, No. 4 Bat. 2nd Brig., Portsmouth, and Capt. W. Law, No. 1 Bat. 7th Brig., Bermuda; between Capt. J. C. Robson, F Bat. 16th Brig., Hilsea, and Capt. R. H. Wallace, E Bat. 9th Brig., Kirkee; between Capt. H. Soames, G Bat. 18th Brig., Leith, and Capt. W. R. Rudge, No. 5 Bat. 3rd Brig., Golden Hill; between Lieut. G. R. Moore, A Bat. 20th Brig., Thomas's Mount, and Lieut. W. L. Alves, No. 6 Bat. 5th Brig., Cannanore; between Lieut. B. Burton, F Bat. 24th Brig., Woolwich, and Lieut. W. J. J. Fowler, C Bat. 16th Brig., Newcastle.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following changes have taken place:—Brevet Col. E. M. Grain, from Pembroke to Gravesend; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Noble, from Gravesend to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich; Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. H. Scratchley, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, ordered to Australia; Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Mould from Exeter, on sick leave; Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. T. Brooke, ordered home from the Cape of Good Hope; Major J. T. Twigge, ordered home frem Roorkee; Capt. C. R. T. Davidson, from Cork to Shorncliffe; Lieuts. A. C. Alexander, from Cork to Chatham; C. H. Gordon, at Halifax, N.S., ordered home; H. O. Selby, from Kirkee to Poona; W. Peacocke, from Roorkee to Allahabad; F. Gosset, from Canterbury to Manchester; C. H. Johnston, at Bermuda, ordered to Halifax, N.S.; C. R. Conder, from sick leave, on special duty; H. H. Kitchener, from sick leave to Palestine; H. P. Knight, from Cork Harbour to Devonport; and J. Clarke, from the S.M.E., Chatham, on leave. Late Bengal.—Capt. E. G. Clayton, from Chatham to Dublin. Late Madras.—Lieut.-Col. J. O. Mayne, from Madras to Lucknow. Late Bombay.—Capt. G. W. Oldham, from leave to Europe to Bombay.

Capt. C. R. Davidson, late in command of the 23rd Comp., which has recently left Cork Harbour for Chatham, has assumed command of the 1st Comp. at Shorncliffe.

A statement has been issued showing the rank and names of the several officers who since July, 1876, have been sent to various places in the European and Asiatic provinces of Turkey—the dates of their departure, &c. From this it appears that Col. W. O. Lennox, V.C., C.B., embarked for Ragusa and Constantinople on Nov. 3, 1876, arriving on Nov. 10; Lieut.-Col. Home, C.B., Capt. T. Fraser, and Lieut. Cockburn embarked for Constantinople Oct. 29, and arrived Nov. 11; Capt. Grover and Capt. Anstey left for Constantinople Dec. 19, and arrived Jan. 9; and Lieut. W. A. H. Hareleft Dec. 19, and arrived Jan. 17; Capt. Ardagh proceeded to Vienna about Aug. 29 last on duty connected with the Intelligence Branch, and subsequently joined Lieut.-Col. Home's party at Constantinople.

Major-Gen. G. W. Walker (late Madras) has obtained permission to return to England from India on the 2nd proximo, from which date he will reside and draw pay in Europe.

Lieut. W. Coles has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

Grenadier Guards. Until further orders the minimum standard of recruits for the brigade of Foot Guards is raised from 5ft. 7in. to 5ft. 8in., with a chest measurement of not less than 34in. Recruits of 5ft. 10in., or upwards, must measure 35in. round the chest, as at present fixed.

6th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Feilden remains with the 2nd Batn. on promotion, Major Austin passing to the 2nd from the 1st Batn., and Capt. Gibbs to the 1st from the 2nd Batn. Major Crawford, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to Australia from Jan. 15 to Oct. 15, on medical certificate.

7th Fusiliers. A detachment of the 1st Batn., consisting of three officers and 110 rank and file, under Capt. Keyes, has removed from Richmond Barracks to the Pigeon House Fort, Dublin, to make room for a party of the Royal Scots, about to be sent from Mulligar to join the half-battalion in Dublin. Major Daubeny, 2nd Batn., has been granted an extension of leave from India to England from April 30 to Aug. 31.

8th King's. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Drew succeeds Col. Webb, who has retired, in command of the 2nd Batn., Brevet Major Whitting, adjt. 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia, obtaining the majority.

9th Regiment. Lieut. Massy, 2nd Batn., has been allowed to enter himself as a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating wing officer of the 20th Bengal N.I., on probation.

11th Regiment. Major Osborn, 1st Batn., obtains command of the 2nd Batn., vice Col. Crompton-Stansfield. Brevet Major Birch will be given the majority, and Capt. Smyth that in succession to Major Naper, retired. Lieut. Jackson, a probationer, second wing subaltern, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, is to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., with effect from Dec. 8, 1875.

15th Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Phillips, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

17th Regiment. Lieut. Clarke, 1st Batn., has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

22nd Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Panter, 2nd Batn., has been granted an extension of leave to remain in England from India, from June 13 to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs.

24th Regiment. Capt. Upcher is posted to the 1st Batn. on transfer from the Supernumerary List. By advices from the Cape of Good Hope we regret to learn that "a fatal accident had befallen Sub-Lieut. R. G. Deane, 1st Batn., whilst bathing in a pond at the Black River, in company with Sub-Lieut. Heaton. Mr. Deane took a high leap into the pond followed with a sudden rise after the dive, such as expert divers are wont to make when diving in shallow water. Mr. Heaton, not seeing his companion swimming about, dived in after him, and found him helpless. Medical advice was obtained, and it was discovered that Mr. Deane was suffering from a fracture of the spine. The poor young fellow lived until the following afternoon when he died painlessly. A post-mortem examination showed the fracture of two bones. Mr. Deane was only nineteen years of age, and was much beloved in his regiment, where he was regarded as a young officer of much promise."

33rd Regiment. Capt. Durrant and Lieut. Jefferson have been detailed for duty at the Wellington Convalescent Depôt during the year. Sub-Lieut. Lyons-Montgomery has qualified for promotion.

37th Regiment. Sergt.-Major M'Kee is about to be transferred to the Royal North Down Militia as sergt.-major.

40th Regiment. Capt. Story has been appointed chief garrison instructor at Sealkote.

44th Regiment. Capt. Irvine has been detailed for duty at the Wellington Convalescent Depôt during the ensuing season.

48th Regiment. Lieut. Fair has been detailed for duty at the Wellington Convalescent Depôt during the ensuing season.

53rd Regiment. Capt. Auchinleck has returned to duty at head-quarters, Birr, on vacating the adjutancy of the 6th Royal Lancashire Militia.

56th Regiment. This regiment has again had the honour of winning the Deccan and Poona Cups. In 1871 the regiment won the Poona Cup, the only one offered for competition, and in 1872 and 1873 both the Deccan and Poona Cups. In 1874 there was no meeting, and in 1875, on account of cholera, the meeting was for regiments stationed in the Poona district only, and no cups were competed for. Thus, the regiment has won all the cups that have been offered for competition by the Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting since its arrival in India. In 1871 and 1873 the Northern India Rifle Association silver medals were won by Lieut. Alexander and Corpl. Melody respectively, and in the latter year Colr.-Sergt. Tuck won the championship of Southern India, with silver medal of National Rifle Association. The following is a list of the prizes and prize-winners during the meeting of 1876, at which sixteen non-commissioned officers and men represented the regiment:—Sergt.-Instr. of Musketry Moulton, seven prizes, 155 rs.; Paymr.-Sergt. Baines, five prizes, 65 rs.; Colr.-Sergt. Tuck, thirteen prizes, 415 rs.; Sergts. Nunn, one prize, 5 rs.; Sullivan, eight prizes, 167 rs.; and Dignam, three prizes, 30 rs.; Corpls. Salter, eight prizes, 125 rs.; and Weller, five prizes, 70 rs.; Privates Sutton, five prizes, 50 rs.; Robins, five prizes, 80 rs.; Baldry, one prize, 10 rs.; and Connolly, three prizes, 30 rs.; Deccan and PoonaCups, two prizes, 275 prizes; total, sixty-six prizes and 1,477 rs. Capt. Maine's period of appointment as garrison instructor at Poona expires on Thursday next.

59th Regiment. Capt. Griffith's period of appointment as garrison instructor at Mhow expires on Thursday next.

60th Rifles. Capt. Charley, 2nd Batn., has applied for leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

62nd Regiment. Major Hay has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs. Capt. Kyle has been appointed station Staff officer at Landour.

63rd Regiment. Capt. Stourton has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

65th Regiment. Lieut. Whittall has been appointed interpreter. Lieut. Rendle is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating wing officer of the 22nd Madras N.I., on probation.

67th Regiment. Capt. Brereton has been detailed for duty at the Wellington Convalescent Depôt during the ensuing season.

68th Light Infantry. Lieut. Marx has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs. Sub-Lieut. Paget has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

73rd Regiment. Capt. Gunter has been appointed assist. garrison instructor at Sealkote.

83rd Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Tinley has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

89th Princess Victoria's. An interesting racquet match was played at Thayetmyo during the race week. The players were Major Plant, Deputy-Commissioner, Thayetmyo, and Lieut. Anderson, 6th N.I., against Capt. Cuthbert and Lieut. and Adjt. McMurray, 89th Regt. The game, best three out of five. The 89th team won the toss, went in, and won the first three games easily. Sub-Lieuts. Munn and Shakespear have joined on appointment.

90th Light Infantry. Lieut. Stevens obtains the vacant company.

Commissariat Department. In answer to a question from Col. Sir H. Havelock as to a conflict of authority arising from the relations between the Control paymasters and the Comy.-Gen. of Supply and Ordnance, and as to a standstill of promotions and appointments to the Pay Sub-Department, owing to the fact that the officers bore commissions appointing them to the defunct Control Department, on Monday. Mr. Hardy said:—"Representations have been made with regard to certain paragraphs of the Ordnance Store Regulations which have been interpreted by some Ordnance Store officers in a sense opposite to that in which the Commissariat Regulations as to pay have been understood by Commissariat officers. It has been suggested at times that the Pay Department should be independent of the Commissariat. The promotions and appointments in the Pay Sub-Department of the late Control are practically suspended. Both the latter points stand for decision in a scheme now under immediate consideration, and with regard to the first matter mentioned advantage will be taken in the issue of revised regulations to clear up the point in dispute."

Medical Department. Surg.-Major J. Watts, Surgs. E. H. Joynt and J. A. Clery, M.B., are detailed to proceed from India to England in H.M.S. Crocodile, Surgs.-Major R. W. Berkeley and W. L. Baker, embarking at Aden. Surg.-Major F. W. Wade and Surg. W. R. G. Hinde are to take up duty at Aden. Depty. Surg.-Gen. Macbeth is about to be placed on the Retired List.

It has been notified under the authority of her Majesty's Government that, for all purposes under the Staff Corps Warrant, except for the calculation of service qualifying for admission to the Staff Corps and for furlough and pension, an officer's service will be considered as commencing from the date of his first permanent commission, that is, from the date of his commission as lieutenant.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

Royal Anglesey. Capt. A. J. Hepper, Royal Engineers, has taken up duty at Beaumaris as adjt. The regiment is to train this year as an Engineer corps.

Royal Glamorgan. The adjutancy is vacant, Capt. French, 69th Foot, having resigned his appointment.

Hampshire Artillery assembles for training at Gosport on April 26.

2nd Royal Lancashire. The adjutancy is falling vacant, Brevet Major Whitting, 8th King's, being on the point of rejoining his regiment on promotion.

4th Royal Lancashire. The regiment is ordered to assemble for training at Warrington on April 23, the recruits undergoing six weeks' preliminary drill. There are still serving six officers who joined on the formation of the regiment in 1853, viz., the hon. col., col.-commandant, two majors, and two capts., the latter being the seniors of their rank in the Service. Notwithstanding the utter want of accommodation at Warrington for both officers and privates, the billeting system is still in vogue.

Royal Monmouth. Capt. Sir A. Mackworth, Bart., Royal Engineers, has taken up duty as adjt. at head-quarters, Monmouth. Arrangements are being made for the regiment to be trained this year as an Engineer corps.

Queen's County Rifles. Major Abbott has been recommended for the hon. rank of lieut.-col.

Royal North Down Rifles. Sergt.-Major M'Kee, 37th Regt., is about to be transferred to the regiment as sergt.-major.

The reopening of the Militia school of instruction at Dublin garrison has been postponed to the latter end of March or the beginning of April.

VOLUNTEERS.

London Rifle Brigade. Major Sir Hector Hay, Bart., is retiring.

3rd Norfolk Rifles. Capt. Upcher, 24th Foot, has vacated his appointment as adjt. on the expiration of his five years, and returns to regimental duty.

Shropshire Artillery. Capt. E. H. Moore, Royal Marine Artillery, has been appointed to the adjutancy.

1st Surrey Artillery. The annual ball took place at Willis's Rooms on Thursday evening. The number present was about 200, including H.S.H. the Duke of Teck (hon. col.), Lieut.-Col. Hope, V.C., and most of the officers. Dancing commenced at half-past 9 o'clock, and was sustained throughout the evening.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

5th Bengal Cavalry. Surg.-Major T. G. Skardon has been appointed to the medical charge.

4th Bengal N.I. Col. H. C. Anderson, commandant, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs. Col. F. Duffin, wing commandant, has been granted leave to the hills to July 8, on medical certificate.

6th Bengal N.I. Capt. W. Atkins, wing officer, has been granted leave from India to England for two years on private affairs. Capt. A. H. Handcock, wing officer and adjt., has been granted leave to Darjeeling to Sept. 1 next, on private affairs.

20th Bengal N.I. Lieut. H. S. Massy, 9th Foot, has been appointed officiating wing officer on probation, on becoming a candidate for the Indian S.C.

39th Bengal N.I. Surg.-Major J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D., has been appointed medical officer.

43rd Bengal N.I. Capt. C. McD. Skene, wing officer, has returned to duty in India from leave in England.

4th Punjab Cavalry. Major J. Gillespie died on Feb. 7 from apoplexy. Major Gillespie served in the Meranzaie Expedition under Brigdr. Chamberlain in 1856 (medal with clasp). Was present at Kohat on the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857, and served on the frontier throughout the subsequent operations. Served with the force under Brigdr. Chamberlain against the Wuzeerees in 1859 (medal with clasp). Commanded the troops in the Goomul Valley in 1860, had several skirmishes with marauding parties of Wuzeerees, and retook camels and plunder. He entered the Army Jan. 20, 1851; became lieut., Jan. 29, 1854; capt., Jan. 20, 1863; and major, Jan. 20, 1871.

2nd Goorkhas. Lieut. R. C. Hadow, 55th Foot, officiating wing officer on probation, has been granted leave to Calcutta from Jan. 18 to May 18 to study the native languages.

Central India Horse. The following brigade orders by the commandant, dated Nov. 5 and 6, 1876, making the following appointments, have been confirmed:—Lieut. H. A. Vincent will take charge of the duties of Staff officer to the force, as a temporary arrangement, from Nov. 6. Surg. R. Caldecott received the medical charge of the 1st Regt. Central India Horse, from Surg. A. Barclay, who received medical charge of the 2nd Regt. from Surg. Caldecott, from Nov. 6, 1876. Capt. A. H. S. Neill, adjt. 1st Regt., officiated as second squadron officer from May 5 to Sept. 30, 1876, in addition to his duties as officiating third squadron officer. Lieut. H. A. Vincent, first squadron subaltern 1st Regt., and officiating adjt., to officiate as adjt. in addition to his duties as first squadron subaltern, from Oct. 1, 1876. The following orders, issued by the commandant, Jan. 1, 1877, consequent on the return from furlough of Capt. M. G. Gerard, first squadron subaltern 2nd Regt., have been confirmed from Dec. 22, 1876:—1st Regt.—Lieut. A. G. A. Durand, officiating second squadron subaltern, to officiate as first squadron subaltern, vice Lieut. Vincent, officiating as adjt.; and Lieut. H. E. Ravenshaw, officiating first squadron subaltern 2nd Regt., to officiate as second squadron subaltern, vice Lieut. Durand. 2nd Regt.—Capt. M. G. Gerard, first squadron subaltern, to officiate as third squadron officer; and Lieut. E. D. H. Daly, second squadron subaltern, to officiate as first squadron subaltern.

Corps of Guides. The following appointment has been made:—Lieut. W. R. P. Hamilton, officiating wing officer on probation, to be squadron officer, vice Lieut. C. G. Mansel, whose appointment to this corps is cancelled at his own request.

1st Madras Light Cavalry. Major G. S. Hooper has been appointed a member of the Madras Committee on Remounts.

11th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. S. New, wing commander 29th N.I., has been appointed wing commander.

19th Madras N.I. Lieut. C. W. Walker, Madras S.C., has been appointed wing officer.

20th Madras N.I. Capt. J. O. Goldie, wing officer, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs.

22nd Madras N.I. Lieut. A. W. Rendle, 65th Foot, having entered himself as a candidate for the Madras S.C., has been appointed officiating wing officer.

29th Madras N.I. Major H. S. M. Wynch has been confirmed in his appointment as wing commander. Capt. A. T. Woodhouse, wing officer, has been appointed adjt.

37th Madras N.I. Col. H. C. Z. Claridge, officiating commandant, has returned to India and resumed duty from European furlough.

38th Madras N.I. Capt. W. H. M. Franklyn, Madras General List, has been appointed wing officer.

41st Madras N.I. Capt. E. H. Eyre, adjt., officiating depty.-assist. qrmr.-gen., Northern District, Madras Army, has been transferred to Malabar and Canara.

1st Bombay Light Cavalry. Lieut. F. W. Jackson, 11th Foot, second squadron officer on probation, is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C.

29th Bombay N.I. Lieut. W. A. Broome, second wing officer, has been appointed wing officer, vice Cunningham, seconded, and Lieut. H. E. W. Beville, officiating second wing officer on probation; Lieut. Broome will continue to act as adjt.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following has been published as a Royal Warrant, dated Feb. 7, 1877:—

The pay and allowances of the officers of our Royal Military College shall, from and after Jan. 1, 1877, be as follows:—Governor, £1,500 a year, with quarters, and in addition to any unattached pay as general officer or pay as a colonel of a regiment to which he may be entitled, but inclusive of all allowances. Commandant and secretary, £750 a year, with quarters, and in addition to any regimental half pay to which he may be entitled, but inclusive of all allowances. Chaplain, surgeon-major, and surgeon, pay in accordance with our Warrants for their respective departments, with quarters, fuel, light, and servants' allowance, in accordance with the regulations in force for their respective departments. Adjutant and quartermaster, regimental pay of his rank (captain or subaltern) and extra-duty pay of 5s. a day, with quarters, fuel, light, forage allowance for one horse, and two soldier servants. Riding-master, 14s. a day, increasing to 15s. a day after fifteen years' service as riding-master, with quarters, fuel, light, servants' allowance, and forage, in accordance with the regulations in force for his department. Professor of fortification, £500 per annum; professor of military surveying, £450; professor of military history and tactics, £450; instructor of fortification, £350; professor of military surveying, £350; professor of military history and tactics, £350, with quarters, but inclusive of all allowances.

2. The foregoing scale of pay and allowances shall include all remuneration of every kind, except any additional pay to which an officer may be entitled as a reward for distinguished service in the field. No person appointed to any office in our Royal Military College subsequent to July 22, 1871, shall be entitled to pension or superannuation allowance for his services in such appointment.

3. When quarters cannot be allotted, the officers of our said College, other than the professors and instructors, shall be entitled to lodging allowance, according to the regulated Army rates, less the proportion for fuel and light in the case of those not entitled thereto.

4. The professors and instructors shall be entitled to £50 a-year as lodging allowance when quarters cannot be allotted to them, in addition to the rates of pay and allowances specified in Article 1. All issues in kind, or allowances in lieu thereof, are inadmissible at the public expense, whether the professors and instructors be in quarters or not.

5. Each officer in charge of a division shall receive extra-duty pay at the rate of £100 a year.

6. The governor, the commandant, and secretary, the adjutant, and quartermaster, and the riding-master of our Royal Military College shall be officers of our Army, and shall be appointed upon the recommendation of our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State. The appointments of these officers shall be for seven years, subject to re-appointment in the event of our Secretary of State considering it beneficial for the public service that they should be re-appointed.

7. The professors and instructors shall be officers of our Army; the appointments being open to officers of all ranks, except second lieutenants.

8. The professors and instructors shall be appointed and removed upon the recommendation of the governor of our said College to our Commander-in-Chief, subject to the approval of our Secretary of State.

9. The professors and instructors shall be appointed for seven years, subject to reappointment in the event of our Secretary of State considering it beneficial for the public service that they should be reappointed. Their tenure of office shall not continue after the age of fifty-five years, unless an extension be specially recommended by the governor, and approved by our Secretary of State.

PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

10. The officer now holding the appointment of professor of military surveying in our said College, who is in receipt of brevet pay, in addition to his pay of £450 a-year, shall continue to receive the same during his tenure of that appointment.

11. The senior medical officer now serving at our said College shall receive 7s. a-day, in addition to any half pay to which he may be entitled, together with the quarters, servants' allowance, fuel and light, and forage allowance, of which he is at present in receipt. He shall vacate his appointment at the expiration of seven years from the date of our present Warrant, or on his attaining the age of sixty-five years.

12. The quartermaster now employed at our said College, if appointed adjutant and quartermaster, shall receive pay according to service as Cavalry quartermaster, and extra-duty pay of 2s. 6d. a-day for performing the duties of adjutant, or 5s. a-day if he should continue to perform the duties of acting commissary in addition to those of adjutant, together with the quarters, fuel, and light, and servants' allowance, of which he is at present in receipt. He shall vacate his appointment at the expiration of seven years from the date of our present Warrant.

Gathorne Hardy.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MARCH 6, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date March 7, 1877 :—

1st Dragoon Guards—Capt. R. J. C. Marter to be Major, vice J. Gunter, promoted into the 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. W. C. Underwood to be Capt., vice R. J. C. Marter.

4th Dragoon Guards—Major J. Gunter, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. E. Seager, retired on half pay.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut. L. M. H. Kennedy to be Capt., vice G. T. Scott, retired; Feb. 24, 1877.

3rd Hussars—Capt. C. E. Nettles retires on full pay.

10th Hussars—Lieut. W. F. Montrésor has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

16th Lancers—Lieut. W. N. Hill to be Capt., vice Brevet Major R. W. Renshaw, retired; Feb. 24, 1877.

Royal Engineers—Major C. T. Haig (late Bombay) to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. R. S. Sellon, deceased; Jan. 23, 1877. Capt. A. R. Seton (late Bombay), to be Major, vice C. T. Haig; Jan. 23, 1877. Lieut. W. H. Rathborne to be Capt., vice A. R. Seton (late Bombay); Jan. 23, 1877. The following Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts., with temporary rank, dated Feb. 14, 1877, viz:—W. H. Turton, vice P. J. D. Lindoe, placed upon temporary half pay; George Huntly Blair Gordon, vice F. H. Fawkes, promoted; Thomas de la Haye Brotherton, vice T. Gracey, promoted; George Anderson Carr, vice F. S. Shepherd, promoted; John Arthur Henderson, vice D. O'Brien, promoted; Arthur James Kelly, vice C. de B. Carey, promoted; Edward Charles Stanton, vice W. H. Rathborne.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Sub-Lieut. H. Wickham to be Lieut. March 18, 1875.

Brigade Depot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. Grierson, from half pay, late 15th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

6th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry B. Feilden to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. J. H. F. Elkington, retired on half pay; Feb. 24, 1877. Capt. and Brevet Major A. Austin to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. B. Feilden; Feb. 24, 1877. Lieut. J. R. Gibbs to be Capt., vice Brevet Major A. Austin; Feb. 24, 1877.

8th Foot—Lieut.-Col. J. V. W. H. Webb retires on full pay.

10th Foot—Lieut. C. Knatchbull to be Capt., vice E. H. Vaughton, retired; Feb. 24, 1877.

11th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. H. Crompton-Stansfield retires on half pay. Major W. D. Naper retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

14th Foot—Lieut. W. Mils to be Capt., vice H. A. Burton, made Supy. on being appointed Adjt., 4th West York Militia; Jan. 31, 1877. Lieut. R. H. Atkinson, from the Supy. List, to be Lieut., vice W. Mills; Jan. 31, 1877.

15th Foot—The appointment as Adjt. of Lieut. G. H. Johnson, to be ante-dated to Jan. 1, 1877.

19th Foot—Lieut. G. D. Michell to be Capt., vice C. Skinner, retired: Feb. 24, 1877.

20th Foot—Lieut. F. W. Birch to be Capt., vice G. G. Liddell, made Supy. while serving as Adjt., 49th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps; Feb. 10, 1877.

24th Foot—Capt. R. Upcher, from the Supy. List, to be Capt., vice E. H. B. Sawbridge, retired; Feb. 10, 1877.

29th Foot—Lieut. W, M. Prendergast to be Capt., vice J. Bourke, retired; Feb. 24, 1877.

34th Foot—Lieut. E. Vanrenen to be Capt., vice W. F. C. Grace, made Supy. on being appointed Adjt., 1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps; Jan. 20, 1877.

37th Foot—Lieut.-Col. R. C. Watson, from half pay, late Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. V. H. Bowles, retired on half pay.

38th Foot—Lieut. M. S. Crofton to be Capt., vice P. Morrisey, retired on half pay; Jan. 31, 1877.

46th Foot—Lieut. C. E. de la P. Beresford retires temporarily to the Half-Pay List, without drawing half pay.

47th Foot—Qrmr. M. Carey retires on temporary half pay.

60th Foot—Lieut. C. Hope to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. H. D. P. Okeden, who resigns that appointment; Jan. 5, 1877.

69th Foot—Capt. P. M. French (Supy. List) retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

81st Foot—Lieut. W. S. Birdwood has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

83rd Foot—Lieut. W. Stewart to be Capt., vice G. E. S. Cartwright, retired; dated Feb. 10, 1877.

90th Foot—Capt. F. R. Harvey retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

92nd Foot—Lieut. C. W. H. Douglas to be Adjt., vice Lieut. R. H. Oxley, promoted; Dec. 31, 1876.

94th Foot—Lieut. C. A. Grubb is superseded for absence without leave.

99th Foot—Lieut. G. G. Blaxland retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

100th Foot—Sub-Lieut. J. G. Glancy to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1875.

101st Foot—Lieut. J. H. Barnard, C.M.G., from the 19th Foot, to be Capt., in recognition of his services in the Ashantee Expedition of 1874, vice J. W. Arrowsmith, retired.

102nd Foot—Capt. J. Duncan, from the Supy. List, to be Major, vice J. A. Woods, retired on a pension; Feb. 24, 1877.

104th Foot—Lieut. P. Alcock to be Capt., vice H. J. R. Villiers-Stuart, retired; Feb. 24, 1877.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. T. A. Maberly, to be Capt., vice C. D. Broadbent, deceased; Jan. 9, 1877.

Medical Department—To be Surgs. under the Royal Warrant of April 28, 1876, dated Feb. 4, 1877 :—W. B. Allin, M.B.; M. R. Ryan, M.D.; E. O. Reynolds, gent.; H. J. Robbins, M.D.; J. J. Morris, M.D.; A. E. Hayes, gent.; J. F. Williamson, M.B.; J. T. Carey, M.B.; W. J. R. Rainsford, gent.; I. Boulger, gent.; P. B. Tuthill, M.D.; T. Boyd, gent.; P. H. Johnston, M.D.; F. Murchison, M.B.; I. B. Emerson, gent.; A. Hewett, gent.; E. A. Roche, gent.; G. Laffan, M.D.; U. J. Bourke, gent.; R. Robinson, gent.; J. J. Lamprey, gent.; W. H. Allen, gent.; R. C. Gunning, gent.; G. M. Russell, M.B.; H. Cotton, gent.; J. P. Hunt, M.D.; J. L. Peyton, M.B.; A. W. Carleton, M.B.; G. A. Hughes, M.B.; A. C. Keith, M.B.; J. Brodie, M.B.; F. G. L. Eagar, gent.; and B. W. Large, gent.

Army Hospital Corps—The retirement on temporary half pay of Capt. of Orderlies J. Collin, announced in the *Gazette* of Jan. 16, 1877, to be post-dated from Nov. 11, 1876, to Jan. 17, 1877. Lieut. of Orderlies A. Platt to be Capt. of Orderlies, vice Collin; Jan. 17, 1877. Sergt. E. Enright, to be Lieut. of Orderlies, vice A. Platt.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Medley, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieut.-Col., to be Col.; Feb. 8, 1877.

Lieut.-Col. J. Jerome, 86th Foot, to be Col.; March 6, 1877.

Lieut.-Col. J. V. W. H. Webb, 8th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Col. upon retiring on full pay.

Capt. C. E. Nettles, 3rd Hussars, to have the hon. rank of Major upon retiring on full pay.

MEMORANDUM.

For, Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. Seager, from half pay, late 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Inspecting Officer of Yeomanry Cavalry in Great Britain, dated Feb. 24, 1877, as stated in the *Gazette* of Feb. 23, 1877, read, Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. Seager, from half pay, late 4th Dragoon Guards, to be an Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Cavalry in Great Britain; Feb. 24, 1877.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 6, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date March 7, 1877 :—

Royal Anglesey—Sub-Lieut. M. C. Curry resigns commission.

Royal Carmarthen Artillery—Sub-Lieut. W. E. Jennings resigns commission.

Dorset—Lieut. R. J. Farquharson resigns commission.

North Durham—Lieut.-Col. J. J. Allison is granted the hon. rank of Col.

Royal Flint—A. F. Jones, Esq., late Capt. 4th Hussars, to be Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal Glamorgan—C. S. C. Crespigny, Esq., late Lieut., 41st Foot, to be Capt.

Royal North Gloucester—Arthur Mainwaring Goodrich, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

East Kent—Robert Maitland Christie, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

7th Royal Lancashire—William Byron Browne, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal London—Lieut. G. Bowring resigns commission.

Norfolk Artillery—George Manners, Baron Hastings, to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd West York—Capt. A. Barff resigns commission. For, the Hon. C. Cathcart to be Lieut. (Supy.), dated March 3, 1877, notified in the *London Gazette* of March 2, 1877, read the Hon. C. Cathcart to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.), March 3, 1877.

6th West York—Capt. W. C. B. Calverley resigns commission. Stanley Lees Smythe Giffard, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Forfar and Kincardine Artillery—Capt. W. McB. Rankine resigns commission.

Highland Borderers Light Infantry—James Russel, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

1st Royal Lanark—Thomas Dick Smith-Cuninghame, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Scottish Borderers—For, Robert Scott Kerr, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.), dated Jan. 10, 1877, notified in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 9, 1877, read Robert Scott-Kerr, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.), Jan 10, 1877. Charles Copland, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal Dublin City—Sub-Lieut. H. Perssé to be Lieut., dated July 26, 1876, with date in the General Militia Service of Aug. 8, 1874.

Monaghan—Qrmr. W. Watson resigns commission, and is placed on a retired allowance.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Denbighshire—Francis Egerton Cotton, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Lieut. the Hon. R. G. Molyneux resigns commission.

Leicestershire—Walter Ancell Peake, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)—Lieut. F. F. Anderson resigns commission.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The forty-sixth annual meeting was held on Saturday in the theatre of the institution, Whitehall, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P. The report for the past year, which was read by Capt. Burgess, the secretary, stated that 38 life members and 124 annual subscribers, making a total of 162 new members, had joined the institution during the past year. The loss by death amounted to 72, and 42 members withdrew their names, whilst the names of 36 had been struck off the list in consequence of the non-payment of their subscriptions for many years, after frequent applications. The increase therefore was 12. Life subscriptions to the amount of £583, including £127 not invested in 1875, had been invested in Three per Cent. Consols. The funded property of the institution on Jan. 1, 1877, was £11,304, as compared with £10,721 on Jan. 1, 1876. The subject for the essay for the current year was—"Great Britain's Maritime Power; how best developed as regards—1. Fighting-ships. 2. Protection of commerce. 3. Naval volunteer or supplemental force. 4. Colonial and home defence; the classes, armament, and description of the vessels needed; and the organization required to secure a powerful and economic imperial naval force." Lord Elcho briefly moved the adoption of the report. Gen. Sir Lintorn Simmons seconded the motion, and alluding to the importance of the library of the institution, said that twenty years ago there was very little literature in the English language upon military subjects. The institution had taken an honourable part in promoting the study of professional subjects connected with the Army and Navy. Officers, if they wished for success now-a-days, were compelled to study. The discussions which took place on naval and military subjects were very valuable. He remembered attending and taking part in a discussion in 1851 on Ferguson's proposed system of fortifications. He was afterwards summoned to the Ordnance Office, received a "severe wigging," and was reminded that there was a military station in the West Indies, to which he might perhaps be sent for the benefit of his health. (Laughter.) But things were changed now-a-days, and so long as in their discussions they did not admit questions of discipline to be canvassed—(hear, hear)—he considered that they were the means of affording valuable information to officers of both Services. (Hear, and cheers.) Sir George Balfour moved and Admiral Sir George Buckle seconded a vote of thanks to the members of the council who retired by rotation, which was carried *nem. con.*, and the members of the council for the ensuing year were then duly elected. Col. Lord Waveney moved and the Rev. Mr. Halpin seconded a vote of thanks to the auditors, who were re-elected. The name of the winner of the prize essay on "The Causes which have led to the Pre-eminence of Nations in War" was announced as John Ross of Bladensberg, who accordingly received the gold medal from the chairman amid loud cheers. The secretary read the report of the referees, viz., Gen. J. R. Crawford, Gen. C. Stuart, and Major-Gen. J. P. Collinson, which stated that sixty essays had been sent in, nearly all of which were well written, and that, in addition to the gold medal essay, they considered five other essays to be so able as to merit publication, viz., those written by Col. Fletcher, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Wilbraham, Capt. De Thoren (half pay, 38th Regt.), Lieut. Elsdale, R.E., and Capt. Hime, R.A., who won the first gold medal presented by the institution. The reading of these names was received in each case with loud applause. On the motion of Admiral Codrington, seconded by Gen. Stevens, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to the referees for their labours.

Mr. Hardy, in responding to a vote of thanks, said:—My Lords and Gentlemen,—Far from being like my predecessor in the War Office, at the time alluded to by Sir Lintorn Simmons, I have looked upon this institution as one which is calculated to bring out the talent of the young and to keep up the interest of the old, in advancing science and art, which are applied now to all military and naval purposes. My strong impression is that the discussions which are held here upon military and naval subjects are calculated to put us in possession of the best means of procedure in both cases. It enables you to eliminate the weak points, and to inform yourselves on the strong; and by these discussions, which go on from year to year—irrespective of all questions of discipline—on naval and military subjects, by those who are practically acquainted with them, there is brought to those of us who are not technically acquainted with them an immense amount of information which we could not obtain in any other form. It would be idle to suppose that a layman in any position would be able to acquaint himself with those technical works which, according to the testimony of Sir Lintorn Simmons, have only recently begun to be studied by military men themselves; but from the papers which are read here, and from the discussions which take place here from time to time, we obtain a sufficient insight into what is going on to be able to form opinions thereon. (Hear, hear.) And here let me say that I very much value the assistance which I have received since I have been at the War Office; in fact I have never called upon any military officer for advice in whatever department of the Service he may have been engaged, whether in the Line, the Artillery, or the Engineers, without receiving an amount of disinterested and valuable assistance which I could never sufficiently acknowledge. (Cheers.) It would be impossible for any one to hold the office which I do without receiving that kind of assistance. A good deal has been said about the library. Now, the library seems to me to be very useful, not only from its being valuable to you, but to the public at large, in its character of a scientific library. When we read, as we did the other day, of the Alexandra going to sea with thirty-five engines on board, I say that it makes me feel perfectly bewildered. I am sure that no man could properly take the command of a ship like that without being possessed of an amount of scientific knowledge which must be gained not only by the study of works bearing on the subject, but must also be fortified by actual and considerable experience. (Hear, hear.) One of the things proposed to be dealt with in the prize essay for next year is the most economical mode of obtaining sufficient vessels for our purposes with the armament which is needed. Depend upon it, gentlemen, that at the bottom of half the difficulty which surrounds you is this question of economy. If you can succeed in doing things at a much cheaper rate, and that is a study to which I think the attention of military officers might be called, by an essay being given for competition on the subject of—How you can best secure a cheaper mode of fortification than that which exists at the present time. (Hear, hear.) Because if you are not able to solve that problem, you will not be able to accomplish your object at all, or at all events not without great difficulty. It is a question for much study and for much consideration; but it is one which will come to the front, because when you have enormous ironclads floating about the ocean, which are enabled to approach all ordinary fortifications without the slightest risk, you must be prepared to meet them and resist them. (Hear, hear.) I may mention, for instance, the necessity of fortifying the coaling stations of the world, without which our Navy, some time or other, may be rendered utterly helpless. (Hear, hear.) Whilst on the question of economy I may carry the subject a little further. You want to get into a new building, and so do I. (Laughter.) There is no one who can speak more feelingly on being situated in unpleasant quarters than I can. Not that I complain personally so much, but on account of my surroundings. I think it a most unreasonable thing to expect to get good work out of people who are subjected to the evils of bad ventilation, who are located in unpleasant rooms, who have noises continually resounding in their ears, rendering them unable to properly concentrate their attention upon their work, and who cannot open their windows without getting into their rooms the dust of Pall Mall. These are things which ought to be considered by the country. I know that it seems to me that the War Office would be an admirable place in which to study the problem of how to find your way about under difficulties? It is a place with an intricacy of passages which would be almost as much a subject for study for a military man as if he were to be suddenly set down in a strange country. I am afraid that you will not get a new building before we do, and therefore you must use all your efforts to persuade the country to build a new War Office. (Laughter.) You have rightly gone to the Treasury, for you may depend upon it that the bottom of every improvement in this country is the Treasury, whether that improvement is carried out or not. (Hear, hear.)

The proceedings then terminated.

RECRUITING AND THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I see by your issue of the 24th inst. that the increased number of recruits for 1876 was 10,876, and I think that here we may find a drop of comfort in the ocean of discontent at present existing in that glorious corps the Army Medical Department. I think the increase of recruits may not incorrectly be traced to Sir Wm. Muir's changes. Let me, as an ex-Army surgeon, who served under both new and old regulations explain. Under the old regulations I had the honour of serving with what I, of course, thought "the finest regiment in the Service;" at any rate, a regiment very attractive to recruits. Taking a great pride and interest in the regiment, and recruits coming freely, I took none but exceptionally smart-looking young fellows, and at one time (while stationed in Manchester) the majority—if, indeed, not all—could read and write. At this time, I recollect being so proud of a two months' batch of recruits, that I had them all ready to strip in a ward, being anxious to show them to my deputy inspector-general when he visited my hospital. I knew the recruits were good, but I confess I was astonished myself when I saw the long line of fine young soldiers standing stripped. My deputy-inspector-general congratulated me, and I felt very proud of my new lot, with their lean loins, flat thighs, sound chests, &c. Well, the time came when I had to leave the regiment, and was chucked about from pillar to post, as nobody's child. I passed more recruits; they had nothing wrong with heart or lungs. I do not recollect ever feeling bewildered by their being particularly smart or educated, nor do I recollect ever showing a batch up with pride to a deputy surgeon-general. I expect I cared little so long as I did my bare duty with my stethoscope. I recollect so well when in the old days, I used to go into the ante-room after hospital and say, "I got such a capital recruit for you this morning, major." *Nous avons changé tout cela.* While on the subject of the Army Medical Department, although my hint would have greater power of appeal if inserted in the *Lancet*, let me call the attention of aspirants to the new Medical Department to the fact that the bait of £250 a-year, although looking pretty well on paper, will not make any difference to them during their early service on the old 10s. a-day, since it is the rule that the first five years are spent abroad, probably in India, where pay remains 317 rupees per month, exactly £31 14s., which I believe was the pay of the old assistant-surgeons when I was in India in 1866. After six years' service under the old rules an assistant-surgeon got 12s. 6d. a-day, could not be "shunted" at the end of ten years, had a home and friends, could exchange, &c.; so that it appears to me the young ones have "gained a loss" with a vengeance.—I am, &c.,

THE OLD REGIMENTAL SYSTEM.

The *Irish Times* states that "from the 1st proximo the office of the assist. qrmr.-gen. at head-quarters in this command will be established at the Royal Barracks and attached to the Staff of the Dublin District. Some further changes will be made in the District Staff, but not till towards the end of the present year. We hear that a depty. assist. adjt.-gen. will be substituted for the appointment of brigade-major when Lieut.-Col. Johnson vacates."

In reply to Mr. O'Beirne, Mr. Hardy stated on Tuesday that "officers of Field Artillery receive only dismounted pay and are mounted on troop horses, which do not become their own property. Officers of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, who receive a higher rate of pay, to cover expenses of their chargers, have certain privileges given them as to selecting horses from the ranks at moderate prices. If the Cavalry officers are to be placed on the same footing as the Field Artillery, as the hon. member suggests, they would have—first, to be reduced to Infantry rates of pay, and, secondly, they would have to ride troop horses not their own property. This would certainly, I think, be unpopular. (Hear, hear.) I have only to add that there are no vacancies in Cavalry regiments except those kept open for sub-lieutenants still under garrison instruction."

The Governors of the Drummond Institution for orphan daughters of soldiers, at Dublin, acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions, viz.:—Col. Crealock, C.B., D.Q.M.G., £15; Lieut.-Col. Wynyard, £2; "Seaton" Association (per Capt. M'Gill, Secretary), £20; W. Russell, Esq., £2 2s.; the Hon. Mrs. C. Thesiger, £1; Major Hackett, £2; sixth annual payment for Jane Dunne, from 2nd Batn. 10th Regt., £15; Capt. C. W. Long, Adjt. 16th Brig. R.A., £10 10s.; 1st Batn. 16th Regt. (Canteen Fund), £5 5s.; 75th Regt. (Canteen Fund), £5 5s.; 82nd Regt., £5; J. Robinson, Esq., £5; and also to Messrs. W. Drummond and Sons, for garden seeds value £1 9s. 5d., presented free to the institution. The Governors admitted conditionally Emma, daughter of the late Private E. Norman, 2nd Life Guards, she being a total orphan. This will leave forty-nine girls in the institution.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, Esq., C.M.G., to be Colonial Secretary for the Colony of Western Australia.

The *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"A somewhat serious accident has happened to the general commanding the Southern District. Sir Hastings Doyle was in London last week, and, whilst about to enter his carriage at his residence in Piccadilly, he stepped on the roller of one of the mats, which threw him violently forward. His head came in contact with the sharp edge of the carriage step, and two severe wounds near the eyes were inflicted. Sir Hastings was also much shaken, but he is doing well. Sick leave has been granted him, and during his absence from Portsmouth the command devolves on Col. Petrie, Royal Artillery."

The following General Order has been published:—"From and after April 1 next a fine for drunkenness will not of itself carry with it an entry in the Regimental Defaulter Book, unless accompanied by some other punishment entailing such entry. Section 6, paragraph 23, and section 23, paragraph 31*d*, of the 'Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1873,' are to be amended accordingly. In publishing this order to the Army the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief desires to draw the special attention of general officers commanding to Section 5, paragraph 6, of the regulations above referred to; and his Royal Highness trusts that the discretion now allowed to commanding officers will be exercised with judgment and firmness, and that serious or repeated acts of drunkenness will in all cases be dealt with so as to entail regimental entry."

THE UNIFORM QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Would you allow me a small space in your valuable paper to correct a statement made by one signing himself "Kismet la Mort," which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of Feb. 17. With respect to the uniform question, he says:—"It is a fact, which cannot be denied by any of your readers, that on those frequent occasions when the Naval Hospital officers (by whom I suppose he means officers of the Royal Naval College) who are on full pay there and on special service accept the hospitality of the Royal Artillery mess at Woolwich, they invariably appear in mufti." I for one among your readers entirely deny such a fact. I studied at the Royal Naval College for nine months, and during that time whenever any of the officers on full pay (and even those on half pay) dined at the Royal Artillery mess at Woolwich, they invariably wore the uniform which is considered correct at dinner parties, viz., gold-laced trowsers, jackets, and white waistcoats; and upon the occasions when officers went to the balls given by the Royal Artillery they always wore undress coats with epaulettes. "Kismet la Mort" says that "great censure and blame ought to be cast upon those officers who set such an example to their inferiors by their infringement in their persons of all rules of the Service." He seems to be unaware that by a late Admiralty Circular commissioned officers, when on leave from their ships, are permitted to wear plain clothes. Apologising for troubling you, I am, &c.,

AN OFFICER IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

Feb. 26, 1877.

A SAD CASE OF DISTRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—May I endeavour through your columns to enlist the sympathy of the public, and especially of officers in the Army, in a sad case of distress which has lately been brought to my notice? A captain in her Majesty's Army sold out in 1868 and took an appointment in the uncovenanted service in Calcutta. He lately met with reverses and fell into difficulties, which so preyed on his mind that he lost his health, and, as a last hope, came to England in December last, but only to die at the early age of forty, a month after he landed, leaving a widow and five children entirely destitute. Help is earnestly requested to precure a small annuity for the widow, and to place the two boys (aged eleven and nine), and also the three girls (aged respectively fourteen, twelve, and ten), in institutions where their education may be carried on, and they may thus be able in the future to earn their own bread. I shall be happy to answer any questions which may be addressed to me, and reference may also be made to Messrs. Rickards and Walker, solicitors, 29, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to whom, or to Messrs. Grindley and Co., 55, Parliament-street, subscriptions may be paid.—I am, &c.,

JOSEPH MANSFIELD,
Rector of Blandford St. Mary.

Feb. 24, 1877.

QUARTERMASTERS v. COMMISSARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In the year of our Lord 1813 a certain commissary complained to his Grace the Iron Duke that Sir Thomas Picton had threatened to hang him (the commissary) if certain arrangements touching *munitions de bouche* were not promptly carried out. "Did Sir Thomas Picton really say he would hang you, sir?" said his Grace. "Yes, indeed he did," reiterated, emphatically, this "fleecer of many flocks." "Then," said his Grace of Wellington, "unless you do as he commands you, he will most assuredly do as he has said, for I have never known Sir Thomas Picton to break his word." The above anecdote is given for the special benefit of "Commissary," who wrote a letter in your issue of the 3rd ult., by which he will see that the great captains whom this country has been, and still is, proud of were inclined to give a "long rope and a short shrift" to the commissary class when they failed in their duty. I, for one, am sorry that generals of the Picton stamp are gone. Sir Thomas Picton, who knew how to deal with the genus commissary, was quartermaster of the 12th Regt. in 1776, and, for all I know to the contrary, "Commissary" of Feb. 3 may be a lineal descendant of the delinquent Picton said he would hang, as without provocation he turns up his nose at certain worthy soldiers after the manner of Shakespeare's fop, who riled Harry Hotspur. "Commissary" should bear in mind that the majority of his class are officers, but not soldiers, but that the quartermasters whom he affects to ignore are soldiers from choice and officers by merit. Our Indian Commissariat Department is admitted by every soldier to be A 1 in every respect. Why? Because the civilian element has been most carefully eliminated; soldier-officers direct the administrative and executive branches. Whatever Mr. Haliburton may have recommended is entirely distinct from another essential on which I can safely speak, and this is that the commissary who fears an invasion of quartermasters on his lotus-eating preserves may reassure himself that they, the quartermasters, would not consider the opening of the junior grades of the Commissariat Department to them as promotion in any sense of the word; in fact, it would be a "levelling down." Probably some retired half-payman might be induced by *res angustæ domi* to become a candidate, but I believe I am correct in stating that no quartermaster on full pay would consider an appointment to the grade of commissary promotion. Would your "Commissary" of the 3rd ult. be surprised to hear that Gen. Wolfe, the hero of Quebec, was one of the quartermaster class.—I am, &c.,

Feb. 21, 1877. CENTURION.

ARMY EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Much has been said on the above; much more might be said; much may be done to better those concerned, so please allow me a brief space. Now, Army expenses are of two kinds—1, preventible, and (2) non-preventible. An officer in a Line regiment can, if he chooses, keep his mess-bill down to a less moderate sum, as far as his own eating and drinking are concerned. For instance, he need not drink champagne, smoke expensive cigars, or play for high stakes. These items, therefore, are clearly under his own control. But there are things which he cannot prevent. For instance, the custom of asking regiments to dine on coming into garrison, and the many subscriptions with which he is invariably saddled. Then, again, his uniform is about one-third more expensive than it ought to be. If only the wretched, tawdry, gold lace and beads on the tunic and mess-jacket and waistcoat were dispensed with, those articles would be much cheaper and much more soldierlike to look at. Do not imagine that I would do away with one single regimental badge or distinction. Far from it. Once more, why should the luckless British officer be obliged to furnish himself with mufti as well as uniform? Surely, if there are such individuals in the Service who are ashamed of being seen in her Majesty's uniform, the sooner they go the better for all. When officers appear on all occasions in uniform we shall hear no more of soldiers being refused admission to public resorts, and such like insults to her Majesty's uniform. It only requires a few strokes of the pens of those who hold high power to lessen the extravagant expenditure, to render the Service popular, and to make it respected by all true and loyal men. —I am, &c., A SUB WHO FEELS WHAT HE SAYS.

INDIA.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.B., asked the Secretary of State for War on Monday what was the service on account of which Capt. the Hon. R. W. Napier, second squadron subaltern of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, and now serving as an aide-de-camp at Gibraltar, was, on Aug. 19 last, rewarded by promotion to the rank of brevet major, over the heads of about 1,443 captains who were senior to him in the Army. Mr. Hardy.—It has been usual when the Commander-in-Chief in India vacates his command to grant to one of his personal Staff, if he has sufficient claims for services performed, promotion to a higher grade. Capt. the Hon. R. W. Napier, of the Bengal Cavalry, was the senior aide-de-camp, and had performed good service in the field during the Umbeyla and Abyssinian campaigns. As this compliment had been paid to many retiring Commanders-in-Chief of the British Service—viz., granting a step in rank to members of their Staff who were British officers—H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief would have been extremely loath to have seen an invidious and unfavourable distinction made when the officers concerned were, and for the first time, of the Indian Service, and the Secretary of State for India in Council fully concurred with his Royal Highness in recommending the promotion to her Majesty. (Hear, hear.)

The following has appeared in the *Gazette of India*:—"Col. C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., Royal Artillery, is permitted at his own request to resign the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, from Feb. 6, 1877. The services of Col. Dickens are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Military Department from that date. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Major-Gen. W. A. Crommelin, C.B., Royal Engineers, to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department; Col. C. W. Hutchinson, Royal Engineers, to be Inspector-General of Military Works, vice Major-Gen. Crommelin. The following arrangements are sanctioned as a temporary measure:—Col. C. Pollard, Royal Engineers, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Military Works Branch, vice Major-Gen. Crommelin; Lieut.-Col. J. G. Medley, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, in the Punjab, to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, vice Col. Pollard; Lieut.-Col. C. M. Brown, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, with temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred in that rank to the Punjab, vice Lieut.-Col. Medley."

Lieut.-Col. E. H. Parke, Bengal S.C., depty.-comy., 1st Class, Punjab, in civil employ, is retiring from the Service on a pension of £292 per annum, with an additional annuity of £257 8s., from Jan. 1, 1877. The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Major F. W. Boileau, Bengal S.C., D.A.Q.M.G., Rohilcund District, has been granted leave from India to England for one year and two months, on private affairs.

Capt. H. R. Elliot, Madras Infantry, D.A.Q.M.G., Mysore Division, has been transferred to Malabar and Canara.

Brig.-Gen. A. T. Cadell, Royal Artillery, has been posted to the Malabar and Canara Brigade of the Madras Army, and Brig.-Gen. F. G. Kempster, Madras S.C., to the Ceded Districts.

Major-Gen. E. Waddington, col. on the Retired Full Pay List, late Bombay S.C., died on Saturday last, after a few hours' illness. Gen. Waddington served with the Persian Expeditionary Force in 1857, and was present at the bombardment and capture of Mohumra, for which he received the medal and clasp. Also in the operations in Central India against Tantia Topee in 1858-59, and commanded a detachment of his regiment with the Oojein Force in 1859-60. His commissions bear date as follows, viz.:—Ensign, Dec. 9, 1842; lieut., April 1, 1845; capt., Nov. 23, 1856; major, Dec. 9, 1862; lieut.-col., Dec. 9, 1868; and col., Dec. 9, 1873. He retired upon a special annuity in August 26, 1873, having previously served for several years with the 23rd Bombay N.I.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Capt. Arthur Elebank Havelock to be President of the Island of Nevis.

Mr. H. Lewis, who was for forty years with Messrs. Cox and Co., of Craig's-court, Charing-cross, having died very suddenly, leaving two unmarried daughters unprovided for, it has been determined by many who long knew him, and uniformly received attention and courtesy from him to form a committee for the purpose of receiving donations to a fund for the benefit of his daughters. The following officers and gentlemen have already consented to act upon the Committee:—Major-Gen. Raines, C.B., Lieut.-Gen. W. M. Wood, Lieut.-Col. J. K. Mackenzie, Major F. W. Lane, Major M. H. Mahon, Capt. Graham, Capt. Frobisher, Henry Richard Woodhouse, Esq., Lionel L. Woodhouse, Esq., and Francis S. Clayton. Esq. Officers and gentlemen who may wish to show their sympathy are invited to join the committee. Donations may be sent to the Treasurers—H. R. Woodhouse, Esq., 7, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-Inn, W.C., or F. S. Clayton, Esq., 10, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C., or may be paid to the credit of the "Henry Lewis Fund" account at the National Bank, Charing-cross Branch. Subscriptions to the amount of more than £70 have already been received.

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Beg to call the special attention of Officers and Sportsmen to their
PORPOISE HIDE SHOOTING BOOTS,
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Golden Sherry 30s. " " | United Service Port 24s. " "
The above Wines are constantly supplied to HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, REGIMENTAL MESSES, and to OFFICERS OF THE HIGHEST RANK in both Services.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.

Remittances should be made payable to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Geographical Magazine.
Jahrbücher fur die Deutsche Armee und Marine.
Manual of Military Usages for Auxiliary Forces.
The Indian Famine: what Irrigation will do, and what it will not do for India.
Vacher's Parliamentary Companion.
Vis-Inertiæ and Recent Explorations.
Public Ledger Almanac, 1877.
The Portrait. No. 3.
Golden Hours.
Sunshine.
Evening Hours.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

The Scale of Charges for Advertising in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE is as follows:—

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877.

The general question of the right of foreigners to travel where they please is not one which can be settled in an offhand way. There is *de jure gentium* no right of the kind. In many countries passports are still needed and demanded, and in those and other countries there is a controlling power exercised by the authorities over the movements not only of their own subjects, but of foreigners. Nor does the British Government forego the exercise of similar control, as anyone may learn who looks at the unrepealed "Alien Act," or who lands at the outports and at the Thames Custom House wharfs, where he will see notices relating to the passports of foreigners.

It was for a long time forbidden to any British subject to land in any part of India without the permission of the authorities, and an unfortunate comedian who arrived in Calcutta, not fifty years ago, to entertain the public, was ordered to leave at short notice because he had not obtained the sanction of the H.E.I.C. That restriction has been removed, but very recently indeed the Indian Government has refused leave to foreign officers to travel in the North-West Provinces, and it restricts the intercourse of British officers with Cashmere very rigidly. These remarks are necessary because of a very inopportune discussion forced on the House of Commons by Mr. Grant Duff—who ought to, but who does not, know better—and by Mr. Goschen, whose indiscretion in dealing with the subject of Captain Burnaby's visit to Khiva was regrettable. The enterprise of that gallant officer, who is now engaged in an enterprising but not extraordinary tour in a district which presents no difficulties to the traveller in the ordinary season for travelling, was very creditable to his adventurous spirit; but he was, and is, an officer on full pay, and, according to his own story in the book which has been so successful, he was evading the lawful authorities of the country in which he was travelling, and was acting in defiance of their prohibition, when he was recalled by the Commander-in-Chief. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." How should we like to hear that a Russian officer who had received permission to go so far as Peshawur—and let us say, by the way, that it is very unlikely any such leave would be granted just now—had pushed on through the passes, and had taken up his quarters at Cabul, or among the ill-disposed frontier tribes? Is it not very likely that a representation would be made to the Russian authorities, and that our Government would expect that they would recall that officer, if they could reach him by telegraph or otherwise? It would be taken in very ill part if they did not, and, however disposed we might be to admire the courage and adroitness of clever explorers, we should certainly consider we had a right to complain if the Russians, being able to order him back, refused to interfere. If Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Goschen will inquire, they will find that the Indian authorities would not be at all grateful for any efforts of theirs to establish the right of Russian or other foreign officers to travel, in virtue of reciprocal obligations, all over our Indian possessions, and to wander about the frontier at discretion. Now, if it be contended that Captain Burnaby had a perfect right to go to Khiva, and that the Duke of Cambridge should not have recalled him, it follows that any foreign officer who is permitted to visit Delhi or Lahore is quite justified in going anywhere else he can get to, and that it would be wrong to request General Milutin or the corresponding authority to order him back. Is that to be wished for? We can have no "one-sided reciprocity" in such matters. There is a manifest inconvenience in officers on full pay engaging in expeditions in which they may come in conflict with those who are charged with the execution of the rules laid down by a foreign State for visitors and travellers. They cannot be abandoned to their fate, as poor Stoddart and Conolly were abandoned to the Khan of Bokhara, unless we are willing to sink still lower in the estimation of the Central Asiatic tribes than we did—a degradation which is in deplorable contrast with the prestige gained by Russia in consequence of her vigorous assertion of her rights and by the vindication of her position. But, if we are to assume a different attitude, it is plain that there must be no just ground of complaint given to friendly States, still less to States which may be on the look-out for causes of quarrel or for opportunities of inflicting affronts which it will be by no means easy to avenge.

There was something very quaint in the selection of Tommy Moore's "Let Erin remember the days of old, Ere her faithless sons betrayed her," as the closing "lyric" for the induction of the Duke of Manchester as a Knight of St. Patrick the other evening in Dublin. Nothing could be more "congruous" with the nature of the pageant and its attendant circumstances. The Order of St. Patrick has at least as much to do with the old Branch Knights as the Duke of Manchester has with the Irishry. However, all will wish that the new Knight may long enjoy his honours. He has Irish property, at all events, and the Montagus are as Celtic as the Boyles, Beresfords, Probyns, Caulfields, Achesons, Wingfields, Carews, Hares, and Stewarts, and who are recognized as "racy of the soil."

It is now definitely arranged that Major-General Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B. (from the Cork District), shall succeed Major-General Sir E. H. Greathed, K.C.B., in command at Colchester on the 1st proximo. We stated some weeks since that Sir Richard Kelly had expressed to the Horse Guards a desire to be transferred to Colchester.

Indian Good Service Pensions of £100 per annum have been awarded to the following officers of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery, viz.:—Colonels H. E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., H. Le G. Bruce (late Bengal), and G. Petrie, C.B. (late Bombay). Colonel Thuillier entered the Army December 14, 1832; became Lieutenant-Colonel, February 18, 1861; and Colonel, September 20, 1865. Colonel Bruce served in the Gwalior campaign, and was present at the battle of Maharajpore (Bronze Star); Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the affair of Buddewal and battles of Aliwal and Sobraon (medal with clasp); Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat (medal with clasp). Commanded the 3rd Punjab Light Field Brigade in the first Meranzaie Expedition under Brigadier-General Chamberlain in April, 1855 (medal). Served in the Mutiny campaign in 1857-59, including the relief of Lucknow, battle of Cawnpore, action of Kalee Nuddee, and entry into Futtehghur as Brigade-Major of Horse Artillery (six times mentioned in dispatches, Brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, medal with clasp). He entered the Army February 15, 1842; became Lieutenant-Colonel, March 24, 1865; Brevet Colonel, July 14, 1866; and Colonel, August 1, 1872. Colonel Petrie served in the campaign of 1843 in Scinde, including the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad (medal); also during the Mutiny of 1857-58, including the attack on Ahwar, siege of Kotah, and battle of Bunass (mentioned in dispatches, Brevet of Major, medal with clasp); commanded the Artillery throughout the Abyssinian campaign from January 1, 1868, and was present at the action of Arogee and capture of Magdala (mentioned in dispatches, C.B., and medal). He joined the Service June 11, 1841; became Lieutenant-Colonel, February 10, 1861; Brevet Colonel, February 18, 1866; and Colonel, April 26, 1866.

Deputy Commissary-General E. Strickland, C.B., has left England for the Cape of Good Hope, to assume Commissariat charge, vice Deputy Commissary-General H. Moore, who returns to England.

The Instructorship attached to the head-quarters of the Army Hospital Corps at Aldershot is to be considered a two years' appointment, and Surgeon S. Moore, M.B., will hold it for that period.

Captain D. M'Mahon, half pay, late Military Train, has been transferred from Newry to the charge of the Leeds Pension District, having handed over his duties in Ireland to Captain W. G. Buller, 94th Regiment.

Major-General J. Abbott, C.B., succeeds to the vacancy among the Colonels-Commandant on the Bengal List of the Royal Artillery, consequent upon the death of Lieutenant-General Sir J. D. Fordyce, K.C.B.

Captain A. Glen, 10th Regiment, has been appointed Brigade-Major on the Staff of the Straits Settlements, vice Brevet Major C. W. Lloyd, 16th Regiment, whose term of service expires on the 22nd proximo. Captain Glen entered the Army February 4, 1872; passed from the Staff College in December, 1875; and became Captain, March 22, 1876.

We fear the new barracks at Knightsbridge will be some years completing, for only £35,000 is to be spent on them during the approaching financial year. We hope, now that the demolition of the officers' quarters is decided on, the officers' stables will also be swept away, and that the unsightly high brick walls that used to surround the old buildings will not be imitated. Nothing has improved the appearance of the Wellington Barracks so much as the removal of the hoarding that used to close up the now open railing towards Birdcage-walk. In the new Knightsbridge Barracks an equal improvement might be effected by the substitution of railing for wall where practicable, and the planting of a row of trees along the edge of the footpath on the Knightsbridge-road side, in front of the new building would materially add to the general effect.

It will give satisfaction to the friends of Captain F. C. H. Clarke, Royal Artillery, to learn that the officer, whose five years' service expires on the 22nd proximo is to be continued on the Staff of the Intelligence Department for a further period of two years, to complete the work upon which he has been for some time engaged.

The *Standard* recently published a *résumé* of the French Army Estimates, from which, amongst other interesting details, we learn that their mounted officers are furnished with chargers at a cost to the State varying from £50 to £56. This is a very remarkable contrast to the economical practice which prevails on this, the more wealthy, side of the Channel. In the English Army our mounted officers are not only called upon to mount themselves and provide horses for the public service, but latterly they have not even been permitted to draw forage or forage allowance unless they certify that the horses they use are *bonâ fide* their own property. Surely the foreign practice is the right one, and officers' chargers should be *bonâ fide* public property. In this country horseflesh commands a very high price, whilst the pay of our officers is very small indeed. The War Office, therefore, is not justified in requiring them to put their hands so deeply into their pockets to save its own. It is quite time that the practice which prevails abroad should be followed here, and that horses required for the public service should be provided out of the funds of the State.

The Venerable Archdeacon Henry Press Wright, M.A., has arranged to leave England in May, to take up his colonial appointment, on retirement from the Chaplains' Department.

Colonel G. T. Gough, half pay, late Cavalry Depôt, Aide-de-Camp, and late Military Secretary to General Sir Frederick Haines, in India, was among the numerous candidates who offered themselves lately for the Chief Constableship of an important English county.

It is satisfactory to learn that the change being carried out at the Royal Military College will not interfere with Colonel Middleton, who will draw the additional rate of pay on receiving the newly-created, or rather resuscitated appointment.

Mr. Roger Goldsworthy, C.M.G., is expected in England about the 14th instant from Nevis, at which place he has been relieved as President. He will spend a few weeks at home before proceeding out to take up his new appointment in Western Australia.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Durnford, R.E., is proceeding out to Natal in order to superintend the works in progress for the proper defence of the colony.

We learn by private letter from India that it is probable Lord Lytton will be allowed to retain the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Burne, C.S.I., for a further period of twelve months, from April 12, the date upon which his Lordship assumed the Governor-Generalship. Colonel Burne's retention would cause the very greatest satisfaction.

Captain C. F. Clery, 32nd Light Infantry, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in Ireland, is to be transferred in a similar capacity to Aldershot, to succeed Major R. J. C. Marter, King's Dragoon Guards, who rejoins his regiment, on promotion.

We would correct an erroneous impression with regard to the post of Town-Major at Halifax, N.S. It has been stated that Captain Nagle, half pay, late Royal Canadian Rifles, was reappointed in December, 1875, for an additional term of twelve months, and that he is about to be called upon to vacate his appointment. The truth is, Captain Nagle was given a five years' extension, and his time will not be up until December, 1880.

As to the future of Army Paymasters, no decision has yet been arrived at, but it may be considered certain that one change will be introduced—*i.e.*, a change of title—and that the present Paymasters will give place to "Army Accountants," who will simply be the old officers in a new dress.

The following promotions take place in the Army in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General Sir J. D. Fordyce, K.C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, deceased, viz.—Major-General J. Abbott, C.B., Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel C. B. Fuller, Royal Artillery, to be Major-General; Major H. G. Browne, V.C., half pay, late 100th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain J. Stanley, 47th Regiment, to be Major.

Brevet Major F. Russell, 14th Hussars, and Captain H. C. Sitwell, 91st Highlanders, have vacated their appointments—the former as Instructor of Tactics, the latter as Instructor in Fortification—at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Major-General Leicester Smyth, C.B., who, as we stated last December, had been noted for employment, has been posted to the Devonport, instead of to the Cork District, which it was at first arranged he should be given. General Smyth is to relieve Lieutenant-General H. Smyth on the 1st proximo. General Smyth served in the Kaffir war of 1852-53 (medal); also at the battle of Berea. Served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 as Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Raglan, and afterwards to General Simpson (medal with clasps, Brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 5th Class of the Medjidie). He entered the Army December 29, 1845, and became Major-General February, 1874.

The announcement which appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday last, under the head of 101st Foot, will have given the utmost satisfaction. Captain Barnard's case had long been referred to as one of rather hard treatment, and we are glad to find that the Horse Guards has not been unmindful of the excellent services the young officer performed when attached to Sir John Glover's expedition on the Volta. Promotion was never more deserved.

REVIEWS.

A Critical History of the Late American War. By A. Mahan. (Hodder and Stoughton, London.)

Lieutenant-General M. W. Smith, C.B., Colonel, 20th Hussars, observes in an introductory letter that this work will prove both interesting and instructive to those who wish to trace the causes which have led to the success or failure of campaigns, and how battles have been lost and won. The author is most unsparing, General McClellan meeting more especially with his disapproval and censure. He first of all relates what actually came to pass, describing the battle-fields and the strategy pursued by the different Generals. After having placed before the reader what *was* done, he endeavours to point out what *ought* to have been done. He maintains that the war should not have lasted longer than twelve months, and that bloodshed and treasure were unnecessarily wasted. It is impossible to read the book without arriving at the conclusion that the author has no mean idea of his own strategy.

Messrs. Kelly and Co. are the great caterers for the wants of those who desire to know "who's who?" and "where is he?" in this world of ours, where there is a growing tendency to invade what is called the "sanctity of private life," and to make public every fact which can be collected respecting the manners and customs of the very smallest people. Messrs. Kelly do not imitate the gossip-mongers who tell the world how "poor Topsey Bigge died of measles in Stuttgart last week, leaving only £60 in the bank and a small insurance to his widow, the daughter of an old friend, Dick Grub," or who enlighten us as to the doings of the great and the small "behind the scenes" with equal graphic power. They give their readers in a very concise way an immense quantity of hard facts about the "titled and official classes" whom they term "the Upper Ten Thousand," which, but for this volume, must be sought for under several heads in Peerages, Baronetages, official and other Directories, and they supply a legitimate market with a very sound article; but whether all the gentlemen and ladies whose names appear in this well-printed and compact book belong to "the Myriad" or not we shall no more pretend to decide than we shall venture to say that any of the "Upper Ten Thousand" proper have been omitted.

ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

On Saturday the annual meeting was held in the Cannon-street Hotel—Viscount Ashley, M.P., in the chair. The secretary read the general statement, which stated that at the commencement of 1876 there had been a balance of £129 18s. in hand, thanks to the liberality of Mr. Brassey. During the year 1876 the expenses had considerably increased, as they had had to vacate the room kindly lent by Mr. Brassey, who, however, paid £25 towards the rent of the new office. Expenses had also been incurred by the appointment and operations of a prize committee, which amounted to £15 for preliminary expenses and £20 towards the general prize fund. The balance at the end of the year 1876 was £183 16s., the expenditure having been £148 14s. 9d. Mr. Field read the report of the Shooting Committee, the accounts of which had been some £208, and the expenses about £198. The chairman said he thought the reports which they had just heard had been very satisfactory, and proposed that the Shooting Committee and the Finance Committee should be re-elected. They might congratulate themselves on having gone through a brilliant inspection last month, which had met with the approbation of the inspector, and also of the First Lord of the Admiralty, who had paid them the compliment of being present. The efficients were in greater number than they had been last year; the men of all ranks, including the batteries of Brighton and Hastings, amounted to 381, which, deducting the 38 for Hastings and 37 for Brighton, left 306 as the London contingent, quite a sufficient number to man as many gunboats as the Admiralty could place at their disposal. The question of having a better ship was one of some difficulty, and Government had not so many ships at their disposal that they could readily find one for them, but he was not without hope that they might succeed in the endeavour to get a larger ship than at present. A larger ship must be lower down the river, but he believed that the general feeling of the members was rather in favour of a ship lower down. The Admiralty were more in their favour than they had been, and he thought that if they bided their time they need not despair of having a larger ship. A long discussion ensued upon various matters connected with the brigade, and it was urged that if they had a larger ship the number of the brigade would be speedily doubled.

We understand that Mr. Mudie has 1,000 copies of Com. Cameron's "Across Africa" in circulation. We believe the same number of Capt. Burnaby's "Ride to Khiva" is also in circulation at the same library.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Nord* writes:—"The German coast is now bristling with guns and torpedoes from Memel to the Dutch frontier. The ironclad fleet, especially destined for the protection of the coasts, is composed of five frigates and a corvette, without counting one frigate in course of construction. Naturally, it is French money which has paid for all these works. With such preparations, it appears to me that the Germans could contemplate with a well-grounded tranquillity the military reorganization of France, and this so much the more as this reorganization does not affect the Navy, of which the efficiency appears at present even more doubtful than in 1870."

Throat Irritation.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly London."

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

Admiralty, March 8, 1877.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers—The following appointments have been made:—Liverpool Brigade—Charles Stewart, Esq., to be Sub-Lieut., with seniority of March 6, 1877; Armand Bernard, Esq., M.D., William Williams, Esq., M.D., to be Surgs., with seniority of March 6, 1877; Robert Lloyd James, Esq., to be Sub-Lieut., with seniority of March 8, 1877. London Brigade—Arnold Havard Wright, Esq., to be Sub-Lieut., with seniority of March 7, 1877.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander Horace W. Rochfort, to be Inspecting Commander in the Coastguard, vice Thomas Hooper, deceased.

Staff Commander—Richard C. Dyer, to the Industry when commissioned.

Lieutenants—William H. G. Nowell, to the Penelope; Herbert Swire, to the Excellent, additional, for a course of gunnery.

Sub-Lieutenants—Keppel Wade, to the Tamar, to be appointed to the Hart when recommissioned; Walter S. Smith, to the Eurydice; Arthur T. Stuart, to the Danae for navigating duties.

Fleet Surgeon—Robert Irvine, M.D., to the Castor.

Staff Surgeon—Maxwell Rodgers, M.D., to the Indus.

Paymaster—Thomas Mitchell, to the Asia, for temporary service.

Active, Commodore Sir William N. W. Hewett, sailed from Simon's Bay on Feb. 2 for Table Bay and England.

Alacrity, Lieut.-Com. W. U. Moore, was paid off at Sydney on Dec. 31, 1876, and was recommissioned on Jan. 1, 1877. Her gunner, Mr. Ham, and twenty men come to England in the Pearl.

Alexandra, Capt. R. O'B. Fitzroy, with the flag of Vice-Admiral Hornby, arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 4th inst., and sailed the following day for Gibraltar and Malta. The Princess of Wales did not visit the ship before she sailed, as was intended, probably owing to her Royal Highness having been confined to Marlborough House from slight indisposition arising from cold. It is stated by a correspondent of the *Times* that Capt. Fitzroy has issued an order which has caused much comment in Portsmouth. It seems that there are not fewer than seventy-three stokers on board the Alexandra, and the captain insists that the whole of them, with the exception of eight, shall be employed on deck on Mondays, and on Wednesday and Friday afternoons. This is a standing order, and should the chief engineer at any time require the services of more than eight stokers on the days mentioned the captain will grant him or refuse him more according to his discretion.

Amethyst, Capt. A. J. Chatfield, arrived at Coquimbo on Jan. 8, and would remain on the Coast of Chili as senior officer after the departure of the Admiral.

Antelope, Lieut.-Com. E. Wingfield, was at Malta on Feb. 27.

Assistance, Capt. F. M. Prattent, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday, last week, from Gibraltar, with naval and military invalids, time-expired men, and prisoners. The former comprised Lieuts. Hulbert, Duncombe, Elton and Bourke; Sub-Lieut. Tottenham. The military comprised Major Wilton and two daughters, Surg.-Major Thompson, Capts. Simpson and Mansergh, Lieuts. Preston, Penno, and Hickman, and Assist.-Commy. Bridgeman.

Audacious, Capt. P. H. Colomb, flagship of Vice-Admiral Ryder, was at Hong Kong on Jan. 18.

Barracouta, Capt. Charles E. Stevens, will be ready to pay off at Sheerness on the 16th inst.

Beagle, Lieut.-Com. C. Caffin, was expected to return to Sydney, being no longer required by the Governor of Fiji.

Bellerophon, Capt. F. T. Thomson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. C. Cooper Key, was at Trinidad on Feb. 8. She left Barbados on Jan. 30 with the Encounter, Eclipse, and Dryad in company, and, having visited St. Vincent and Grenada, arrived at Trinidad on Feb. 5. The squadron would leave on Feb. 9 for Jamaica, calling at La Guayra and St. Domingo.

Black Prince, Capt. T. B. Lethbridge, left Lisbon on Feb. 19, and having called at Lagos Bay, arrived at Gibraltar on Feb. 24. After visiting Cadiz she will return to England.

Cockatrice, Com. A. J. Musgrave, was at Malta on Feb. 27.

Conflict, Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters, paid off at Sydney on Dec. 31, 1876, and a portion of her officers and crew will come home in the Pearl. She will be recommissioned on arrival of the Hankow.

Crocodile, Capt. P. R. Sharpe, left Port Said on the 2nd inst. for Portsmouth.

Coquette, Lieut.-Com. E. Shirley, was at Malta on Feb. 27.

Defence, Capt. R. P. Cator, left Lisbon on Feb. 19, and having called at Lagos Bay, arrived at Gibraltar on Feb 24. After visiting Cadiz she will return to England.

Devastation, Capt. F. W. Richards, left Salamis Bay for the Ionian Islands, and was to rejoin the flag at Malta early in March.

Diamond, Capt. G. S. Bosanquet, has been despatched from Zanzibar to cruise in search of the Lynx.

Eclipse, Capt. J. E. Erskine, will be detached from the squadron, and will remain as senior officer on the Barbados division.

Euphrates, Capt. W. H. Cuming, arrived at Malta on the 4th inst., and sailed in the afternoon of the 5th for Bombay.

Growler, Com. W. Stewart, had been refitted, and was at Hong Kong on Jan. 18, ready to receive her new crew.

Hector, Capt. C. M. Buckle, returned to Netley from Cowes on the 3rd inst.

Helicon, Lieut.-Com. Stopford, was at Malta on Feb. 27 ready for sea.

Hercules, Capt. Bowden-Smith, flagship of Admiral Hon. Sir J. Drummond, was at Malta on Feb. 27. She was docked on Feb. 26. On leaving the Piræus all the ships of the squadron steamed past the Hercules, playing "Auld Lang Syne," &c., and cheering the gallant admiral as he left them for good, on his way to Malta to be superseded. The Hercules is to leave this port about the last week in March.

Hornet, Com. H. N. Hippisley, had been refitted, and was at Hong Kong on Jan. 18, ready to receive her new crew.

Hotspur, Capt. T. M. Jones, arrived at Malta on the 6th inst.

Immortalite, Capt. F. A. Hume, arrived at Mauritius on Jan. 24, and would leave the next day for the Cape of Good Hope and England.

Jumna, Capt. J. D'Arcy, is expected to arrive at Devonport from Bombay about April 14 with the 1st Batn. 11th Foot. After landing the troops the Jumna will proceed to Portsmouth.

Lapwing, Com. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., was under repair at Shanghai, and would be ready for service by the first week in February.

Liberty, Lieut.-Com. C. Johnstone, was at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on Feb. 14. She would leave for Porto Praya and Plymouth, calling at Fayal.

Lynx, Com. F. M. Ommanney, has not been heard of for some time. The Cape papers received by the last mail mention that at Mozambique grave fears were entertained for her safety. Early last year she received considerable damage by running on a reef in the Mozambique Channel, and, having had these defects repaired, spent the summer in cruising between Madagascar and the East Coast of Africa. She started, early in November, for a cruise along the East Coast, and was expected to return in two or three weeks, and certainly would have been back long before Christmas if all had been well, but up to Jan. 15, when the latest news left, she had not been seen at Mosambique, nor had she been spoken by any steamer or coasting vessel along the coast between Aden and Natal. There had been very severe weather, including a cyclone of much violence. It is hoped that the worst may be that her machinery had broken down, and that she had been driven out of her course, and was endeavouring to reach the coast under sail. The following information concerning H.M.S. Lynx has been communicated to the *Western Morning News*, by an officer lately invalided from the ship:—"Com. Ommanney joined that ship prior to Nov. 24, as I received a communication from him of that date written on board the Lynx at Majunga. Now, from then until Jan. 15, when the latest news left, is only seven weeks, and it was always doubtful after leaving Majunga whether the ship would return there for the mail within two or even three months, as when away cruising along the coast of Madagascar it was necessary sometimes to hang about certain parts, especially Myanterano, for a month or more, in the hope of picking up a prize and also to meet the sailing launch, which was always provisioned for that period. With regard to any severe weather she may have had, I may state that there is not a better sea-boat in the Service. On her passage out to the East Indies two cyclones of unusual severity were encountered, which she rode out in the most praiseworthy style. I think it, therefore, rather premature to alarm the friends and relations of the officers and men, most of whom reside in the neighbourhood of Plymouth."

Martin, Lieut.-Com. E. Hicks, was at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on Feb. 14. She would leave for Porto Praya and Plymouth, calling at Fayal.

Midge, Capt. H. Salmond, was at Hong Kong being prepared for her new crew.

Minotaur, Capt. Lord W. Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, arrived at Gibraltar on Feb. 24. The Gibraltar correspondent of the *Western Morning News* gives the following particulars of the squadron's movements:—On leaving Lisbon the Minotaur, in hoisting one of her anchors, found that the cable had parted. The other ships proceeded to the anchorage at Paço d'Argos—the Minotaur returning to her former berth to endeavour to recover her lost anchor and cable. The boats were employed in dredging all Saturday afternoon and Sunday, but without success, and on Monday at 1.30 the Minotaur left Lisbon, and, being joined by the other ships, proceeded to sea, anchoring in Lagos Bay at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 20th, when the crews were exercised in manning and arming boats; in the afternoon at target practice with boats and guns; and at 11 p.m. at night quarters. On Wednesday the squadron weighed, and proceeded outside for target practice with electric broadsides, anchoring again at 2 p.m. On Thursday the vessels weighed at 9 a.m., and, after occupying the day with such steam tactics as could be done with four ships, proceeded under easy steam, and sailed for Gibraltar, staying for about ten days, as the ships will proceed to Cadiz about March 6, to be in readiness for the embarkation of the King of Spain, who is about to visit the Spanish ports in the Mediterranean. The Salamis arrived at Lagos on the night of the 21st, and, after communicating, left directly for Cadiz and Gibraltar. The Admiral proposes to put to sea with his squadron about March 8, and cruise towards Cadiz, where they will probably arrive about March 12, and where the Salamis will rejoin. After the arrival of the King of Spain the squadron will return to England.

Myrmidon, Com. the Hon. R. Hare, left Valparaiso on Jan. 8 for England.

Narcissus, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lambert, C.B., was at Mauritius on Jan. 25. The squadron passed out of the limits of the China Station on Jan. 3, and arrived at Mauritius on Jan. 24, and would leave the next day for the Cape of Good Hope and England.

Newcastle, Capt. R. G. Douglas, arrived at Mauritius on Jsn. 24, and would leave the next day for the Cape of Good Hope and England.

Nymphe, Capt. S. P. Townsend, was at Sydney on Jan. 12, and would shortly be ready for a cruise.

Opal, Capt. F. C. Robinson, would shortly leave Coquimbo for the Coast of Peru.

Orontes, Capt. E. H. Seymour, was at Singapore on Jan. 29, and was then leaving for Mauritius.

Osborne, Com. H. L. Pearson, is to leave Portsmouth on the 12th, and will proceed to Marseilles or Brindisi to embark a member of the Royal Family, probably Prince Leopold, for passage to Malta, whence she will take the Duchess of Edinburgh and family to Villa Franca.

Pallas, Capt. Beamish, left Salamis Bay on Feb. 21 for Smyrna, to send the Hotspur to the Piræus.

Pearl, Commodore Hoskins, was at Sydney on Jan. 12, and would leave Sydney for Auckland on Jan. 17, to communicate with the Sapphire, and will then come to Spithead, *viâ* Cape Horn.

Plover, Com. B. H. Stewart, left Port Royal on Jan. 30 for Cartagena in consequence of the murder of the Dutch vice-consul and other inhabitants, and the disturbed state of affairs, in order to protect British interests, should occasion arise.

Raleigh, Capt. G. Tryon, C.B., was at Malta on Feb. 27.

Ready, Com. S. Grove, was to leave St. Vincent, Cape d Verde, on Feb. 18, for Plymouth.

Renard, Lieut.-Com. H. J. Pugh, was cruising at New Zealand, according to last accounts.

Resistance, Capt. C. W. Hope, left Lisbon on Feb. 19, and having called at Lagos Bay, arrived at Gibraltar on Feb. 24. After visiting Cadiz she will return to England.

Repulse, Capt. F. W. Wilson, flagship of Rear-Admiral de Horsey, was at Coquimbo on Jan. 18. Her movements are dependent upon those of the Shah.

Ringdove, Com. U. C. Singleton, left Malta on Feb. 26 for Devonport.

Rupert, Capt. H. J. Grubbe, C.B., was at Malta on Feb. 27.

Salamis, Com. F. W. Egerton, joined the Channel Squadron at Gibraltar from Cadiz on Feb. 24, and sailed on the 27th to survey the Gettysburg shoal.

Sandfly, Lieut.-Com. J. Bell, regulating the pearl fisheries, was at Port Darwin on Dec. 23.

Sappho, Com. Noel N. S. Digby, arrived at Sydney on Dec. 29 from Launceston. When refitted she would go to Samoa.

Seaflower, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Eyre, was at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on Feb. 14. She would leave for Porto Praya and Plymouth, calling at Fayal.

Sealark, Lieut. F. H. Haygarth, arrived at Gibraltar on Feb. 26 from Vigo. She will be sent to Plymouth after having been inspected.

Serapis, Capt. G. D. Davidson. We have been so accustomed of late to record failures in the working of the engines on board her Majesty's ships, that it is quite refreshing to be able to chronicle the fact that on the return of the Serapis to this port after her last cruise, the engines and boilers of that ship were in such a very creditable condition, that there were not any defects to be made good, notwithstanding that the vessel had run over 12,000 miles.—*Portsmouth Times.*

Shah, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on Feb. 3, and would sail on Feb. 5 for Monte Video and Valparaiso.

Squirrel, Lieut.-Com. R. N. Hamond, was at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on Feb. 14. She would leave for Porto Praya and Plymouth, calling at Fayal.

Sultan, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, was at Malta on Feb. 27.

Swiftsure, Capt. J. K. Baird, left Salamis Bay on Feb. 21 for Salonica.

Swinger, Lieut.-Com. E. A. Bolitho, was at Hong Kong being prepared for her new crew.

Tamar, Capt. W. H. Liddell. The following is the route of this ship on her present service:—Outward—Arrive at Gibraltar March 11, leave the same day; arrive at Malta March 16, leave March 19; arrive at Port Said March 24, leave March 25; arrive at Suez March 26, leave the same day; arrive at Aden April 2, leave the same day; arrive at Trincomalee, April 15, leave April 19; arrive at Singapore April 27, leave April 19; and arrive at Hong Kong May 6. Homeward—Leave Hong Kong May 20; arrive at Singapore May 28, leave May 30; arrive at Trincomalee June 9, leave June 11; arrive at Aden June 28, leave June 30; arrive at Suez July 7, leave July 8; arrive at Port Said July 9, leave July 11; arrive at Malta July 16, leave July 19; and arrive at Portsmouth July 31. The days on which the mails leave London, and the ports to which the letters should be directed, are as follows:—March 8 to Malta *viâ* Italy, March 16 to Suez *viâ* Brindisi, March — to Aden *viâ* Brindisi, March 23 to Trincomalee *viâ* Brindisi; March — to Singapore *viâ* Brindisi; April 6 to Hong Kong *viâ* Brindisi; April 27 and May 3 to Trincomalee *viâ* Brindisi; May 10, 17, 24, 31, and June 7 to Aden *viâ* Brindisi; June 14 and 21 to Suez *viâ* Brindisi, June 28 to Port Said *viâ* Brindisi, July 4 and 11 to Malta *viâ* Italy. The mails which convey seamen's letters, *viâ* Southampton, at a uniform rate of one penny, leave London as follows:—March 15 for Trincomalee, March 22 for Hong Kong, April 5 for Singapore, April 19, 26, and May 2 for Trincomalee, May 9, 16, 23, 30, and June 6 for Aden, June 13 and 20 for Suez, June 27 for Port Said, and July 3 and 10 for Malta.

Topaze, Capt. A. T. Thrupp, arrived at Mauritius on Jan. 24, and would leave the next day for the Cape of Good Hope and England.

Tourmaline, Capt. F. W. Sullivan, C.B., was at Simon's Bay on Feb. 5. The Commodore assumed the command of the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station on Feb. 1, in succession to Com. Sir W. Hewett. Mr. Herbert Pitt, chief engineer, has committed suicide by cutting his throat the day before reaching Simon's Bay. He died in the Naval Hospital at Simon's Town on the morning of the 2nd.

Valorous, Capt. L. Jones, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday for repairs.

Victoria and Albert, Royal yacht. Orders have been received at Portsmouth to have this vessel ready for service by the last week in June, and she will be docked as soon as the Urgent comes out. Monday is the day named.

Vigilant, Lieut.-Com. H. C. Ryder, was at Hong Kong on Jan. 18.

Volage, Capt. H. Fairfax, senior officer on South-East Coast of America, was at Colonia on Jan. 29. She left Monte Video on Jan. 8.

Vulture, Com. H. H. Washington, arrived at Malta on Feb. 27 from England.

Wolverene, Capt. L. Brine, arrived at Sydney on Jan. 5, and was refitting. It is announced by telegraph from Adelaide, that on visiting the Crozet Islands, with the view of ascertaining if there was any trace there of the missing ship Great Queensland, nothing was found.

Wye, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, was in dockyard at Malta on Feb. 27.

Zephyr, Lieut.-Com. W. G. Le Cocq, has gone to Nassau to relieve the Pert.

A telegram of Tuesday last states that the Flying Squadron was sighted off Cape Recife on the 11th ult., bound for Simon's Bay.

Some interesting relics of the Spanish Armada, which had been presented to the Queen, have been conveyed to the armoury at Windsor Castle. They consist of a cannon and an anchor, much worn and corroded, which had been cast up by the sea on the coast of Scotland. They will be placed near the Nelson relics, and upon the reopening of the State apartments will be shown to visitors..

Furnish on the New Hire System.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea."—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company — Offices. 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

REPORT OF THE ARCTIC COMMITTEE.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has received the report of the Committee which was appointed to inquire into the cause of the outbreak of scurvy in the crew of the Arctic Expedition. They report that the outbreak of scurvy in this expedition was due to the fact that lime-juice was not supplied to the men despatched on the sledging expeditions; secondly, that the ships were amply and well provided with provisions of suitable character and good quality; and, thirdly, that Sir G. Nares did not give proper orders for the provisioning of the sledge parties, and that he had no sufficient reason for departing from the instructions conveyed in the memorandum on the maintenance of the health of the crews transmitted to him by the Admiralty from the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy. They state that Sir George Nares, after giving evidence as to the careful manner in which he attended to the dietary and maintenance of the health of the men on board ship, informed the Committee that during the month of March preceding the start of the sledge expeditions he voluntarily served out two ounces of lime-juice daily to his men on the Alert, instead of the regulation allowance of one ounce; he did this on his own impulse, and in a printed minute addressed to the Admiralty on December 14, 1876, and laid before the Committee, he explains that by this means "I knew that every man by the time of starting would, from the double issue, I may say, be saturated with lime-juice." Being asked to look at his Arctic sledge diet list and point out which of the substances in that list were in his opinion antiscorbutics, Sir George Nares said, "I consider all good food an antiscorbutic." He did not, he said, carry into effect Sir Alexander Armstrong's recommendation that the use of lime-juice in travelling should be enforced in the same manner as on board ship. His reason for not doing so was the extra time that would be occupied to thaw the water necessary, and the extra weight of the ration, which would necessitate a reduction of three days of provisions out of 42 that are generally carried, and also the difficulty in extracting the frozen lime-juice from the bottle in which it would be obliged to be carried. He was quite sensible of the value of lime-juice, could it have been carried, and considered it very seriously, and also in a medical point of view, and as being recommended by the medical officer of the ship. He considered himself responsible for all that concerned the maintenance of the health of the men, and if he took upon himself the regulation of the sledges in any future expedition he should consider lime-juice essential for the sledging parties. He regulated his sledge rations by the rations adopted by M'Clintock and Mechan. The memorandum furnished to Sir George Nares by the Admiralty from Sir William Armstrong on the maintenance of the health of the men was laid before the Committee. It insists in the strongest manner on the importance of the uninterrupted daily use of a ration of an ounce of lime-juice, and expressly directs that this ration should be continued during the sledging expeditions, in order to preserve the men from scurvy. Sir George Nares, in his evidence, stated that after he had decided not to send lime-juice on the sledging parties on account of the difficulty of carrying and melting it (a decision which he states that he took without consulting his medical officer), Dr. Colan, the chief medical officer of the expedition, expressly drew his attention to the paragraphs in the Director-General's memorandum, and this is confirmed by Dr. Colan's own evidence before the Committee. Sir George Nares accepts the whole responsibility of the course taken. He and Capt. Stephenson state that on any future sledge expeditions they would so modify the arrangements as to admit of sending lime-juice. Capt. Markham, alone of all the witnesses, declares that he does not consider lime juice to be a preventive of scurvy, and that he would not send lime-juice on any future sledge expedition.

A bright and sparkling little piece, entitled *A Night Surprise* has just been introduced at the German Reed entertainment. It is full of humour, is admirably mounted, and is well worth seeing. The author is Mr. Arthur Law, late of the 21st R.N.B. Fusiliers, who is to be heartily congratulated on his success. The music is by Mr. Reed.

The Executive Committee of the Corps of Commissionaires have lately issued a special appeal to the officers of her Majesty's Navy, urging its claims on every branch of that Service, and stating that, although hundreds of sailors have been admitted to all the advantages of the Corps, very little pecuniary assistance has been received from them. It appears that the officers of every regiment or equivalent unit on subscribing £25 not only constitute themselves perpetual governors of the Corps, but that their men on becoming members are entitled to a reduction of 10s. in the entrance fees. It is proposed, therefore, that all officers of her Majesty's ships who are willing to accept similar conditions shall be entitled to corresponding advantages; but as the constitution of the Navy differs so much from that of the Army, the subscription from ships having 500 men and upwards has been fixed at £20, below this number but above 350 at £15, below 350 but above 200 at £10. As regards the donations of the petty officers and men, it is particularly to be noted that as, according to a fundamental principle of the Corps, the subscriptions of non-commissioned officers and privates could not be taken from the Endowment Fund, from its being specially devoted to the expenses of the officers 'Staff (in consequence of which the founder recently established a special fund, entitled the Convalescent Hospital, to which all subscriptions of private soldiers are exclusively devoted), so it is specially requested that the donations of the petty officers and men of the Royal Navy may be kept distinct from those of their officers and forwarded on a separate list. When it is considered that the chances of accident to sailors in time of peace are so many more than in the case of soldiers, and that in time of war both are liable to loss of health as well as of limb, it is hoped that this appeal to all ranks in the naval Service will meet with the same liberal response that has already been accorded by a large majority of the regiments in the sister Service.

Rossetter's Hair Restorer.—This unrivalled preparation has now been before the public for many years, and as its success has led to several spurious imitations, the public should be on their guard. Rossetter's preparation is the only one that will with certainty restore grey hair to its original colour, remove dandruff, prevent the hair from falling off, promote its growth, and give it the lustre of youth.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Hardy introduced the Estimates on Monday. On rising, the right hon. gentleman said—In moving the total number of men for 1877-78 at 133,720, I will be as brief as possible in the remarks I have to make on the Estimates generally. Last year there was good reason for doing so, because it was necessary to ask for a considerable sum of money to carry into effect the objects I had in view, and which the House will have no reason to regret. All that has been done for the soldier and non-commissioned officer has had a very beneficial effect.

The Retirement Question.

Having done what was necessary to the privates and non-commissioned officers in the case of promotion and retirement, I hope the Committee will not think me neglectful of the interests of the officers, and through them the Army, in the delay which has taken place in bringing forward the question of their promotion and retirement. The Committee that was appointed to inquire into the subject has been a long time occupied in preparing its report. I am aware that strong comments have been made outside the Army and by officers themselves about it, but since it has been in my possession I have come to a full knowledge of the difficulties and intricacies of the question, and how necessary it is not to take a step without looking narrowly to the position and interests of all those who would be affected by it. It was a difficult task to accomplish, and so far as the War Office is concerned it is nearly accomplished, but there is an amount of work still to be done which prevents my bringing it now before the Committee.

Artillery Reorganization.

The principal change I have to notice this year is that which takes place in the Artillery, a change that does not affect the cost very much, but is done for the benefit of the Service. Relief by brigade is found to be cumbrous and unsatisfactory, and it was found necessary to make a change in that respect. The brigades will be reduced in number, and the batteries will belong to the larger brigades, but they will only be connected with them practically for the purpose of keeping a record of what is done by each battery. As they will be placed in different districts the batteries will come under the command of the commander of the district, and he will have the promotion of non-commissioned officers, except one or two of the higher rank, such as the brigade-quartermaster sergeant and battery sergeant-major.

"The Stock Purse."

I last year made a promise to look into an item in the accounts which puzzled a great many hon. members, and I believe a generation of hon. members before them—viz., the Stock Purse Fund. It is an item brought into the account as payments to the companies of the Guards at the rate of £158 to each company. This year, without my attempting to set it in order in the sense of making any alteration in the amount of money, I have set it out of the Estimates as it appears according to the item to which it is really applied.

Recruiting.

Last year the House agreed to an increase of the pay of the Army by deferred pay, and I believe it has very materially affected the recruiting, which last year amounted to 29,370. (Hear, hear.) I know there are many who suppose that we are taking away from the Militia when we get this enormous number of recruits. There were 38,437 recruits enlisted last year for the Militia, and 70,000 for the Militia and Army, which is far beyond anything that has taken place since 1858. Up to June the Army was actually decreasing in numbers; but in June, when the publication of the new terms for the Army was made for the first time, the Army showed an increase, but only by eighty-four, and towards the end of the year the recruits came in about 800, 900, and 1,000 a week. We have been gradually going back to our old conditions, and the result is that whereas upon no previous occasion has the Army been up to its establishment—never, I believe, but in almost all instances when the Estimates have been introduced it has been upon the supposition that it would be 1,000 or 1,300 below the proper number—this year at the end of January the Army consisted of 1,857 men above the establishment. From having had my attention called to this fact I have considered the necessity of passing the men into the Reserve rather more rapidly, and I trust that in that way I shall not have to stop recruiting, my desire being to keep on recruiting and increase the Reserve. Though we have had to reduce the height, it is satisfactory on the whole. The lowest height is 5ft. 4½in., bearing comparison with the height of any of the Armies in Europe. With regard to age, not a great many over twenty-five have been enlisted. The desertion, though large, is not large in proportion to the number of recruits. Desertion takes place in the British Army early. Out of 4,878 deserters, 2,063 returned, leaving a net loss of 2,815.

The Mobilization.

This year it is not my intention to ask the House for any grant for manœuvres. I think the Army may very well have one quiet year, and particularly in relation to the question of Artillery. I cannot help calling attention to what occurred last year. We called out two army corps, and a great deal of criticism—and I think not unjust criticism—has been expended on what was done. It has been said that there was a want of transport and a great want of Artillery, Engineers, and so on. When I first mentioned the army corps I said I thought it was never intended to fill up those that were low down in the list, but to keep a nucleus as occasion required. This division which we are making in the Artillery will enable us, I hope, to spread the men more freely among the army corps than before. I think what was done last year—call it mobilization or what you please—was of the greatest possible benefit; in fact, it had two most distinct benefits. I believe it did the greatest possible good. It showed those regiments something of this country, to which they were entire strangers. They found themselves kindly welcomed, and were admired very much. Some of the Irish and Scotch regiments were as fine a set of men as could be seen anywhere. I was very much struck with them indeed, and I was glad to find that what I thought was confirmed by a number of officers to whom I spoke on the subject.

The Reserve.

This year there were on the 1st of January 6,062 men in the first class Army Reserve. There are to come normally about 5,000 men. If we get somewhere about 3,000 we shall have almost as many as we are entitled to expect, considering all the circumstances. Therefore, the demands upon recruiting this year might seem to be not so large as last, because anybody who will look at the enormous demands made last year, in consequence of the retirement of the twenty-one years' men, will see that there will not be so many again. In fact, the number that left the Army from different causes last year was no less than 26,154—an enormous gap to fill. The Committee will remember that the year before we had only 17,000 recruits, and it will see that if we had not taken some steps last year to meet the increasing demands we should have been involved in very serious difficulty. But last year we got a net gain of 6,000 by recruiting and returns from desertion. That accounts for the condition of the Army at the end of January this year. Of those 5,000 and odd men who would naturally go in the course of this year, there are 2,018 at home, 1,213 in the Colonies, and 2,200 in India. That is the reason why, looking at the division, I cannot but apprehend that there will be a loss upon those in the Colonies and in India, so that we may not gain them all for the Reserve. We hope, however, as recruiting goes on, we may in other ways supply an additional force for the Reserves.

The Localization System.

Now I come to a question which is, perhaps, not altogether appropriate to the Estimates, viz., the brigade depots. These brigades are going on rapidly. Four have been formed during the year; forty have been formed up to this date; another is in course of formation, and it is hoped that fourteen more will be formed in the course of the present year, as many of the barracks are in a forward state. This will leave only fifteen to be formed after the close of this year. The delay has mainly arisen from the difficulty in obtaining sites. With respect to the northern station, near York, the store depots are about six miles from that city, and considerable progress has been made in the purchase of the land. Though it does not affect the present Estimates, I may inform the Committee that the expenditure, up to Dec. 31, 1876, was £1,487,000, and the expenditure anticipated during the present quarter is £323,800; the total liabilities incurred up to the present time being £2,870,000. I am glad to add that, as far as can be seen, the whole sum voted, though required, will not be exceeded.

The Militia Committee's Report.

With regard to the report placed in the hands of hon. members this morning, respecting the Militia and brigade depots, I may say that, as to all questions affecting the Line, no steps have been taken; but certain things have been done with reference to the Militia. Questions connected with the Line could not be gone into because of the illness of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. I cannot help thinking that these brigade depots will materially increase recruiting. I may say generally that I have given my approval to the recommendations of that committee, so far as regards the Militia. Adjutants of Militia are to receive their actual travelling expenses, and, in addition, 2s. 6d. head money for each recruit. It has been a great point, with respect to the condition of Militia recruiting, that it has been too much left in the hands of non-commissioned officers. It is proposed to compensate the permanent Staff by an enrolment fee not exceeding 2s. 6d. each. Those payments are not to be made unless the recruit is actually enrolled. The men are to receive 10s. on enrolment, and £1 bounty on each year's training. There has been a good deal of bickering and dispute about the alteration made from five years to six without any *increase* of pay. Now, the Militiamen would receive £1 for each year; and to encourage re-enrolment it is desirable to give those men who have been in training a fee of £1 10s., and a bounty of £1 10s. for each year's training. It is also proposed that discharges should be given on somewhat easier terms than at present. We want also to provide better arrangements for instruction, and these matters are under careful consideration, both as respects Infantry and Cavalry. (Hear.) Each battalion is to have its own permanent Staff. Before, they were to be taken from the brigade depot, but now we have reversed the order. The Militia battalion will have its permanent Staff, and when not in training the Militia Staff will be working at the brigade depot. There is one point to which I hope I may obtain the assent of the Committee.

Military Education.

I wish to say a few words on the subject of education. Sandhurst and Woolwich are now put in a better position than they have occupied before. Sandhurst is just beginning the new system. The men who have passed for the Army go there as cadets without commissions, and at the end of the year, if they pass the military examination, they will obtain a commission. With respect to the schools for the children of soldiers, I have directed that wherever possible the children should be sent to the ordinary public elementary school. It is far better that they should mix with the general population than that they should be treated as an exceptional class.

Militia Nominations.

The Committee is aware that, in order to connect more completely the Militia and the Line, a proposal was made some years ago that while the Lord-Lieutenant appointed to the first commissions, it should be in the power of the colonels of Militia to give commissions from the Militia regiments to those of the Line. I confess I am not satisfied with the working of that system. (Hear, hear.) The consequence of it is that it becomes a system of promises and engagements respecting young men, which I think very detrimental. Instead of taking their training entirely in the regiments of Militia for which they are nominated, it constantly happens that they are moved into the regiment simply for the purpose of being nominated upon a particular occasion; and when I find that this matter is beginning seriously to attract the notice of Army agents I think the time has come for me to interfere. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, I am going to make a proposition on the subject. I propose that those who qualify themselves in the Militia for those commissions should compete for them, not as under the Civil Service Commissioners, but as men do by going to Sandhurst. The plan I propose will, I think, be an inducement to young men thoroughly to train themselves in military subjects, so that they may be able to compete for the commissions. This, at all events, will put an end to the system of jobbery, for there are cases where it is open to make a bargain, and it ought not to be possible to make a bargain in giving away a commission. I do not think it would be fair to make this alteration without notice. At present there are many young men on the verge of being nominated for these commissions who have such an interest in them that I think it would be unfair and unreasonable to interfere. The system has been sanctioned by my predecessor and by the House of Commons, it is one to which they have a right to look forward, and therefore I propose that the alteration should not come into force until after the end of the year 1878.

The Volunteers.

I now come to the Volunteers. There is this year an increase for the capitation grant owing to the augmented number of efficient Volunteers. I cannot help alluding to what all members of the House had an opportunity of witnessing last year in the loyalty and efficiency of the Volunteers who came to London and made a display which was very gratifying to my feelings, as having sanctioned that review, and I am sure also to the feelings of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. (Cheers.)

The Medical Department.

The subject I wish next to touch upon is one which has been very troublesome ever since I have been in the office I now hold. When I came into office I found that steps had been taken for what was called the Staff system, instead of the regimental system. Changes had been made under my predecessor in 1873. No doubt a great deal of discontent and dissatisfaction existed when I came into office. From the first moment I arrived there I was waited upon by deputations and memorialised upon the subject. I may assure the medical men in the Army that I have done my best to ascertain their grievances, and if possible to relieve them; but there has been a difference between them as to the relative merits of the regimental and Staff systems. There was a sort of half-and-half system in existence, because an attempt had been made to combine the two. After going carefully into the subject, I came to the conclusion, as everybody admitted, that the arrangements and regulations in time of war should also be the arrangements and regulations in time of peace. That is the unification system. What was the case before? You had small regiments of Cavalry and two medical men attached, and when their services were not required it was a waste of their time and skill. You would have a system of general hospitals in which there was the best instruments, the best appliances, and I hope the best medical men. There is a school for training men in the way in which hospitals shall be managed. It would be impossible to have only a system of regimental hospitals. You must have a general hospital, and be able to take the medical men where they are wanted. The Army is generally in a satisfactory position with regard to health, except on that point which gives us sometimes painful discussions; and it seems to me to be unfair to begin to call upon me to reconsider the system. It has had really no trial. It has not yet come into operation, for the men who havd just passed their examinations will not be attached to the Army before August next. We must see first whether the medical men will enter in sufficient numbers; next, whether they will be contented with their position; and, thirdly, whether there is any grievance affecting any of the regiments. I adhere to the unification system, and I hope the House will adhere to it until it has undergone a much greater trial than it has hitherto done.

Ordnance Stores.

With respect to guns, we have 102 38-ton guns, five 35-ton guns, 71 25-ton guns, and 243 18-ton guns. We have lent India 30,000 Martini-Henry rifles, which will be returned next year. We have now 215,000 of these rifles in store, but in April, 1878, the number will be 245,000. All the Infantry regiments and the Royal Marines are now armed with this weapon. With respect to bayonets, arrangements have been made for the manufacture of 150,000 long bayonets, and experiments are going on with a Martini-Henry carbine for the Cavalry. If these improvements succeed, 35,000 carbines will be manufactured for the Cavalry. The reports in the newspapers of the experiments with the 81-ton gun have been so full that I need not go into general details, but I may mention that it has been fired 168 times. The 81-ton gun, being the first of its class, has been very hardly used—much more so than would be the case with any subsequent gun of the same kind. The slight crack in the tube will be replaced, and there was not the least apprehension with regard to trying it again, for in spite of the enormous pressure applied to it, it does not seem to have expanded in the least. The four guns of this size, which are ordered for the Inflexible, are nearly complete.

Knightsbridge Barracks.

With regard to the rebuilding of Knightsbridge Barracks, I intended to preserve the old officers' quarters. When they were examined it was found that it would be throwing away money to repair them, and it was decided that they should be taken down, and a change made in the new site. The riding-school will be moved to the site upon which the men's stables are. The future quarters of the officers will be placed where the present riding-school is, and thus you will have the whole machinery for training the men close together, and the riding-school between the men and the officers. (Hear, hear.) The work has been given to Mr. Shaw, a well-known contractor, who, I believe, will execute it thoroughly.

Concluding Remarks.

With regard to the general condition of the Army, the House may be satisfied that, though I dare say there is much fault to be found, it is an improving arm. It is improving in numbers. We are getting recruits in a manner which I did not anticipate last year, when I thought it necessary to go to considerable expense in order to secure the numbers that would be required. I had no idea that they would come in such numbers as to bring the Army far above its establishment. I think that if recruits continue to flow into the Army we will be enabled more rapidly to fill up our Reserves, and when our Reserves are filled then it will be time to deal with the cadres of our Army. But for the present you must rely on your Regular Force, and cannot yet go into the question of reduction. For my own part, I believe that the Army is contented, that the men see the advantages which the Army gives them, and that they are beginning to appreciate them more fully. I hope that such justice will be dealt out to the officers as will show that they are not forgotten in the reconstruction of our Army, and I am sure that neither officers nor men—whether in these piping times of peace, in their ordinary duties, or whether they may be called to serve in the dangers and glories of war—will be found wanting. (Cheers.)

Sir W. Barttelot congratulated the right hon. gentleman on the success with which he had dealt with the subject of recruiting. He was glad that his right hon. friend had been gradually altering the system of appointments from the Militia to the Line, so as to place competitors from the Militia and competitors from civil life on an equal footing. Col. Mure gave the greatest credit to the right hon. gentleman for having grappled with several questions of great difficulty, but very much regretted that the Reserve was not to be called out this year. Sir G. Balfour said he must congratulate the right hon. gentleman upon the change which he intended to effect in the mode of distributing the Artillery. That change was highly creditable to him. At the same time, what was now proposed was only a half-measure—one of those compromises which he could well make allowance for when he remembered the difficulty which the right hon. gentleman must have had in overcoming the prejudices which existed on the subject. He earnestly hoped that in a short time an entire change would be made with regard to the whole of the brigades. Gen. Shute was glad to find that the right hon. gentleman had solved a most difficult question, and that with little or no increase of the Army Estimates he had been able to obtain the necessary number of recruits. With regard to the Cavalry, he should like to know why there had been a reduction in every regiment of one subaltern officer. The Cavalry were very short of subalterns, and there were not a sufficient number to carry out the ordinary duty of officers. Dr. Lush expressed his dissatisfaction at the position of the medical officers, and at the attitude of hostility which the right hon. gentleman had taken up with regard to them. Sir. H. Havelock regretted that a question which had so long agitated the minds of officers in the Army had received so small and curt attention from the right hon. gentleman, and that the right hon. gentleman had not set their minds at rest upon it. He alluded to the suggestion in the report of the commission, that captains after twenty or twenty-five years' service should retire from the Army. Earl Percy expressed satisfaction at the proposal to increase the bounty, though he was rather doubtful whether that increase on the bounty would alone be sufficient to bring the strength of the Militia up to what it ought to be. He trusted the vote would be allowed to pass. The motion for reporting progress was subsequently negatived without a division. The vote was then agreed to; as was also a vote of £50,000, being an excess expenditure of the Army Purchase Commission. Progress was then reported.

THE HEAD-QUARTER AND GENERAL STAFF.

It is provided in a Royal Warrant, dated Feb. 16, 1817, that such rates of pay as are granted to the "deputy-adjutant and quartermaster-general," the "assistant-adjutant and quartermaster-general," and the "deputy assistant-adjutant and quartermaster-general" of the head-quarter Staff of our Army, by our Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, be cancelled, and that Article 113 of our said Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, be corrected and amended in the following particulars, viz.:—Head-quarter Staff: Deputy quartermaster-general, £1,200 per annum; deputy adjutant-general of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, £1,000; assistant adjutant-general, £600; assistant quartermaster-general, £600; deputy-assistant adjutant-general, £450; deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, £450. General Staff: Deputy-adjutant and quartermaster-general, 19s. at home, 19s. abroad (daily); assistant-adjutant and quartermaster-general, 14s. 3d. at home, 14s. 3d. abroad; deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, 9s. 6d. at home, 9s. 6d. abroad.

The House Committee of Naval Affairs of Washington has submitted the committee's report upon the bill to authorise and equip an expedition to the Arctic Seas. They recommended that there should be a colonisation party of at least forty hardy, resolute men, provided with supplies for at least three years. A strong substantial building, materials for which should be taken on shipboard, should be erected as a depot in Lady Franklin Bay, or, if possible, as high as Cape Union, between 82 deg. and 83 deg. United States vessels should make annual visits to the locality for the purpose of transporting men and supplies, and of keeping the colony in communication with the outside world. The committee further reports upon the necessity of military discipline being observed, and recommends that an astronomer and two or more naturalists, to be selected by the National Academy of Sciences, together with one or more competent members of the Academy, should accompany the expedition. The committee conclude as follows:—"The honour of the American name is involved. Will Congress suppress this jealous spirit of inquiry and adventure, or give it scope by the passage of this bill and a meagre appropriation of 50,000 dols.? To us it appears there should be but one answer, and therefore we report back the bill with the recommendation that it do pass." The approval of this report has been announced by telegram.

On Monday afternoon a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held in the theatre of the London University, which was crowded by the Fellows, to consider a motion by Sir Mordaunt Wells, "That a committee should be appointed to investigate the circumstances under which tickets had been issued to so large a number of visitors for the meeting held at St. James's Hall to meet the members of the Arctic Expedition." Sir M. Wells urged that some 400 to 500 seats had been reserved, and that one of the most distinguished Fellows, the Rev. Dr. Moffat, had been unable to obtain admission till, after a strong representation had been sent in, he was at last admitted to the orchestra. Several Fellows with their wives had had to leave the hall. The council admitted that 406 seats in all had been reserved, of which 148 were in the body of the hall. Lord Aberdare moved an amendment—"That a committee of ten Fellows be appointed, five of whom should be named by the council, to consider the past working of the rules, and to report such alterations as they should recommend." He urged Sir Mordaunt Wells, who represented the views of a strong body of the Fellows, to accept the amendment, which was nearly to the same effect as his motion, as the council would resign should the motion be carried. The amendment was put and carried by a majority, and the following were appointed members of the committee:—Sir Mordaunt Wells, Sir Alexander Armstrong, Mr. Galton, and Sir George Balfour.

Depty. Surg.-Gen. J. N. Tresidder, Bengal Medical Service is retiring from the Service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, and Surg.-Major E. McKellar, M.D., on a pension of £365 per annum, both from the 31st inst.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Case of Captain Burnaby.

Last night Lord Dorchester gave notice of the following question for Monday next:—To ask the Secretary for Foreign Affairs by whose authority and for what reasons the leave of Captain Burnaby, of the Royal Horse Guards, granted by her Majesty to travel in Russia and Asia, was rescinded; and by whom the cost of a telegram conveying an order to that officer to return was borne.

Army and Navy Returns.

The following returns have been laid upon their Lordships' table:—The Report of the Committee upon Boy Enlistment; Yeomanry Cavalry Inspection Return, 1876; Army Supplementary Estimates, 1876-77; Army Purchase Commission, 1876-77; Supplementary Estimates and Navy Estimates, 1877-78.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Naval Artillery Volunteers.

On Thursday Mr. Hunt informed Mr. Whalley that he was most anxious to give all the facilities in his power to the Naval Artillery Volunteers for gun drill and exercise, but he doubted whether it would be practicable to provide guns, as suggested by the hon. member, suitable to the size and capacity of yachts that might be placed at the service of any of the corps.

Superintendents of Dockyards.

In answer to Mr. S. Lefevre,

Mr. Hunt said no fresh instructions had been issued recently for giving more direct responsibility to the superintendents for the work of the shipbuilding and manufacturing establishments of their respective dockyards. Their responsibility was defined by Article 2 of their instructions, which gave them full and complete authority over all the persons employed under them. They are directly responsible for all that goes on in the dockyards, according to the order. The regulation has not been altered; and, therefore, they are bound by it.

Flogging in the Navy.

Mr. P. Taylor gave notice that he would on an early day move that the time had arrived when flogging in the Navy should be entirely abolished. (Hear, hear.)

The Slave Trade.

Last night Mr. Hanbury, in the absence of Sir Henry Wolff, asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether, in compliance with the instructions stated by him on the 4th of July, 1876, to have been given at the commencement of that year, any of Her Majesty's ships of war had called at the Red Sea ports, and whether any reports have been received respecting the Slave Trade in the Red Sea; if so, whether such reports can be laid upon the table.

Mr. Ward Hunt replied in the affirmative. The Dwarf and Fawn had called at the ports referred to, and the report of the latter was already before the House. There would be no objection to lay the report of the Dwarf on the table, and it would be included in the next returns.

The Recent Polar Expedition.

Capt. Pim asked the First Lord of the Admiralty when the report of the Committee on the outbreak of scurvy in the recent Polar Expedition would be laid upon the table of the House, and whether the summary of the same which had appeared in the newspapers might be considered as substantially correct.

Mr. Ward Hunt said that the report had not yet reached the Admiralty, but he had been informed by the chairman of the Committee that he hoped shortly to present it to the Admiralty.

Prison Dietary and Drill.

Sir Edward Watkin has given notice of the following motion for Thursday next:—Address for return of the dietary and drill of civil and military prisoners respectively on the 1st day of March, 1875, and at this date, in comparative columns, as respects Millbank and other civil prisons in which military prisoners are subject to confinement.

DOCKYARD ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The subject of the following remarks is one which I believe ought to have been taken up before. On the safe launching of one of H.M.'s ships at a Royal dockyard, the Chief Constructor is allowed a gratuity varying from £40 to £50, according to her armour, weight, &c. Now, is it fair that no such gratuity be allowed to the foreman who has built her? for, whilst he has the ship under his immediate charge, such is not the case with the Chief Constructor, who only has charge of her in general with the other ships building. Of course the Chief Constructor is the head of the department, but I think it is very unjust that, while he has £40 or £50, the foreman, who has the greater part of the bother and anxiety about the building and launching, does not receive a penny; besides, it cannot be very encouraging to him to think that, while he does the work, the other has the credit and draws the pay.—I am, &c.,

Justitia.

THEATRES.

Globe.—Attempts to transfer to the British boards pieces which have achieved success in the French capital have rarely carried out the hopes of their translators and adapters. The exceptions are so few that one might count them on his fingers during as many years, and it is to be feared that *Cora*, recently produced here, will not add to the list. The original is a play by Adolphe Belot, which attained great popularity some six or seven years ago under the title of *L'Article* 47. It is, in fact, a romance of the French criminal courts, and takes its title from the circumstance that the Forty-seventh Article of the Code directs that offenders who have been condemned to penal servitude under certain conditions must remain under police supervision even after their release, and must report every change of address. Messrs. W. G. Wills and Frank Marshall have executed their work well, and, had the material been more promising, there is little doubt they would have produced a much better play. In fact, so well is the piece put together, and so admirably does the dialogue serve its purpose of bringing the action to a desired end, that it seems more than a pity so much ability should be wasted in cultivating unprofitable soil. Nor does the waste end here, for one of our best, if not our very best, actress, Mrs. Hermann Vezin, gives in her rendering of the principal character one of the finest pieces of acting seen upon the stage for many a year. Despite its faults and its generally unpleasant nature, the piece is worth seeing, if solely on account of such a splendid performance.

Adelphi.—The *Colleen Bawn* has been revived here for a time, pending the production of *True to the Core* at Easter. It seems as attractive as ever, and actually vies with the famous *Green Bushes* in vitality. At present Mr. Charles Sullivan is Myles-na-Coppaleen, and plays the part with a good deal of humour, but with the same eccentricities of elocution which were noticeable when he appeared in the *Shaughraun*.

Strand.—The management have thought fit to supplement the attractions of their programme by the addition of the well-known dramatic cantata, *Trial by Jury*. They have certainly given novelty to its character by making it more of a musical farce than anything else, and have thus rendered it more suitable to the peculiar powers of the Strand company. One cannot very well witness the piece in any form without feeling a twinge of regret for the absence of poor Fred. Sullivan, who had made the part of the Learned Judge his own; but since his place must be filled, a much more amusing representative of "his Lordship" could not be found than Mr. J. G. Taylor. Miss L. Venn is excellent as the Plaintiff, and M. Marius makes a great deal of fun out of the *rôle* of the Defendant.

Drury Lane.—*Haska*, a new drama by Henry Spicer, is announced for representation this evening.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The concluding remarks of your correspondent, "L'Union Fait la Force," are more to the point than his initiatory observations. He forgets that if the Commissariat Department had been reduced in 1869-70-71, the reason for such reduction would have applied with equal force to other departments with establishments in the Colonies, and that the relative positions and advantages of the various departments would not have been affected. As regards the Commissariat Department, moreover, the reduction could not have been applied to the higher ranks alone, for the most important provision in the Royal Warrant of 1858 was that of a fixed establishment, and without a flagrant violation of that Warrant a reduction could not have been made, disturbing the proportion of officers of each rank. Had a reduction of establishment been decreed and a certain number of officers of each grade been placed on half-pay, the officers of the Commissariat would have accepted the reduction in preference to the loss of their distinctive privileges and departmental prestige. However, the mischief having been done, let the advice of your correspondent be followed; though, indeed, it has been anticipated by the officers of the Commissariat, who have taken action in the matter of the grievances of the department, and who have already agreed that the Secretary of State for War should be solicited to appoint a committee of general officers to hear and report upon the grievances of the officers of the late Commissariat, Military Train, Military Store, Surveyors, and Barrack Department, arising out of the amalgamation of those departments with the Control Department, and their subsequent division into Commissariat and Transport and Ordnance Store.—I am, &c.,

C. de G.

RECEIVING-SHIP AT PORT ROYAL, JAMAICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—With reference to your article on H.M.S. Urgent, now fitting as a receiving-ship for Port Royal, Jamaica, I beg to offer a few remarks. In the first place, I think, with you, that life, or rather existence (should it be mercifully prolonged), in a floating tea-kettle under the rays of a tropical sun at Jamaica, would be simple martyrdom, especially if, as is not generally known, she would be moored, as the Aboukir is, head-and-stern, with the sun always shining on her starboard side. Secondly, the new receiving-ship, as she now is, is of no manner of practical use as an offensive or defensive unit of strength to the station, as she is to be denuded of her engines and boilers. I will, therefore, strongly recommend that instead of the Urgent, which can now be made available for harbour service at home, another line-of-battle ship, or, what is far better, a first-class wooden frigate, should be fitted to hoist the commodore's broad pendant on the Jamaica station. She need not have her full complement of guns, but those she is supplied with should be effective, and she should be fully rigged and engined, and ready to proceed to any part of the station which the commodore could visit periodically, thus giving his ship an occasional "blow through," and the officers and men the benefit of a change, while a corvette could remain at Port Royal to do the duty of senior officer. The remainder of her guns could be stored in the dockyard in case of emergencies. For my part, I would have no such thing as a "dummy" senior officer's ship on any station; but some of the magnificent hulls we are sending to the "knackers' yards" could be stationed as tenders to the flagship, for the purpose of temporarily receiving the crews of ships fumigating or refitting.—I am, &c.,

Anti-Parsimonious.

London, March 3, 1877.

THE RIDINGMASTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—There is a rumour that the position of the Army is to be brought before the House of Commons during the present Session. It is hoped that the case of the ridingmasters will not be forgotten. It is also desirable that they should hold the same position that they did before the Crimean war, when they had substantive and progressive rank, more especially since purchase has been abolished. To cause a flow of promotion, for deserving non-commissioned officers, compulsory retirement on the completion of 30 years' service, 10 as an officer, should be one of the changes for both ridingmasters and quartermasters.—I am, &c.,

One of Them.

NAVAL PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—May I crave your powerful assistance to induce "my Lords" to make a "batch" of, say, from ten to twelve of the senior lieutenants? The Order in Council of August, 1875, authorized the promotion of from twenty to twenty-five lieutenants a-year. Why not commence now and reverse last year's tactics, when nearly all those promoted (that is, fourteen out of twenty-one) were comparatively juniors, some very much so? and when the Christmas promotions came out only one lieutenant figured in the *Gazette*, and that lieutenant was two, three, and four and a-half years junior to those who have been selected to fill the vacancies which have arisen since the commencement of the present year. It does not seem quite fair, and I am sure that if, as I have suggested, ten or twelve lieutenants were promoted at an early date, it would remove much heart-burning and conduce to the good of the Service, for any of the seniors who might be passed over or excluded would see at a glance that their chances were gone, and would accept Coast-guard appointments or retirement, and help to clear the list.—I am, &c.,

One who has the Good of the Service at Heart.

MILITIA QUARTERMASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—From War Office Circulars published some time back, I understood that the position of quartermaster in the Militia was abolished, and that those then serving, being specially provided for, were not to serve after attaining the age of sixty. Notwithstanding all the regulations issued from time to time, I find that there are still serving several quartermasters over the prescribed age, whilst in other regiments the quartermasters have long since been placed on a handsome retiring allowance, and I understand that the duties in such cases have since been efficiently performed by the quartermaster-sergeant. I would, therefore, like to know what grounds there are for making exceptions, and if those so favoured possess any special qualifications by which their corps would suffer by their loss. Should the authorities feel disposed to call for a special report in those cases, they will be surprised to learn that many illiterate eye-servers have, in the good old times, managed to crawl into positions for which they were never fitted.

Commissary.

Errata.—In our notice of the dinner given to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on March 2 by the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, the Earl of Shrewsbury was erroneously styled the Marquis of Shrewsbury; also, in last week's paper, in the notice of Sir Jung Bahadoor's death, "impiger" was printed "impeger."

BIRTH.

Harvest.—Feb. 27, at Dawlish, Devonshire, the wife of Captain H. L. Harvest, 89th (Princess Victoria's) Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Maunsell.—Caswell.—Feb. 26, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Killaloe, assisted by the Rev. Canon Hamilton and Rev. F. Studdert, R. Mark S. Maunsell, Captain Royal Dragoons, only son of George Woods Maunsell, J.P., D.L., Dublin, to Mary Eliza, only child of the late Samuel Caswell, Esq., J.P., Blackwater, County Clare.

Advertisements.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Entire change of Entertainment. HYLDEMOER, a Fairy Story, with a ghost effect. CHRISTMAS AND ITS CUSTOMS, and a New Optical Entertainment, consisting of FAMOUS STATUARY UNDER THE LIME LIGHT, and the SHADOW PANTOMIME, by Mr. J. L. King. CHEMICAL MAGIC, by Professor Gardner. The SEANCE, by the Polytechnic Medium. The TALKING LION, &c., by Mr. James Matthews. The GIANT CHRISTMAS TREE. Admission to the whole, 1s.; Schools and Children under 10 years, 6d. Open from 12 till 5 and 7 till 10.

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The Rev. G. W. Kitchen, M.A., Censor of Unattached Students, and late Censor of Christ Church, Oxford.
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PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES—

62, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

SUMMARY OF QUINQUENNIAL REPORT.

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

In valuing the business of the Company for the period ending 1871, the Carlisle Table of Mortality, with 3 per cent. interest, was adopted for both Branches. Since that time the Institute of Actuaries have published the result of its investigations into the mortality existing among assured lives, and the Directors, desirous to obtain the latest experience on the subject, had no hesitation whatever in deciding to adopt the result of such experience for the valuation of the Ordinary Branch.

The only question requiring any serious consideration on their part was the rate of interest which should be assumed in the calculations, and after mature deliberation on the subject, the Directors resolved to adhere to the rate used on the previous occasion, viz.: 3 per cent., and they therefore instructed the Actuary of the Ordinary Branch to value his policies by the Institute HM 3 per cent. Table, and with pure premiums only.

The effect of the adoption of these principles will be to increase the amount required to be held in reserve, to a very considerable extent.

In the Industrial Branch, the Directors have, for some years, recorded their own mortality experience, but they hesitated to use this until the results shall have been confirmed by still further experience, and they thought it unadvisable to adopt a table of mortality which had not been made public.

The various published Tables of Mortality were compared with the Prudential experience, and finding that Dr. Farr's English Life Table (No. 3) very closely approximated to their own experience, they preferred using it for the present valuation; and they were further induced to adopt this table from the fact that the results were deduced from the mortality of the population at large,

The instructions to the Actuary of the Industrial Branch were, therefore, to value by the English Life Table (No. 3), with 3 per cent. interest.

The Directors have had under consideration the anomalous results which would be produced by classifying the ages in the Industrial Branch according to the usual methods: and it was therefore resolved to adopt a different system, keeping the policies issued in each year distinct, and making a sperate valuation for each year of issue.

They further instructed the Actuary to make separate valuations for male and female lives, and, as the first policies were issued by the Company in the year 1852, this involved the enormons labour of fifty separate valuations. He was also instructed, not merely to exclude negative values, but to provide a positive liability for every single policy in force. This has been done.

The reports of the Actuaries show that while the Assurance Funds on 31st December, 1876, amounts to …… £869,259

The Reserves required are—		
Ordinary Branch ………	£404,835	
Industrial Branch ……	356,736	
		£761,571
Showing a surplus of……………		£107,688

The Directors have submitted the reports of their Actuaries to Mr. A. H. Bailey, to whose important report they beg to draw special attention.

During the five years the premium income of the Company has increased from £348,975 15s 6d. to £1,063,821 14s. 4d., showing an increase of £714,845 18s. 10d.

The Assurance Fund, notwithstanding the charges incurred for extension expenses, has been increased from £354,438 13s. 1d. to £868,401 5s. 4d., showing an increase of £513,962 12s. 3d.

It may be interesting to the Share and Policy-holders to be informed that the Valuation of the Business of the Company has been completed in six weeks from the time of closing the books on 31st December, 1876, and when it is borne in mind that the number of contracts in the Ordinary Branch was 17,912, and in the Industrial Branch 2,643,665, the operation is one totally unexampled in the history of Life Assurance, and testifies in an unmistakable manner to the efficiency of the staff of the Company.

In conclusion, the Directors again congratulate the varions connections of the Company upon its present satisfactory condition, and assure them that the very cautious principles which have hitherto guided them will continue to animate them in the future, and they rely on the cordial co-operation of every one interested in its welfare to help to advance the Company to a still greater position of prosperity.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Gentlemen, the Quinquennial Valuation of the liabilities of your Company, to the 31st December, 1876, a work far surpassing in magnitude any similar operation in the history of Life Assurance in this country, has been completed. During the progress of the work, I have from time to time inspected the various operations, and have now had submitted to me the results.

The business of the Company is divided into two branches, called the "Ordinary" and the "Industrial." These are henceforth, in pursuance of powers which have been obtained for that purpose, to be worked independently of each other, separate accounts being kept for each.

The total premium income of the Policies in force on the 31st December, 1876, was £1,063,821 per annum.

Of this, £83,245 belongs to the Ordinary, £980,576 to the Industrial Branch.

Of the former premiums, about 62 per cent. are payable annually, the remainder half-yearly, quarterly, and in a few cases monthly. The whole of the premiums of the Industrial Branch are payable weekly.

The liabilities of the Ordinary Branch have been estimated, as explained in Mr. Hughes's Report, the Assurances by what is techinally termed an HM 3 per Cent. Pure Premium Valuation, the Annuities by the Government Experience, also at 3 per cent. interest. It will suffice to say that the effect of these processes is to subject the liabilities to a very stringent test, which I believe that the greater number of ordinary Life Assurance Companies could not bear.

In the Industrial Branch, the average amount assured by each Policy is £8 8s. 9d, and the average weekly premium rather less than 1¾d.; the average rate of premium is £4 7s. 11d. per cent. per annum on the sum assured. Of the total premiums, 83 per cent. are payable on Policies that have been issued during the last five years; and of the remaining 17 per cent., more than one-fourth are for assurance on lives not exceeding 15 years of age.

In acquiring and carrying on such a business as this, heavy expense must necessarily be incurred. The cost of acquiring the business is met by the condition of the Policy stipulating that less than the full sum assured shall be payable if death occur during the first year of assurance; thus reviving in another form the practice of requiring an entrance fee. The cost of conducting the business is met by charging materially higher rates of premium than in the Ordinary Branch. Again, it is found by experience that many of these Policies are allowed to lapse after short periods; thus, of the Policies that were existing at the date of the last Valuation, five years ago, about 58 per cent. only now are in force.

Attention is drawn to these peculiarities to show why the methods of valuation in common use, and which alone were contemplated by the Life Assurance Companies Act, are in my judgment not applicable to, and should not have been required for, such a business as this. Nevertheless, in obedience to the law, the enormous labour has been gone through of making a careful and detailed Valuation of the more than two millions and a half of Policies comprised in this branch. The sums assured and premiums have been valued by the English Life Table No. 3 at 3 per cent. interest, and from the value of the premiums deductions have been made to provide for future expenses and profits. The deduction has been such as to make a reserve for all Policies of five years standing on lives above 30 years of age, equivalent to the result of a pure premium valuation. For the remaining Assurances, a deduction has been made from the value of the premiums sufficient to provide an actual reserve for every single Policy in force. The rate of deduction averages more than 42 per cent., and in no case is less than 25 per cent.

Of the ample sufficiency of these reserves, no one conversant with the subiect can have the slightest doubt. As a further precaution, however, you have thought it desirable not to divide the whole of the resulting surplus without previously making a substantial addition to the Contingency Fund; and, after these precautions have been taken, the Assured's share of the surplus will provide a bonus of 28½ per cent. of the premiums paid during the quinquennium on the participating Policies, a rate of bonus which but few of your contemporaries can equal or surpass.

In conclusion, I may be allowed to congratulate you on the soundness of the Company's financial condition.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
ARTHUR H. BAILEY.

7, Royal Exchange, 21st February, 1877.

The full Reports of the Actuaries, Messrs. T. C. Dewey and W. Hughes, can be obtained on application to the Chief Office, or from any of the Agents of the Company.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Shareholders Capital……………	10,052	0	0
Life Assurance Fund……………	868,401	5	4
Sickness and Assurance Fund ………	857	18	0
Contingency Fund, created at Annual Meeting, April, 1872 ……………	16,096	0	0
Leasehold Redemption Fund…………	2,000	0	0
	£897,407	3	4
Claims under Life Policies admitted but not yet paid ……………	9,360	11	9
	£906,767	15	1

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Mortgages on Property within the United Kingdom ……………	72.472	18	6
Loans on the Company's Policies ……	15,556	6	0
Investments:—			
In British Government Securities…	47,226	18	11
Indian and Colonial ditto	74,610	8	1
Foreign ditto	16,367	15	3
Railway and other Debentures and Debenture Stock……………	47,203	5	8
Railway Shares (Preference and Ordinary) ……………	5,881	11	4
Trust Funds Certificates …………	20,423	10	0
Freehold Ground Rents …………	176,512	13	9
House Property (Freehold and Leasehold) ……………	133,495	2	10
Life and other Interests and Reversions ……………	97,149	9	9
Furniture and Fittings (Head and Branch Offices) ……………	11,200	15	4
Loans upon Personal Security ………	30,266	18	9
Loan on Borough Rates ……………	8,640	0	0
Mortgage of Reversions ……………	6,308	13	1
Agents' Balances……………	43,399	6	9
Outstanding premiums ……………	5,272	1	10
Ditto Interest and Rents…………	6,166	15	2
Amount due from Official Liquidator of International Society………	24,616	16	2
Deposits at Three Months Notice ……	23,000	0	0
Cash—On Deposit………£10,000 0 0			
In hand and on current account……… 30,996 7 11	40,996	7	11
	£906,767	15	1

We have examined the foregoing Accounts, find them to be correct, and hereby confirm the same. We have also seen and examined the various securities.

JAMES ALLANSON, } Auditors.
ROBERT BARNES, }

13th February, 1877.

JAMES GILLMAN, Chairman.
THOMAS REID, } Directors.
H. J. GIBBINS, }
HENRY HARBEN, Resident Director.
W. J. LANCASTER, Secretary.

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ARMY NAVY GAZETTE

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MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, shall* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications shall be addressed and remittances made payable.*

The subscription to the paper is 7s. per quarter, or 28s. per annum payable in advance, *inclusive of postage to any part of the United Kingdom; to India, £1 10s. 4d. per annum;* viâ *Brindisi,* £1 14s. 8d.

THAT part of the Report of the War Office Committee which deals with the Militia is scarcely less interesting than that portion which refers to Brigade Depôts and that latest invention—the "Territorial" regiment. A vast amount of evidence about the Militia was obtained from officers of that branch of the Service and others, and the Committee had the further advantage of numbering among its members several Militia commanding officers. We may, therefore, assume—as, indeed, is abundantly evident—that the investigation into the question was pertinent and searching. The Militia, always a favourite force in this country, has become one of extreme importance owing to its systematic connection with the Line, which will, it is confidently believed, render the former a still more reliable feeder to the Line than of old. An obstacle has always existed in the shape of the opposition of those Militia Lieutenant-Colonels who have been unwilling to "spoil" their regiments by parting with their best men. This narrow-mindedness, this forgetfulness of the fact that the Militia exists for the benefit of the country generally, and not for its own advantage, is rapidly disappearing. Many Militia Lieutenant-Colonels are very public-spirited, and never try to prevent their men joining the Line. A few take a different view of their duty, however, and it is desirable that nothing should be left to the option of such men. The Committee wisely recommend that transfer to the Line should be facilitated, and that during the non-training period a Militiaman should be allowed to join the Regular Army on the condition of—should he not have served one training—repaying his enrolment bounty. Were this condition not exacted, most intending recruits would, for the sake of obtaining the bounty in question, first enter the Militia. In order to make the Militia more popular it is also suggested that any man wishing to leave it, for other causes than a desire to join the Army, should, if his reasons were deemed valid, and the regiment be disembodied, be granted his discharge on payment of £1, without the necessity of providing a substitute. A further good suggestion is that commanding officers should be empowered to grant leave of absence from training to men of good character. Most Militia officers of experience assert that the re-enrolled men constitute the main strength, as regards quality of the regiment. A recruit costs about £9 3s. for the Militia Artillery, and £8 2s. for the Infantry of the Militia during his first year of service, whereas a re-enrolled Artilleryman costs £4 2s., and an Infantryman £3 11s. less. Moreover, re-enrolled men never desert or join the Regular Service. The Committee therefore advocate the encouragement of re-enrolment. As they observe, looking at the Militia solely as a feeder for the Line, re-enrolment is bad in theory, but practically it is found that no great obstacle to volunteering for the Regular Army is thus caused. Besides, seeing how much below the establishment the Militia now is, and the impossibility hitherto experienced in many districts of raising second battalions, it would be unwise in the extreme to neglect any means likely to complete the numbers of the force. It is universally admitted that the weak point of the Militia is to be found in the so-called "Volunteer Sergeants." Not only are they generally speaking ignorant of their duties, but incapable of enforcing discipline. It is not to be wondered at that they should be slack, or wanting in authority. If they do their duty they are liable to be accused of harshness, and to suffer vengeance at the end of the training, for the Sergeant who to-day sends a private to the guard-room may next week be working alongside of the latter. It is difficult to see how they are to be protected, save by the imposition of heavy penalties whenever an assault could be proved to have arisen out of matters connected with the training. As to deficiency of knowledge, of course something could be done by requiring Militia Sergeants to attend schools of instruction. Some commanding officers think that this could be managed provided pay were allowed for the days of attendance, that the schools were local, and open for this purpose during the winter months only. There is a fear, however, that the very best men would be precisely those who, on account of their civil avocations, would find it most difficult to spare time for this purpose. The Committee, nevertheless, consider that it would be worth while trying the experiment. We would suggest that evening instruction classes might be opened for such men as could not attend during the daytime. As an encouragement to make themselves efficient, the proposal of the Committee, that a small proportion of the "Volunteer Sergeants" might be promoted to the permanent Staff, appears deserving of the consideration of the authorities. The balance of evidence is rather against the enrolment in the Militia of old soldiers, who are either not qualified for or do not choose to enter the 1st Class Army Reserve. The Committee do not, however, attach much importance to the objections, and rightly so. We ourselves fail to see why such men should not be a very useful leaven, provided the officers and non-commissioned officers knew their duty and enforced their authority. In our opinion, there is no better principle than that the Line should take young men from the Militia, and give them back again, when the period of Line and Army Reserve service had been completed, provided such men were physically fit. The idea of the framers of the Brigade Depôt system was undoubtedly that Militia recruits should be drilled there immediately on enrolment, and, consequently, at all times of the year. The witnesses examined by the Committee do not seem to think such a plan advisable. They say that little time being available for the instruction of the Militia recruit, it is necessary to push him on more rapidly than the young soldier of the Line, and that, therefore, they cannot be drilled in the same squad. They add "that *esprit de corps* . . . is best inculcated by the training of the recruit under the officers and non-commissioned officers of the same battalion in which he will find himself hereafter." There is, no doubt, some weight in the latter objection; but, as to the first difficulty, it could easily be surmounted. The permanent Staff of the Militia would afford a sufficient number of Instructors to keep two squads of Militiamen going at the same time, without interference with the drilling of the Line recruits by their own non-commissioned officers. Moreover, there is, practically, very little drilling of Line recruits at the Brigade Depôts, the latter being, practically, rather reception than training establishments. It is apprehended by some that men would not enrol so freely if it were obligatory on them to commence drill at once. This difficulty might, however, be obviated by allowing an option in the matter. The Committee advocate drill immediately after enlistment when possible, and very truly observe, "No doubt if men could be drilled immediately on enrolment a good deal of desertion would be stopped." In connection with this crime, both in the Militia and the Army, we would observe that the police could, if they chose, do much to check it; whereas they seem to consider the apprehension of deserters almost outside the scope of their obligatory duties. The Committee draw attention to this shortcoming, and also recommend that magistrates, in cases of aggravated or repeated desertion from the Militia, should be empowered to award imprisonment without the option of a fine. It is painfully apparent that it has been more difficult of late years to keep the ranks of the Militia filled; indeed, there are many regiments which come out for training from 20 to 35 per cent. under their establishment. The causes of this unwillingness to enrol are various, but one certainly is the recent practice of placing the Militia in camp, instead of billets. The latter are undeniably demoralising and injurious to discipline, and the Committee recommend that the Militia should only occasionally be placed under canvas. The principle of small but efficient cadres, with substantial reserve, has been accepted in this country. There is no reason why it should not be applied to the Militia as well as to the Line. Militia officers naturally like to see strong regiments; but, as the amount of money available for the force is limited, it is better to have small but efficient than large and inefficient regiments. As the Committee observe, recruits for the Militia are easily obtained in times of great national excitement. They therefore recommend that the strength of each company, exclusive of Staff and Militia reserve, be reduced to seventy-five. We cannot conceive why a reserve for the Militia should not be instituted, to hold towards it the same relation as the 1st Class Army Reserve. Many men would be willing enough to join it after completing their first six years if they received a small annual bounty. It would only be necessary to muster them once in twelve months. The proposal that the present Militia Reserve should be reckoned as supernumerary to the establishment will prevent its being counted twice over, and thus creating a delusive idea of strength. Among other recommendations connected with the officers, it is advised that there should be a Quartermaster to each battalion of Militia, and that Quartermasters of the Line should be induced to take this post after twenty years' service in the Line; after five as Quartermaster they would be granted half pay on condition of serving ten years more with the Militia. Another recommendation is, that from Lieutenants aspiring to commissions in the Line, three instead of two trainings should be exacted as a qualification. There are many other excellent measures submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of War, but we have already exceeded our limits of space, and must, therefore, bid farewell to the subject for to-day, at all events.

"We warn the public that there is no great nation whose military medical arrangements are less prepared to meet a great war than our own." Such is the opinion expressed by the author of the very able article on "Philanthropy in War," in *Blackwood's Magazine* for February, and we shall endeavour to examine the grounds that exist to corroborate or confute this statement. In the sad medical collapse of the Crimean war we have a known quantity which will always furnish us with a standard of failure—a zero of medical administration—from which we can index upwards the degree of success at any time attained. The condition of the Medical Department at the opening of the war with Russia in March, 1854, was as follows:—There were three medical officers in each regiment of Infantry, two in Cavalry, and an Ordnance Medical Department for Artillery and Engineers, but over and above this there were only thirty medical officers on the whole Staff then serving in Great Britain. We may, therefore, take the Infantry, as forming the great bulk of the expedition, to illustrate what happened. Fifty-three Infantry regiments sailed for the Crimea, numbering in all 43,276 men, and were accordingly provided with 159 medical officers, or in the proportion of one medical officer to 272 men, and with a result to the medical arrangements which Miss Nightingale described before the Royal Commission of 1857 in these words:—"We had in the first seven months of the Crimean campaign a mortality among the troops at the rate of 60 per cent. per annum from disease alone, a rate of mortality which exceeds that of the great plague in the population of London." Experience so dearly bought led to reformation, so that when in 1867 an expedition was sent to Abyssinia, thirty-five executive medical officers accompanied a force of less than 3,000 Europeans, or one medical officer to eighty-six men; while in 1873, in the Ashantee campaign, seventy-three medical officers were provided for an expedition, the European components of which only numbered 2,600 men, and of this proportion Sir A. D. Home in his report says:—"The number was ample, but not disproportionate to the duty; a large margin for ineffectiveness from sickness had to be allowed." Again, as the result of mature deliberation, the Mobilization Scheme, published in the "Army List" for August, 1875, divides our active Army, which is intended for service in the event of invasion, into eight army corps, and lays down a fixed medical establishment of 267 medical officers for each. Of these, 250 would belong to the executive ranks, and as each army corps numbers 36,000 men, official authority stamps the recognised proportion of medical officers to strength for active service at one to 144 men, or as nearly as possible double that with which the ill-fated Crimean campaign was undertaken. We have thus a fixed quantity by which to measure our medical preparedness for war. Assuming, then, that all the medical officers on foreign stations are placed in localities in which they are indispensable, it is obvious that an army corps leaving the shores of England for active service must be furnished with medical officers from the list of those at the time on home service. The total number in Great Britain on January 1, 1877, was less than 300; therefore, when the first army corps had sailed, there would be left in England to fulfil the requirements of all remaining duties and any further expeditionary preparations a balance of fifty medical officers, most of whom will have been weeded out from the first selection on account of ill-health or other unfitness. It consequently amounts to this, that, were we involved in an European war, we could provide military medical aid for only one army corps, and that all other troops arriving at the seat of war from foreign stations or from England must be accompanied by a proportion of medical officers far below that laid down in the Mobilization Scheme—must, in fact, revert to the fatal Crimean ratio. Under these circumstances, it is perfectly inexplicable that the Secretary of State for War should have, in reply to Dr. Lush's question on February 20, spoken in terms of self-congratulation at having obtained twenty-three candidates for the Army medical examination when fifty were publicly advertised for, more especially as he was quite aware that this was a diminution of 20 per cent. upon the number that presented themselves at the previous examination in August last. Since Mr. Hardy can thus lightly regard this decreasing supply of medical candidates, it is plain that he must either be profoundly sceptical of the value of the medical element in war, or must have some secret spring from which he hopes to draw an ample supply in the hour of need. Possibly he trusts to the development of the International Aid Society to make good the deficiency, and thus, looking placidly on while the military Medical Department languishes, falls at the same time into the error pointed out by the author of "Philanthropy in War" in these words—"Now this neutral help has only been tried on a great scale in one war, and these objections would be unanswerable if we found France and Germany counting on such help in the future, endeavouring to encourage it, and reducing their military medical establishments." Nevertheless, while experience has thus taught our more military neighbours the wisest course to follow, the Medical Department of England, which numbered 946 executive medical officers on May 1, 1872, has been reduced within five years to a total (on January 1, 1877) of 805, there having been offered up a sacrifice of 141 medical officers to a pledge of economy given for permission to introduce a new scheme, which, whatever may be its theoretical merit, has practically narrowed the medical establishment to an "irreducible minimum," incapable of discharging the duties of peace, much less of meeting the demands of war, and which has rendered the Service so universally unpopular that the Secretary of State is compelled to regard it as a matter for congratulation that there be yet found twenty-three medical candidates, and will accept that number out of a total of fifty vacancies.

Comparing the French and Prussian Cavalry, a French critic points out that the 72 Prussian regiments consist each of 25 officers, 702 men, and 739 horses, with the exception of the Guard, where the regiments are composed of 35 officers, 713 men, and 777 horses. The whole German Cavalry consists of 93 regiments—63 Prussian (not counting the Guard), 10 Bavarian, 6 Saxon, 4 Wurtemburg, 3 Baden, 2 Hesse, 2 Mecklenburg, 1 Oldenburg, 1 Brunswick. France, on her side, has but 77 Cavalry regiments, but she is far richer in officers, and where Prussia has 25 she has 45. We find compared the 24th French and the 24th German Dragoons. 24th French:—1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 1 Captain-Instructor, 1 Captain-Paymaster, 1 Aid-Paymaster, 1 Clothing Captain, 1 Standard-Bearer, 1 Surgeon-Major, 1 Assistant, 2 Veterinary-Surgeons, 5 Captains-Commanding, 5 Second Captains, 5 First Lieutenants, and 12 Sub-Lieutenants. 24th German:—1 Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Paymaster, 1 Surgeon-Major, 2 Assistants, 5 Captains-Commanding, 5 First-Lieutenants, and 10 Sub-Lieutenants. If the difference be multiplied through 77 regiments, it will be found that the French have 1,200 officers more than the equivalent number of German regiments. In France there are 78 Cavalry Colonels and 5 others engaged on detached duty; in Germany, 62. In France there are 85 Lieutenant-Colonels for 77 regiments; in the Prussian Army, 40 for 73 regiments. Among other contrasts, it is remarked that whereas there are only 490 Cavalry Lieutenants in Germany, France has 879. At the Cavalry School in Hanover there are 15 officers; at the Cavalry School of Saumur 53. There is only 1 Commandant in Hanover, 6 at Saumur; 8 Captains in Hanover, 25 at Saumur. Our critic also points out what appears to be a very curious blunder made by the re-organizers of the French Army. In addition to the independent Cavalry divisions, there is a brigade of Cavalry attached to each of the 18 army corps. These brigades are each commanded in time of peace by a General, who has at his disposal an Aide-de-Camp to carry his orders. But in time of war these brigades pass under the command of the General of Division, and the Generals of Brigade and their Aides-de-Camp are left alone. According to the *Journal des Sciences Militaires*, Cavalry regiments were formerly the property of some great lord, possibly in long clothes, or a lady, and therefore it was absolutely necessary to have a gallant officer of fortune to do field and garrison duty. Hence the Lieutenant-Colonel and other "second" officers; and this has been going on for the last 200 years, to the great detriment of successive budgets. It appears astonishing to us that such abuses—if abuses these be—should have escaped such men as Carnot and Napoleon, and the cheese-paring economists of the reign of Louis Philippe. The critics argue that it would be much better to have fewer officers, to pay them better, and to secure more rapid promotion than at present exists. In the Infantry regiments the number of officers in both France and Germany varies a great deal, but on an average the difference is 16—French regiments 73 officers, and German 57. This makes a total difference of 3,700 officers. In the Engineers there is also a marked difference in the number of officers. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the French War Estimates should exceed those of its powerful rival by about £6,000,000. The German War Estimates for last year were, in round numbers, 391,000,000 francs; those of France to-day 541,000,000 francs — say £16,000,000 and £22,000,000.

On Monday night, in moving the Navy Estimates, Mr. Hunt showed that the important part which torpedoes may be expected to play in future naval warfare had not been overlooked by the Admiralty. The establishment of a special torpedo school on board the Vernon has already done good service, and in the courses of instruction for Captains and superior officers something has been done towards supplying a real want in causing officers in command to understand and appreciate the new weapons of offence and defence. We may here remark that Mr. Hunt was not accurately reported with reference to the two courses of instruction on board the Vernon, as the report in the *Times* makes no mention of Captains and Gunnery-Lieutenants, for whom Mr. Hunt stated that the long course was intended. Those who have experienced the difficulties encountered by Captains and Commanders in obtaining gunnery instruction on board the Excellent will feel specially grateful to the present First Lord for having provided them with information with regard to torpedoes on board the Vernon, though it is difficult to see why officers should not be placed on full pay while so studying. Mr. Hunt, on Monday night, explained the vote of £80,000 for the purchase of torpedoes as having been proposed on account of his "having become a little alarmed lest we should be behind other nations in this matter," and we imagine that there will be little or no opposition to the sum being voted if only it is understood that it has been judiciously expended. It is curious that the morning papers of Tuesday, giving Mr. Hunt's statement, should have also contained a somewhat sensational account of some French experiments off Cherbourg with a special "submarine" torpedo-vessel called the Thorneycroft. The Thorneycroft appears to carry an outrigger torpedo, and though not really a "submarine boat," to be scarcely discernible in the water. She is stated to steam nineteen knots, and to have successfully blown up an old hulk, which is stated to have been "literally swallowed up by the sea," while the Thorneycroft received no injury whatever. The speed at which this experiment was carried out was decidedly high, but there is nothing improbable in the other circumstances related, and there is little doubt as to the Thorneycroft being a most formidable torpedo-boat. It would be interesting to know the exact facts about this vessel, as, if not very large, such a boat might be carried by our ironclads, and would make a most formidable tender on active service. We have now no naval *attaché* on the Continent of Europe, but it is probable that information is in possession of the Admiralty with reference to this experiment, and it shows us that other nations are not idle, and that we must not shrink from such improvements and experiments in offensive torpedo warfare as may from time to time be found necessary.

The Admiralty, on receiving intelligence of a complete break-down in the engines of the Sirius, has decided to order her home to Devonport, where she was fitted out in October, 1875. Her engines are by Maudsley.

Captain J. A. Fisher, R.N., who was lately given the temporary command of the Pallas during the absence of Captain Beamish on sick leave, having been appointed Flag-Captain to Vice-Admiral Sir Cooper Key, vice Captain Thomson, who has been selected for the command of the Royal Yacht, has been recalled from the Mediterranean.

Deputy Inspector-General Alexander Eugene Mackay, M.D., R.N., died on Saturday last, after a short illness. Dr. Mackay had seen considerable service, but owing to the non-completion of a necessary term of foreign service had not been advanced to the list of Inspectors-General. He served as Assistant-Surgeon in the Vernon, flagship in the East Indies of Rear-Admiral Samuel H. Inglefield, C.B., from April, 1845, until July, 1849, when he was transferred to the Medical Establishment at Hong Kong, and in October, 1853, was appointed Surgeon of the Fantome, sloop, on the Australian station. In April, 1857, he was appointed to the Cumberland, fitting for the South-East Coast of America, and in August, 1858, was transferred to the Royal Albert, flagship of Sir Charles H. Fremantle, K.C.B., with the Channel Squadron, from which ship he removed in March, 1861, to the Marlborough in the Mediterranean. He was appointed to her Majesty's ship Fisgard for special service at the Medical Department of the Admiralty in December, 1872, and in this department discharged most important duties, his chief work being the preparation of the statistical reports of the health of the Navy. It involved a critical examination of the journals and returns of medical officers, and the fairness and discrimination which marked Dr. Mackay's observations won for him universal respect among his brother officers. Dr. Mackay had only been absent from his office for a few weeks, and died at the comparatively early age of fifty-five from typhoid fever.

Some anxiety having been felt in reference to the safety of the Lynx, Commander Ommanney, owing to reports of her continued absence from Zanzibar, it is satisfactory to learn that a letter has been received from her, dated at Madagascar, January 20, "all well."

Mr. G. W. Bentinck, in his speech in the House of Commons on Monday evening, did not deal altogether fairly with the Martin anchor. Speaking of the supply of anchors to the Navy, the hon. gentleman said :—"Latterly he believed that a good many of her Majesty's ships had been supplied with Martin's anchor on the singular ground that it was stowed much more easily, and that it did not interfere with the line of fire of a turret-gun "—adding that "the use of an anchor was not when it was stowed, but when it was let go." Considering that in the Navy the Martin anchor has proved that it possesses, amongst other high qualities, those of strength and holding power, these remarks are scarcely just to the inventor. It is true that the advantages named by Mr. Bentinck of "easy stowage," and of "not interfering with the line of fire," even if it had no others over the Admiralty pattern or any other anchor extant, are not to be overlooked, considering the form of bow now given to our ironclad and other ships. But when, with these, it has proved its superiority in strength, holding power, and reduced weight, &c., over every other anchor, an attempt to detract from its merits and efficiency savours much of ignorance. We are enabled to state that on the day these disparaging remarks were made in the House of Commons, Mr. Martin received a communication from the Admiral commanding the Turkish squadron in the Bosphorus, where, in the recent gales, its superior holding power was manifested in a marked degree, in which that officer states :—"All the experiments and trials of the Martin anchor have proved its holding powers to be most excellent," that he had the greatest confidence in it, and would do his utmost to persuade the Turkish Ministry of Marine to adopt it, and authorises Mr. Martin to express this high opinion of his anchor to the Turkish Ambassador in London.

Lieutenant F. L. Lawrence, who has been doing duty as Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Luard, has, on the recall of his late chief, been appointed to her Majesty's ship Swiftsure, vice Lowry, invalided.

Another little squabble with the Congo people has just resulted in the burning of a few huts, which are commonly dignified by the name of villages, and the destruction of such property as the naked natives may possess. This unpleasant duty, which was, we suppose, performed for the protection of British interests, although an American ship having been seized and pillaged is stated as the immediate cause, devolved upon the Avon, which has lately joined the station, and the operations appear to have been carried out with judgment by Commander Keppel.

Eighty thousand pounds certainly appeared a large sum to devote to the purchase of torpedoes for one year, and we find that a portion of that amount will be required to pay for a number of these weapons already ordered, it being the opinion of the Admiralty that sufficient provision under this head was not made in 1876-7.

The passive manner in which the blockade of the Dahomey Coast has been conducted, although it has been anything but perfect, seems to be having some effect upon the King, who has so far come forward as to offer a portion of the tribute demanded. Commodore Hewett, is, however, a man of no half measures, and consequently Gelélé has been informed that he must pay the whole or none. Let us hope that he will quickly determine to send the required number of puncheons of oil to the senior officer, and relieve the ships of the wearisome duty of maintaining the blockade on this coast.

Commander Cameron has been closely tracked by the energetic Commissioner of the *New York Herald* and *Daily Telegraph*, who has gone round Lake Tanganyika making notes on Cameron's observations, which were sent out to Stanley as soon as they were made public in England. The result is a difference of opinion, and Cameron is declared to be both right and wrong in his announcements. We presume this is an allusion to the Lukuga outlet theory; and we shall receive Mr. Stanley's opinion with critical interest.

Captain Frank Tourle Thompson, who has been appointed to the command of her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, entered the Navy in 1844, and served as mate of the Indefatigable, commanded by the late Sir Robert Smart in the Mediterranean from March, 1851, until the close of 1852, when he joined the Sidon, and after being attached to the Channel Squadron and with the Mediterranean Fleet, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant May 23, 1854, and at once appointed to the Britannia for service in the Black Sea. From August, 1854, until the close of the Russian war he served in the Fury, being present at the siege operations against Sebastopol, for which he has the Crimean and Turkish war medals; and at the conclusion of peace in May, 1856, he commanded the Bullfinch, tender to the Illustrious, training-ship at Portsmouth, until June, 1858, when he joined the Scourge, Commander Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, and remained with her until October, 1860. From May, 1861, until transferred in the following December to the Defence, he served in the Hero, attached to the Channel Squadron, and was promoted to Commander January 29, 1863. He was appointed to the Hector, Captain G. W. Preedy, C.B., attached to the Channel Squadron, in January, 1864, and in December, 1865, was transferred from that vessel to the Royal yacht, then commanded by the Prince of Leiningen, in which he remained until posted in December, 1868. He has since held the appointment of Captain of the Royal Naval College, and has commanded the Modeste and Bellerophon.

It has for a long time been felt that the Auxiliary Naval Forces have been less fortunate than their comrades in arms ashore in obtaining the support and active sympathies of those of power and influence. No longer, however, will there be cause for complaint on this head, for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who takes much interest in the Navy, has now expressed his willingness to be enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve. The highest relative rank to be borne in the Reserve is that of a Naval Lieutenant, but it is probable that a slight alteration will be made in the Act so as to provide a more suitable position for his Royal Highness.

Official confirmation has been given to the statement that the sons of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will shortly join the Britannia, training-ship for naval cadets.

Rear-Admiral Luard has not waited to come to England in the Triumph, as was anticipated, but has chosen the more expeditious passage by mail steamer.

Captain Purvis, of the Danae, will assume the duties of senior officer on the West Coast Division of the Cape station on arrival at Sierra Leone, and will relieve the Sirius.

Commander Thomas Hooper, who recently died while in command of the Coast Guard Division at Carrickfergus, entered the Service in 1846, became Lieutenant in 1855, and Commander in 1868. Of the more than thirty years he was in the Navy he had not been much upon half pay, but it was never his fortune to obtain an independent command at sea, and many officers were promoted over him. His age was forty-three years, and he stood twenty-eighth on his list.

Commander Jermain and the officers and crew of the Argus have, we hear, received the thanks of the Legislative Assembly at Tobago for the assistance rendered during the disturbances in that island.

His Majesty the King of Spain is due on Tuesday at Cadiz, where the Channel Squadron is now awaiting his arrival.

The Arctic Scurvy Committee having concluded its sittings at Delahay-street, all communications for the Committee should now be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, Admiralty, Whitehall.

The missing Thetis was made the subject of an inquiry in the House on Thursday night, when Mr. Hunt stated that the Admiralty had no further information than what had appeared in the papers. The Sultan was again going to search for her.

Rear-Admiral Phillimore, Superintendent of Reserves, is now engaged on a tour of inspection of the Clyde District of the Coast Guard.

The Commander of the Pandora has not been left out in the cold in the distribution of Arctic distinctions and rewards, Mr. Allen Young having received the honour of knighthood. Twenty years ago he served for two winters with Sir Leopold M'Clintock in his voyage in the Fox, when the fate of Franklin and his companions was solved. He had previously commanded a ship in the Merchant Service, and did good work and gained credit at Balaclava during the Russian war, as acknowledged by the late Lord Lyons. In 1875 he made, in the Pandora, an attempt to accomplish the North-West Passage, and to throw some further light on the proceedings of the lost expedition under Franklin by a search for their records on King William's Land, and the following year he refitted the Pandora for a second attempt, but accepted the invitation to carry out the duty of communicating with the late Arctic Expedition.

We hear that the authorities, stirred up by the lecture of Mr. Donald Currie, are about to assemble a Commission to inquire into the selection, dockage, and fortification of Imperial points of strategic defence. It is only fair to an officer who has worked hard in the cause of a general scheme of Imperial defence, in which our colonies and mother country should equally participate, to point out that Captain Colomb, of the Royal Marine Artillery, advocated the defence of these points more than ten years ago, and has persistently advanced his views during that time both in our columns, in pamphlets, and in lectures at the Royal United Service Institution.

Enforced retirement is a thing we are not disposed to advocate any extension of, as a rule, but there are circumstances which justify even so arbitrary an arrangement. It has yet to be decided whether our present Commissariat Department shall be swept away or not. Should it be determined to allow the existing members to die out and to introduce a new system by degrees, a course which cannot fail to recommend itself, the question will require to be considered how promotion is to be ensured, for it is certain that matters cannot continue as they are. "Dum Spiro, Spero," whose letter we publish this week, thinks that there ought to be some limit put upon the period for which Commissary, Deputy - Commissary, and Assistant Commissary - Generals are appointed; and his proposal will meet the views of the general body of officers. There would, of course, be some who might be expected to protest most vigorously against any such interference, but it has to be borne in mind that many of those in the higher grades have got as much as ever they can get, and it would only be fair were they required to vacate in favour of juniors, whose prospects are about as gloomy as any it would be possible to conceive. The "Army List" offers the most convincing proof that the grievances of the junior Commissariat officers are not imaginary ones. The thought of having to pass from thirty to forty years as an Assistant-Commissary is not one calculated to promote zeal, and if the War Office is not driven by the present stagnation to adopt sweeping measures, there will be nothing for it, we fear, but for some limit to be introduced in the case of those in the senior ranks. The difficulty exists, and it is no use closing our eyes to it. The Commissariat question is one which the War Office would willingly shirk if it could, but the efficiency of the Army is so closely connected with it that it must not be allowed to delay its decision.

We have all along laboured under the impression that Surgeon-General J. Mouat, C.B., won the Victoria Cross whilst serving as Surgeon of the Inniskilling Dragoons in the Crimea. Yet, on turning to column 640 of the "Army List," we find the two letters which are usually prefixed in the case of officers so decorated conspicuous by their absence. What has Dr. Mouat done that he should thus be made to appear in a false position when he has occasion to place the cherished letters after his name? The "Army List" is an official publication, and cannot be wrong!

There is another point upon which information should be furnished. Why has Captain T. E. S. Hickman, promoted some months since by selection to a troop in the 14th Hussars, been allowed an antedate to his commission? Captain Hickman obtained his Lieutenancy November 7, 1868, and it would seem as though, for some reason not obvious, he is allowed to hold rank as a Captain from the same date. Perhaps the Editor of the "Army List" can explain, for Cavalry officers are naturally anxious for information on the subject.

Major-General R. Y. Shipley, C.B., holds the rank and draws the pay of a Major-General on the Staff at Aldershot. Then why is he represented in the "Army List" as being only a Brigadier-General? It is in small matters such as this that the information furnished by the "Army List" is so unreliable. Were the publication issued as a private speculation so much would not be looked for; but there is no excuse for the inaccuracies of which complaint is so constantly being made, seeing that the work is official, and emanates from the War Office itself, one of the clerks on the Staff of which being actually responsible for its correctness.

A correspondent, whose letter on the subject of promotion in the Royal Engineers will be found elsewhere, offers a reasonable suggestion—*i.e.*, that all officers employed as Governors of Colonies, Equerries, &c., should be seconded. The system which allows of officers absent from military duty being retained on the establishment of their regiments is an indefensible one. It is bad enough that the names of those holding Staff appointments should continue on the establishment.

Referring to Mr. Hardy's reply to Sir H. Havelock's question about Control Paymasters, it is as well to remind those persons who advocate the formation of a department of "Army Accountants," separate from the Commissariat, that such a division of responsibility is most inconvenient, and almost impossible in the field. During war, officers of the Commissariat must be cash accountants, and, therefore, it is manifestly desirable that they should acquire during peace a familiarity with the details of cash accounts and with the mode of handling public money; and further, as a much larger number of Commissariat officers is required during war, and many can be usefully engaged upon Commissariat duties at other times, it is very important to extend as much as possible their sphere of employment during peace. A Commissariat without the full command of money and transport is like a body without arms and legs, and would only be an useless encumbrance to an army.

Surgeon-Major J. H. Porter, Assistant-Professor of Military Surgery at Netley Hospital, has discovered that the small oil bottle, carried by every soldier in his valise, can be turned into a most useful lamp for field service, or on any occasion when proper lamps or candles cannot be procured. By simply inserting a piece of the lint bandage (which all soldiers also carry), and setting fire to it, he has found that this will give sufficient light for almost any operation. During last session at Netley, Dr. Porter tried several experiments. On one occasion all the windows in a certain room in the hospital were darkened, when, by the light of this small lamp, the doctor first of all operated himself, and then made several of the medical candidates do the same, one and all expressing themselves most favourably regarding the sufficiency of the light for any ordinary operation.

It is to be hoped that the interview between Sir Lewis Pelly and Nur Mahomed Shah, the envoy of the Amir of Cabul, will at length place our frontier relations on a sound footing. The convention with the Khan of Khelat has shown that Lord Lytton has resolved to abandon the traditional policy of masterly inactivity, but unless the arrangement with Khelat be supplemented by a good understanding with Shere Ali our position will become worse instead of better. The Amir claims to be the Suzerain of Khelat, and our occupation of Quettah with 400 men has not unnaturally excited the jealousy of that most suspicious race, the Affghans. Should we fail in arriving at a good understanding with the Amir, it is much to be feared that he will throw himself into the arms of Russia and use his influence to stir up the Momunds and the Swatees to join the Affridis in undertaking operations on a large scale against us. Already the Momunds, with whom Shere Ali is connected by marriage, are reported to be displaying a hostile spirit towards us. It is also said that the Swatees are in an unsettled state. We do not, therefore, see how we can much longer delay a campaign against the Affridis, whom our ten months' blockade has so little impressed that only the other day they made a raid on the Nowshera Bazar. The authorities seem to entertain the same view, and everything is ready for inflicting a lesson on these insolent freebooters.

It appears that the Germans are drawing horses, and especially brood mares, for their Cavalry from South America. The best market is not Monte Video; but in La Plata, some distance up the Parana, where wild horses abound, they are excessively cheap, hardy, and easily embarked.

The announcement made by the *Morning Post* on Thursday, that General Sir William Knollys is to be the late Sir Augustus Clifford's successor as "Black Rod," will have given unfeigned satisfaction wherever the General is known. Few men in the Service are more proverbially popular than Sir William Knollys, and the appointment will be a fitting retirement, well and honourably earned. Sir William will, of course, quit the household of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Infantry Brigade-Majorship at the Curragh is vacant.

The Brigade-Majorship of Cavalry at Aldershot is not unlikely to be filled by the transfer of Captain Percy Barrow, 19th Hussars, from Ireland.

There is a proposal to grant Lieutenant-General Sir Henry de Bathe, Bart., a twelvemonth's extension of his command at Manchester, an arrangement which would meet with universal approval in the district of which this officer has charge.

Lieutenant C. W. Murray, 61st Regiment, is permitted to retain his appointment as Acting Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General in Ireland for a further period.

A correspondent, who signs himself "Anglophilus," writing to the *Edinburgh Courant* on the subject of the suggested—it is wrong to say proposed, for we cannot bring ourselves to believe that a suggestion calculated to stamp out once and for all every particle of *esprit de corps* ever could find sufficient favour to take the form of a proposal—alteration of the names of Infantry regiments, says :—"In the proposed scheme for renaming regiments in the Army, so as more effectively to carry out my Lord Cardwell's localization scheme, I perceive that it is intended to name the 26th and 74th Regiments (now linked together with their depôt centre at Hamilton, Scotland) 'The Cameronian Highlanders.' I would ask—Are those who propose such nomenclature for these gallant corps competent to propose anything, seeing the total ignorance they exhibit of *all Scottish history and tradition!* Being a civilian, I rejoice that I am not so personally interested in the question as those of my acquaintance whose lot is in the Line appear to be, but who by their position are prevented from expressing any opinion on the matter." The military lexicographers employed in the questionable operation of "renaming" very renowned old regiments, and at a blow dashing to pieces the treasured traditions of all good soldiers, might, at least, remember that the word Cameronian had no more association with the Clan Cameron than had or has the word covenanter. Cameronians were so-called from their "shepherd," one Richard Cameron, an extreme fanatic of his time, whose followers were perpetually engaged in hostility against the Camerons—that is to say, probably against all clans but that of Campbell, so that a "Cameronian Highlander" would be a term that "no fellow could understand." In fact, the 26th Foot was formed out of these bands, and employed in fighting the Highlanders.

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards. "Gwalior" writes :—"In former days a Cavalry officer was supposed to delight in throwing sticks into the water and watching their passage through the bridge and then down stream. Since then things have changed, and, as an instance in favour of the Cavalry, here is Capt. Burnaby, of the Blues, who shows by his writings, his actions, and his education his fitness for appointment to the Quartermaster-General's Department. I have never even seen Capt. Burnaby; but a man who can turn his thoughts from London gaiety to record his travels, undergo the marvellous feats incidental to such bodily exposure, and is able to make his reports to the world in the unostentatious way in which he has accomplished his self-imposed work, deserves a trial, at all events, and is more likely to succeed than men who have received no military education whatever and have risen to the highest posts on the Staff of the Army. Capt. Burnaby was recalled from the Carlist camp at the request of the Spanish Minister as made to our Secretary for War, and subsequently at the command of Russia while in pursuit of the truth of the character of that nation. Being in receipt of her Majesty's pay made it impossible for him to remain in either place, because he told the truth, and they did not like it. Let H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge reward him for his honesty, high character, and great ability."

4th Hussars. Lieut. Grant has been appointed temporarily to the Staff of Gen. Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B., in India, as aide-de-camp.

9th Lancers. Lieut. Fife has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, and Lieut. and Adjt. Hon. E. Vesey for twelve months, on private affairs.

12th Lancers. The *Times of India* regrets to hear from Secunderabad that there have been a few cases of cholera in the 12th Lancers, a regiment recently disembarked from England. The last case occurred on the night of the 8th or the morning of the 9th inst., and there have been in all four deaths, two of men and two of children. The disease never assumed any threatening proportions, but still the most energetic preparations were made as if to encounter an appalling epidemic. Medical officers and apothecaries were ordered up from other corps, whose presence could not fail to exercise a disturbing effect on a regiment young to the country. Zeal is apt among timid administrators to outrun discretion, and that officer is unquestionably the best manager who knows how to hit the happy medium.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Referring to the recent court-martial in India, the *Bombay Gazette* says :—"The case of Major Fletcher, R.A., was one in which there were considerable complications, and one which required delicate and careful handling; but, whatever may be the shortcomings of that unfortunate officer, there must be something wrong in the manner of supervising accounts when money said to be misapplied 'between the month of Dec., 1874, and the month of May, 1876,' is the subject of a charge in Oct., 1876. Were irregularities of this sort nipped in the bud, and a man at once brought to book when his accounts were the least out, these sad cases would not be so frequent. We are not apologists of Major Fletcher, but, in judging of a case, no point should be lost sight of. His trial began on Oct. 9, ended on Oct. 25, and was confirmed on Nov. 27. Now, we would ask why it is necessary that anyone should be kept in suspense for more than a month until he may know what sentence has been passed on him? The court lasted sixteen days, but it took exactly thirty-four days to confirm the proceedings. Surely this delay is unnecessary. We wish to do no one an injustice, and we feel sure much of the delay which thus takes place on most courts-martial is due to a desire on the part of the authorities to do exact justice in each case, and to take care that no one is wronged by excessive haste. But there is moderation to be observed in all things, and as wise and witty old Falstaff once observed, 'It was ever a trick of the English nation, if they have a good thing, to make it too common.' In the matter of courts-martial the good thing that caution undoubtedly is is apt to degenerate into the faults of over-refining and undue regard to technicalities and forms of procedure."

The *Times of India* says :—"We hear that Col. R. C. Romer, R.A., who has commanded the 9th Brig. for seven and a half years, and R.A., P.D. A, since Nov., 1873, will shortly proceed to England, handing over the command to his successor, Col. H. L. Chermside, C.B. The departure of Col. Romer from this command will be much regretted by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have served under him for so long, as they will miss in him a good commander, strict, as regards discipline, but at the same time kind and indulgent. He ever had the interest of the men at heart, as is evident by the improvements for their benefit in the several regimental institutions at Kirkee. We feel sure that Col. Romer will carry with him the good wishes of all who have served under him, and that his memory will be long cherished by them."

Major-Gen. F. M. M. Ommanney, col. on the Retired Full-Pay List, died at Great Yarmouth on the 6th inst. Gen. Ommanney served in India in the suppression of the Mutiny. He was present at the affair at Futtyabad on March 6, 1858; commanded the Artillery of the 1st Brigade Central India Field Force, under Sir Hugh Rose, at the capture of Chandairee Fort, the siege and capture of Jhansi, and the action on the Betwa, and also commanded the Artillery of the force at the attack on Koonch and the capture of Calpee (mentioned in despatches, brevet of major and medal). His commissions bore date as follows, viz. :—Second lieut., Dec. 20, 1833; first lieut., Sept 3, 1845; capt., Jan. 2, 1852; major, July 20, 1858; lieut.-col., Nov. 1, 1865; col., Nov. 1, 1870; and major-gen., on retiring upon full pay, Sept. 8, 1875.

Lieut. C. M. Smith has been assigned local rank as captain in India, with effect from Dec. 23, 1876.

Lieut. W. S. G. Denny, 4th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

Capt. G. M. Lyon-Montgomery, on the Half-Pay List, died at San Remo, Italy, on the 27th ult. The deceased entered the Army July 31, 1855; became capt., Jan. 19, 1864; and retired upon half pay, Oct. 12, 1867.

Col. Tudor Lane, on the Retired List (late Madras), died suddenly on the 11th inst., aged seventy years.

Mr. Ritchie asked the Secretary for War on Thursday whether it was contemplated to take any steps to remedy the present stagnation of promotion among the officers of the Coast Brigade, Royal Artillery. Mr. Hardy said he was at that moment proposing steps which he trusted would have the effect that the hon. member desired.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Cel. H. Drummond (late Bengal), Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, has, we regret to say, had a paralytic stroke. Col. Drummond was seized with tremulousness of the hands while sitting at dinner on the 16th ultimo, and in a few minutes one of his legs was found to be paralysed. During the next twenty-four hours his state caused the gravest anxiety, but on the 17th he rallied, became conscious, and eventually was able to maintain himself for a short time in a sitting attitude in bed.

Major-Gen. F. H. Baddeley, col. on the Retired Full-Pay List, writes requesting us to contradict the statement that he served at Waterloo.

Lieut. J. T. Wiggins has been assigned local rank as capt. in India, with effect from Dec. 9, 1876.

Scots Fusilier Guards. Lieut.-Col. J. E. Ford, late of the regiment, died at Hastings on the 11th inst., aged forty-one years.

2nd Queen's. Lieut. Fulton, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 33rd Bengal N.I., on probation. Lieut. Adams, 1st Batn., is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Crocodile, hourly expected at Portsmouth.

7th Fusiliers. Major Daubeny, 2nd Batn., has been granted an extension of leave to remain in England from India from April 30 to Aug. 31. Capt. Beauchamp, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate, and is expected home in H.M.S. Crocodile.

8th King's. The leave from India to England granted to Capt. Wheeley has been cancelled at the officer's own request. Lient. Harrison, 1st Batn., is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

9th Regiment. Brevet Major Roberts and Lieut. Shepherd, 2nd Batn., are expected home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

11th Regiment. Capt. V. Williams, 2nd Batn., died at Exeter on the 9th inst., aged thirty-eight. He entered the Service June 4, 1858; became lieut., Nov. 6, 1860; and capt., June 8, 1872.

15th Regiment. Lieut. Dun, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating wing officer on probation of the 22nd Bengal N.I. Paymr. (Major) Hopson, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate, and is expected home in H.M.S. Crocodile.

17th Regiment. Lieut. Pollock, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 1st Sikh Infantry on probation. Lieut. Allfrey, 1st Batn., is *en route* from India to England in H.M.S. Crocodile, hourly expected at Portsmouth.

18th Royal Irish. Major MacGregor, 1st Batn., has been granted an extension of leave to remain in England from India from July 18 to Oct. 17, on private affairs. Lieut. Lawrence, 1st Batn., has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate. Lieut. Forster, 1st Batn., is expected home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile, hourly looked for at Portsmouth.

22nd Regiment. The 1st Batn. is under orders of readiness to move from Fleetwood to Ireland, where it will take over quarters in the Cork District.

25th Regiment. Lieut. Radford, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 3rd Sikh Infantry on probation.

37th Regiment. The regiment moved on Thursday from Gosport to Winchester, and relieved the 3rd Batn. 60th Rifles.

39th Regiment. Lieut. Berkeley has been assigned local rank as capt. in India, with effect from Nov. 17, 1875.

40th Regiment. The services of Lieut. Browne have been placed at the disposal of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for employment on his personal Staff.

43rd Light Infantry. Capt. Money is expected home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

48th Regiment. Lieut. Bennett is expected home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

ROYAL MARINES.

Qrmr. J. Woon, Royal Marines, died at Walmer on the 8th inst. The deceased greatly distinguished himself in the Arctic Expedition of 1849-54, and in the attack on the Peiho forts in 1859, and his death is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Lieut. L. Edye is under orders for embarkation in H.M.S. Endymion, to relieve Capt. R. D. Tully, on promotion.

Capt. E. H. Moore, R.M.A., has been appointed adjutant in the 1st Administrative Brigade of the Shropshire Artillery Volunteers, from Feb. 10, 1877.

The following promotions, dated March 10, 1877, consequent on the retirement, under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council, dated Feb. 22, 1870, of Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. A. Butcher, have taken place in the R.M.L.I., viz. :—Capt. and Brevet Major G. Gregory, to be lieut.-col. at the Portsmouth Division; Lieut. R. D. Tully, to be capt. at the Portsmouth Division.

51st Light Infantry. Capt. Carter and Lieut. Burnett are expected home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile. Lieut. Maturin is expected home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

54th Regiment. Lieut. Timbrell has been assigned local rank as capt. in India, with effect from Dec. 30, 1876.

55th Regiment. The following officers are *en route* to England in H.M.S. Crocodile from Aden, viz. :—Lieut.-Col. Hume, Majors Morgan and Rowland, Capts. Gillies, Riley, Kay, Ogden, and Cargill; Lieuts. Braddon, Pitt (adjt.), Drew, Inglis, Brind, Eyton, Moncey-Kyrle, and Burke; Qrmr. Vickers, Paymr. Burke, and Surgs.-Major Berkeley and Barker.

59th Regiment. Lieut. Kennedy is about to retire from the Service.

60th Rifles. The head-quarters and remainder of the 3rd Batn. moved from Winchester to Aldershot on Wednesday, and took over the quarters in the North Camp lately vacated by the 2nd Batn. 11th. Capt. Charley, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

62nd Regiment. Capt. Kelly proceeds home from India for depôt duty.

66th Regiment. Lieut. Pigott was to have taken passage from Bombay to England in H.M.S. Crocodile.

68th Light Infantry. Capt. Kay has been assigned local rank as major in India, with effect from June 5, 1875.

70th Regiment. We regret to learn of the death of Paymr. (Major) G. E. Huddlestone, at Mooltan, under painful circumstances, on the 13th ultimo. The deceased served with the 8th Regt. at the siege and capture of Delhi in 1857; also at the action of Bolundshur, affair of Allyghur, battle of Agra, affair of Dec. 2, and action of Dec. 6 at Cawnpore, and action of Khundagunj; commanded the light company at the capture of the town and fort of Sanda, Oct. 24 and 25, 1858, and was present at the subsequent operations in Oudh (medal with clasp). He obtained his commission as ensign Dec. 30, 1848; became lieut., June 27, 1844; was appointed paymr., March 23, 1855; became hon. major, March 23, 1865; and was appointed to the 70th Regt., Aug. 25, 1871. Lieut. Jones has leave to Calcutta to Aug. 31, to study the native languages.

72nd Highlanders. Capt. Tingcombe is expected home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

73rd Regiment. The name of Lieut. Swiny has been removed from the list of officers detailed for depôt duty, his services being required at head-quarters.

76th Regiment. A correspondent writes:—"An 'Army List' of April, 1808, shows the 76th Regt. with the word 'Hindostan' as its mark of service distinction. County titles there were none, except the 91st Argyle and 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, and few corps had the names of actions recorded. Turning to an 'Army List' for 1816, where service distinctions appear, the 76th have the 'Elephant' circumscribed, 'Hindostan' with 'Peninsula' added; and in the 'Naval and Military Calendar' for 1821 they are given the 'Elephant,' 'Hindostan,' 'Peninsula.' Thus the 76th is shown to be the original regiment bearing the distinction 'Hindostan,' and the only regiment that bore it up to the year 1821, although the 17th, 52nd, and 71st have it in an 'Army List' of 1831, and the 72nd appear to have received it afterwards. We read in the 'Annual Register' for 1804, relative to the operations carried on by Gen. Lake, that 'having got possession of Goa, he at once proceeded to the reduction of the fort of Allyghur,' one of the strongest in India. 'As soon as Col. Monson saw he was perceived, he endeavoured, by pushing on with the flank companies of the 76th, to enter the fort along with the Guard. He succeeded in passing the breastwork, but found the first gate shut. A 12-pounder was brought up, but some time elapsed before it could be placed opposite the gate, and four or five discharges took place before any effect was produced. During this time the storming party were exposed to a most severe and raking fire of grape, wall pieces, and matchlocks. Col. Monson was wounded by a pike fired from a gun. At this spot fell four officers, the adjutant of the 76th, and Lieut. Turton, of the 4th Native Infantry. As soon as the first gate was blown open the troops advanced along a narrow road and through two gateways, which were easily forced, to a fourth gateway leading into the body of the place, during which time they were much exposed to a heavy cross fire in every direction. Upon this occasion the personal gallantry of Major M'Leod was conspicuous. In defiance of all opposition he burst open the gate, and the party entered the fort with resistless impetuosity. The commander, M. Pedron, was taken prisoner. Their loss amounted in killed alone to two thousand. The fall of Allyghur was of considerable importance. It was the residence of M. Perron, and the grand depôt of his warlike stores. The main army, under Gen. Lake, reached Secundra on Sept. 9, on the 10th it made a short march, and on the 11th reached its ground of encampment on the Jena Nullah, about six miles from the city of Delhi. On the march intelligence was received that Scindia's forces, under M. Louis Bourquine, to the number of 13,000 Regular Infantry, 6,000 horse, and a considerable train of ordnance, had crossed the Jumna in the night for the purpose of attacking the English Army.' Gen. Lake's despatch says—'The enemy opposed to us a tremendous fire from a numerous artillery, which was uncommonly well served, and cost us considerable loss in officers and men. Often the gallant and steady charge of his Majesty's 76th Regt., led by Capt. Boyce—and the whole of the Infantry line, who advanced to within one hundred yards without taking their firelocks from their shoulders, when they fired a volley and rushed on with the bayonet with a determination that nothing could resist—had forced the enemy to abandon their artillery. The consequence of this victory was the evacuation of Delhi, and the dispersion of the enemy in all directions. At the earnest request of his Majesty, who is anxious to put himself under the protection of the British Government, I shall cross the river with my army as soon as a sufficient number of boats can be procured. (Signed) G. Lake. 76th Foot—Killed, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 29 privates; wounded, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 3 corporals, and 93 privates.' The greatest event of national importance that ever took place in the history of the British nation was the proclamation of her Majesty as Empress of India at Delhi on New Year's Day, 1877. It realized the proud boast, 'Her empire on which the sun never sets.' Other regiments bear on their colours the words 'Seringapatam,' 'Assaye,' 'Mangalore,' all of which their forefathers earned nobly and well. It is shown above that the 76th was the only regiment of England's Infantry that fought and won for England in 1803 that ground on which England's Queen was the other day proclaimed Empress of India. The wording of the despatch and list of killed and wounded shows it was a well bought victory; why, then, should not the fine old regiment bear on its colours 'Delhi, 1803?' Allyghur and Delhi were the first two of a series of engagements in which the old 76th highly distinguished itself. Agra was also a scene of their victorious exploits, and then we are led on to Leswarree, of which we read in Gen. Lake's despatch—'When the 76th Regt., which headed the attack, had arrived at the point from which I intended to make the charge, they were so much exposed to the enemy's fire, and losing men so fast, that I judged it preferable to proceed to the attack with that regiment, and as many of the native Infantry as had closed to the front, to losing time in waiting till the remainder of the column should be able to form. As soon as this handful of heroes arrived within reach of the enemy's canister shot, a most tremendous fire was opened upon them. The loss they sustained was very severe, and sufficient alone to prevent a regular advance. At this moment the enemy's Cavalry attempted to charge, but were repulsed by the fire of this gallant body.' These extracts are necessarily curtailed and confined to the achievements of the 76th Regt., and to describe which what could be better than the words given above? The 8th Hussars shared with the 29th Light Dragoons the glories of this fight. The 8th Hussars is the only corps that bears the word 'Leswarree,' but it is shown that the 76th should have it too. They also served at the various attacks on Bhurtpoor, but there their conspicuous bravery failed to ensure success." Brevet Major Franklin is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Crocodile, his period of service as D.A.A.G. for Musketry having expired.

77th Regiment is to be moved from Cork to Newry, in relief of the 94th, ordered to England.

81st Regiment. Brevet Major Chichester has been assigned local rank as lieut.-col. in India, with effect from Jan. 17 last.

85th Light Infantry. Capt. Grant has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months on private affairs.

86th Regiment. The *Irish Times* hears that the regiment will be moved from the Curragh to Dublin in May and be quartered at Beggar's Bush Barracks, in place of the 93rd Highlanders, proceeding to the Curragh for the summer drills.

88th Connaught Rangers, stationed at Athlone, have been placed under orders of readiness to embark for the Cape of Good Hope, and will, it is expected, proceed about the middle of May. The regiment will embark in H.M.S. Simoom.

93rd Highlanders. It is now pretty well decided that the regiment shall proceed from Dublin to the Curragh in May for the drill season.

94th Regiment. H.M.S. Assistance is about to proceed to Ireland to transport the regiment from Belfast to Fleetwood.

101st Fusiliers. Capt. Macleane is recommended for the adjutancy of the Kerry Militia.

102nd Fusiliers. The application of Brevet Major Bruce to retire from the Service has been accepted.

109th Regiment. Lieut. Hutton is about to retire, after thirteen years' service as seventh subaltern.

Rifle Brigade. We (*Indian Public Opinion*) told our readers some days ago that the Cabul Expedition had been given up, and now we hear that the 4th Batn. Rifle Brigade, which for months has been halted at Rawul Pindee, moves at once to its original destination, Peshawar. Commissariat arrangements are still being pushed on as vigorously as ever, but within the last few days there seems to have been a change of policy, and the movements of the Rifles tend to show that this is the case. Lieut. the Hon. G. N. Lyttelton has been assigned local rank as capt. in India, with effect from Jan. 17, 1877.

Medical Department. The following is from the *Time of India*:—"By the General Orders for the Army issued in England in the beginning of last month, we learn that after Jan. 1, 1877, medical officers of the British Service will no longer be called upon to contribute or subscribe to regimental bands and messes. This is manifestly a fair and just ruling, because medical officers were placed in the absurdly anomalous position of being compelled to support institutions in the management of which they were allowed no voice whatever. Moreover, as we pointed out at the time, many regiments in this country abused the power given them in regard to subscriptions from medical officers. It was intended that a regiment should receive the subscription of only one surgeon-major, that is of the senior medical officer in charge of it; but in those cases, where junior surgeons-major were temporarily told off for duty because surgeons were not available, certain regiments exacted from them the full rate of subscription attaching to their rank. No wonder that protests both loud and deep were heard against this unmistakably sharp practice. By the above General Order we presume that medical officers are also released from compulsory attendance on any mess, so that they may dine when and where they please. A variety of reasons, apart altogether from pecuniary considerations, will conspire to render this an unquestionable boon to many men. The practice has been introduced in England of attaching medical officers not to regiments, but to station hospitals, and thus the severance of the department from its old military life has been satisfactorily completed. But, in consequence of this system, commanding officers have lost every remnant of direct authority over the medical officers entrusted with the sanitary care of their regiments. For this grievous loss of power commanding officers have themselves to blame in consequence of the slackness with which they opposed the initial scheme nicknamed unification. It seems to us that Mr. Hardy and his coadjutors in Pall Mall and Whitehall-yard have now done their utmost in transmogrifying the unfortunate Medical Department, which has lapsed into a condition of utter demoralization. There is not an atom of truth, we may observe, in the statement which interested parties have been attempting to spread at home, that medical officers are becoming reconciled to the new *régime*. The department is also painfully short-handed, and seductively-framed advertisements fail to lure any except the needy and the unfortunate. If England were to embark in a European war, at the present time there are barely sufficient surgeons available for a single army corps, while there exists no reserve whence to fill up casualties in the field; and, oddly enough, the non-combatant medical officers perish by the various accidents of war in the ratio to combatants of three to one. The lowest depth has now been reached. What will happen next?" Depty. Surg.-Gen. J. Gibbons has been transferred from the administrative Staff of the Madras to that of the Bengal Presidency, vice Surg.-Gen. T. Crawford, M.D., appointed P.M.O. in Ireland, and has been appointed to the medical supervision of the Allahabad Circle.

Veterinary Department. Staff Vet.-Surg. F. F. Collins, Officiating Inspecting Vet.-Surg., 1st Circle, and Principal Vet.-Surg., Bengal, is confirmed in those appointments from Oct. 2, 1876, vice Principal Vet.-Surg. A. Turnbull, retired.

Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., has, we (*Standard*) are happy to hear, so far recovered from his late accident that hopes are entertained that he will next week be able to resume his official duties at Portsmouth. The gallant officer came to town to attend the levée of the Prince of Wales, on Monday, the 26th ult., but his foot slipped when he was about to enter his brougham, and he fell, his face striking with great violence against the iron step of the carriage. The severe lacerated wound which resulted has confined the general to the house of his brother, Col. North, M.P., with whom he was staying at the time. The general is in his 73rd year, and the fortunate result is very gratifying to his numerous friends.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

Durham Artillery. Lieut. Ditmas has been appointed instr. of artillery.

4th Royal Middlesex. The recruits are to assemble for preliminary drill on the 9th prox., and the regiment will come up for training on June 4.

1st Stafford. The two battalions are to train separately this year, one assembling in May and the other in July.

Armagh. The training has been fixed to take place in July instead of June. The recruits will assemble for eighty-three days' preliminary drill on the 20th prox., and be dismissed on July 11, prior to the assembly of the regiment on the 13th of that month.

Royal Cork City Artillery. The death is announced of Surg. R. N. Townsend, M.D. Dr. Townsend was appointed July 5, 1869.

Dublin City Artillery. Major O'Meara is resigning his commission, and will be granted the hon. rank of lieut.-col., and permission to wear the uniform of the regiment. Hon. Major Magill will be promoted to the majority.

Dublin County. The recruits, to the number of 198, have assembled, and are undergoing preliminary drill at the Curragh under Hon. Major Thomas, Capt. and Adjt. Parry, and Sub-Lieut. Acton.

Kerry. Capt. Macleane, 101st Fusiliers, is recommended for the adjutancy.

King's County. Capt. Armitt is about to resign his commission.

Waterford Artillery. Major Mulcahy has been recommended for the hon. rank of lieut.-col.

Wicklow Rifles. The War Office is negotiating for the purchase of the Wicklow Marine Hotel, which it contemplates converting into barracks for the regiment on its conversion into an Artillery corps. In the event of the purchase being made, the Wicklow Town Commissioners, who are the head landlords, will take a surrender of the existing lease and give a new lease for 999 years, at £25 per annum.

Col. Mure asked the Secretary of State for War on Thursday whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to take into consideration the case of surgeons of Militia, who, by the clauses of the Royal Warrant, dated War Office, July 19, 1876, and the instructions of the Secretary of State thereon, have been deprived of the larger proportion of the income derived from their appointments. Mr. Hardy said the subject was one which was receiving a good deal of consideration from the War Office. He had been requested to see a deputation after Easter from the medical body of the metropolis, and he should be prepared to pay every attention to any representation they might make with respect to it.

Gen. Shute on Thursday asked the Secretary of State for War with reference to the statement that Militia lieutenants wishing to pass into the Line would, after the end of the year 1878, have to do so by competitive examination, whether young officers at present in the Militia would be exempted from that rule. Mr. Hardy said the rules which it was proposed to issue would apply to all officers after the end of 1878.

YEOMANRY.

Royal 1st Devon. In reply to an invitation to the colonel to visit Dawlish at the next annual training of the regiment, the hon. secretary, Mr. H. L. Friend, has received a letter from Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, Bart., stating that the place for training had not yet been definitely settled, and that another town had been proposed. The satisfactory manner in which the regiment was received on the last occasion would be a strong inducement to repeat the visit when the proper time came.

The following officers have joined the Aldershot School of Instruction, viz.:—Lieut. Grant and Sub-Lieuts. Hargreaves and Pole, Hants; Sub-Lieuts. Davenport, Staffordshire, and Bland, Yorkshire Hussars; and Capt. M'Bride, Lieut. Alston, and Sub-Lieuts. Stewart and Campbell, Lanarkshire and Glasgow.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

6th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. J. C. F. Gordon, Bengal S.C., has been appointed squadron officer, vice Lieut. Muir, appointed adjt. of the Governor-General of India's Body Guard.

7th Bengal Cavalry. Major T. Graham has applied for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

12th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. C. Egan, squadron subaltern, is about to be promoted capt., with effect from Jan. 24.

13th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. C. R. Pennington, squadron commander, has returned to India, and resumed duty from furlough.

15th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. C. O. W. Apperley has been appointed station Staff officer at Jhelum, vice Cock, appointed to officiate as brigade-major at Mooltan.

2nd Bengal N.I. Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, officiating wing officer, has been confirmed in the appointment.

6th Bengal N.I. Surg.-Major R. H. Perkins returned to duty on the 2nd ult., and resumed medical charge from European furlough.

14th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. G. C. Rowcroft, wing commander 35th N.I., and officiating commandant 27th N.I., has been appointed to officiate as commandant during the absence of Lieut.-Col. Williams on furlough, and Capt. W. Campbell, attached, officiating wing commander, has been appointed wing officer, to complete the establishment. Surg. H. Boyd has resumed medical charge on return to India from European furlough.

16th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Girdlestone, commandant, has qualified for promotion as brevet col. Capt. J. M. Tulloch, attached, has applied for leave to England on medical certificate.

19th Bengal N.I. Lieut. S. H. P. Graves, officiating wing officer on probation, 26th N.I., has been transferred to the 19th on probation. Lieut. D. E. Gouldsbury, adjt., is expected home in H.M.S. Crocodile.

22nd Bengal N.I. Lieut. E. W. Dun, 15th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating wing officer on probation.

26th Bengal N.I. Referring to the case of Major Moray, as exemplifying a delay injurious to the cause of justice in the matter of Indian courts-martial, the *Bombay Gazette* says:—"It seems that early in 1876 Major Moray was putting a company of the 26th N.I. through its musketry; the Chief Insptr. of Musketry came down to the range one morning, and found the subadar keeping one of the registers in an improper manner. Major Waring taxed him with the irregularity, and the subadar fainted. Major Moray states that in his report of the matter to Col. Becher, commanding the 26th, he told him about this fainting. Col. Becher denied that he had done so. This was on March 3, 1876, and the affair appears to have smouldered until Oct., 1876, when a court of inquiry was held 'to investigate certain alleged misconduct' imputed to Major Moray by his commanding officer. Before this court Major Moray held to his statement that he had told Col. Becher about the subadar fainting, and the upshot of it was that Major Moray was tried by general court-martial in Poona on Nov. 21, 1876, for having wilfully made a false statement to his commanding officer regarding the subadar. The court acquitted him, but was ordered to reconsider its finding, which, however, on reassembling for revision, it adhered to. On Dec. 2 Sir Charles Staveley, having no alternative, confirmed the finding of the court, which he characterised as being 'opposed to and inconsistent with the evidence adduced.' The Commander-in-Chief afterwards removed Major Moray from his appointment as wing officer. Now, what must strike every unprejudiced man about this case is, that something must be wrong about a system under which a fault said to have been committed on March 3 lingers and dawdles through the successive stages of official correspondence and court of inquiry, culminating finally in a court-martial with whose opinion the Commander-in-Chief finds it impossible to agree, and whose finding he reluctantly confirms on Dec. 2. That is, from March 3, to Dec. 3, 1876, the case, in one form or another, drags its weary length along, ending finally in the court and the confirming authority taking diametrically opposite views of it. On Major Moray's guilt or innocence of the fault imputed to him we offer no opinion whatever, merely citing his case because it is fresh in the memory of everyone, and because it seems to us that to keep a matter of that sort in hand for ten months is out of all reason." Lieut. H. N. Webb, officiating wing officer on probation, has been appointed wing officer on probation, in succession to Capt. Pratt, promoted wing commander.

33rd Bengal N.I. Lieut. R. Fulton, 2nd Foot, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed officiating wing officer on probation.

42nd Bengal N.I. Lieut. A. Melvin, officiating wing officer, has been appointed wing officer, to complete the establishment, and will continue to act as qrmr.

45th Bengal N.I. Lieut. P. A. Buckland, officiating wing officer, has been appointed a sub-assist. comy.-gen., third class, on probation, from Jan. 23.

1st Punjab Cavalry. Major G. C. Bird, second in command, is about to return to duty in India.

2nd Punjab Cavalry. Lieut. A. F. Cotton, wing officer 45th N.I., and officiating squadron officer 3rd Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as squadron officer, vice Lieut. E. C. Dowse.

3rd Punjab Infantry. Capt. C. Young, qrmr., has been granted a three months' extension of leave from India. Lieut. H. F. V. Gaitskell, qrmr., is expected home in H.M.S. Crocodile.

1st Sikh Infantry. Lieut. J. A. H. Pollock, 17th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed wing officer on probation, vice Lieut. F. G. Maltby, appointed to the 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

3rd Sikh Infantry. Lieut. O. C. Radford, 25th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating wing officer on probation, vice Capt. W. B. Aislabie, officiating as wing commander.

Central India Horse. Capt. M. M. Carpendale, second in command, returned to India on Feb. 2 and resumed duty from leave in England.

Deoli Irregular Force. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Clay, commandant, has obtained six months' furlough to Europe.

14th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. A. F. Williams, second in command, has qualified for promotion as brevet col.

37th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. T. S. Hawks, second in command, is about to be promoted col. by brevet, with seniority from the 4th ult.

3rd Bombay Cavalry. Lieut. M. James, squadron subaltern, has been granted a six months' extension of leave from India, and has joined at Aldershot for a course of instruction in Army signalling.

1st Sind Horse. Lieut.-Col. W. R. Alexander, commandant, has qualified for promotion as brevet col.

4th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. A. P. Chesshyre, second in command, has qualified for promotion as brevet col.

10th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. T. W. W. Pierce, second in commaad, has returned to duty from European furlough.

16th Bombay N.I. Col. W. L. Cahusac, commandant, has been granted furlough to England for one year.

21st Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. Bannerman, second in command, has qualified for promotion as brevet col.

22nd Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. Blakeney, second in command, has been granted a three months' extension of leave from India.

23rd Bombay N.I. Capt. F. T. Ebden, qrmr., has joined at Aldershot to undergo a course of instruction in Army signalling, on the conclusion of which he will return to duty in India.

26th Bombay N.I. Col. A. Becher, commandant, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

We understand, says the *London and China Telegraph*, that during the absence of Sir William Jervois from the Straits Settlements the government is to be administered by Colonel M'Leod, at present commanding the troops. While we have pleasure in congratulating Sir William Jervois on the honour which is conferred upon him on being selected to proceed to Australia to advise on the defensive arrangements of the colonies, we cannot but regret that he should be removed, even though temporarily, from the sphere of his labours. This principle of borrowing governors for special objects is obviously to be deprecated; and it curiously happens that the Straits Settlements afford a warning of the disasters likely to be produced by its being acted upon. Sir Andrew Clarke, formerly governor there, after he had taken pains to adjust the troubles in the Malay States, was suddenly withdrawn to take a post in India, and there is too much reason to believe that the outbreak which arose shortly after was attributable to a great extent to this fact.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 13, 1877.

Memorandum.

Paymr. J. McI. Green, of the Pay Sub-Department of the Control Department, to retired pay, from March 15, 1877.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, March 16, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date March 17, 1877:—

2nd Life Guards—Lieut. H. French, from the 69th Foot, to be Lieut., vice H. R. Toler, retired.

5th Dragoon Guards—Major M. P. Blake retires on half pay.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. Napier retires on half pay.

10th Hussars—Capt. A. Hunt, from half pay, late 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., vice W. Yeldham, retired on temporary half pay. Capt. A. Hunt, appointed to the Militia, retires on half pay. Sub-Lieut. R. B. W. Fisher to be Lieut.; Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date June 27, 1874.

18th Hussars—Capt. F. C. Hooper retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

5th Foot—Sub-Lieut. E. J. Robinson to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1875.

15th Foot—Capt. J. H. H. Ruxton retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

16th Foot—Sub-Lieut. E. H. Vallings to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1875.

20th Foot—Sub-Lieut. C. J. Blomfield to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1875.

23rd Foot—Lieut. H. R. Boyle retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy.

24th Foot—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. F. J. Hodson; Feb. 28, 1874. W. Heaton; Feb. 28, 1874. C. J. Atkinson; Feb. 28, 1875; W. E. D. Spring; April 30, 1875.

25th Foot—Lieut. A. L. Sinclair has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

33rd Foot—Sub-Lieut. H. F. Lyons-Montgomery to be Lieut.; June 13, 1875.

46th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. M. Walker, C.B., V.C., retires on half pay.

55th Foot—Sub-Lieut. C. G. Matthews, from the 3rd Foot, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. C. Hadow, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

56th Foot—Lieut. G. P. M. Prichard has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

58th Foot—Sub-Lieut. R. V. Garrett to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1876.

64th Foot—Sub-Lieut. J. W. Parker to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1875.

76th Foot—Capt. B. Simner retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

100th Foot—Lieut. H. A. Eyre, from the Antrim Militia, to be Second Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. Gatey, deceased.

102nd Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major S. Bruce retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

106th Foot—The undermentioned officers retire from the Service, receiving the value of their commissions:—Capt. H. Bailey, Lieut. A. T. Boyle.

Unattached—Sub-Lieut. B. C. Hannen resigns commission.

Medical Department—Depty. Surg.-Gen. J. M. S. Fogo, from half pay, to be Depty. Surg.-Gen., vice H. L. Cowen, retired upon half pay; Jan. 24, 1877. Surg.-Major J. C. Ovens retires upon temporary half pay; Feb. 4, 1877. Surg.-Major L. G. Hooper retires upon temporary half pay; Feb. 15, 1877. Surg.-Major H. A. Gogarty, M.B., retires upon temporary half pay; Feb. 21, 1877.

INDIA OFFICE, March 15, 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts.—Lieuts. H. H. R. Heath, 10th Hussars, July 24, 1872; and G. A. Money, 8th Regt., Sept. 11, 1873.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.—Lieut. A. A. Pearson, 107th Regt.; Oct. 28, 1871.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer to the Half Pay List of the Bombay S.C. of the undermentioned officer:—Capt. H. Gardiner; March 16, 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to H.M.'s Indian Medical Service:—To be Surgs., dated Sept. 30, 1876—Bengal: J. Moorhead, M.D., C. H. Beatson, C. W. Owen, G. S. Griffiths, P. M. Grant. Madras: W. A. Lee and M. S. Eyre. Bombay: J. B. Eaton, O. H. Channer, E. W. Young, H. McCalman, M.D., and D. R. Ross, M.D.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, March 13, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date March 14, 1877:—

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—Samuel Sandbach, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal Glamorgan—Sub-Lieut. A. D. Sim resigns commission.

2nd Royal Lancashire—Capt. C. L. A. Farmar resigns commission.

Royal Lancashire Artillery—William Hall Walker, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

1st or West Norfolk—Robert Horace Walpole, Esq., late Royal Navy, to be Capt.

Northampton and Rutland—Rowland Hunt, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

The (Kings's Own) 1st Stafford—George Brettell Henderson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

2nd Royal Surrey—Sub-Lieut. W. E. Phillips to be Lieut.; May 12, 1875.

2nd Warwick—Sub-Lieut. Sir Peyton Estoteville Skipwith, Bart., to be Lieut.; Aug. 1, 1874. Sub-Lieut. H. W. D. de Windt to be Lieut.; June 2, 1875.

2nd West York—Lieut. J. I'Anson to be Capt., vice A. Barff, resigned.

4th West York—Capt. J. Snepp resigns commission.

5th West York—Sub-Lieut. E. C. Milner resigns commission.

6th West York—The appointment of Harry de Courcy Hay, gent., as Sub-Lieut., dated Jan. 20, 1877, notified in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 19, 1877, is cancelled.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery—Capt. J. S. Bird resigns commission; Dougall Braddock MacDougall, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles Artillery—Charles Lisle Cookson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

2nd Royal Lanark—Lieut.-Col. G. A. Alston resigns commission, also is granted the hon. rank of Col., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Antrim—Sub-Lieut. C. H. Hawtrey resigns commission.

Donegal—Douglas William Cornwall, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal North Down—Thomas Roger Johnson-Smyth, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); Charles Tritton, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal Dublin City—Sub-Lieut. W. R. Higginson resigns commission.

Fermanagh.—William Knox, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Louth—Edward Lister Kay Talbot, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

1st or South Tipperary Artillery—William Joseph Murphy, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy).; Stanley Charles Gough, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Gloucestershire—Capt. J. C. Bengough resigns commission.

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)—William George Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.)

THE KNELL OF ESPRIT DE CORPS.

Somewhat impalpable and difficult of analysis are the constituents of that peculiar force called *esprit de corps*, but its influence is felt in every regiment of our Regular Army, and its value may be estimated by the effects it produces if it cannot be exactly described. It makes the motto *Noblesse oblige* an abiding law to every distinguished corps, a command indisputably to be orderly in camp and quarters, spick and span on parade. It is a reserve of strength at moments of great emergency, bracing the nerves to the highest efforts, and giving a grim fortitude in the hour of darkest despair. It sends the forlorn hope with ringing cheers into the deadly breach, closes up ranks rapidly thinning under a murderous fire, evokes the mute heroism displayed by hundreds of disciplined men as they stand motionless and without a murmur upon the deck of a sinking ship. Most tenacious is its grip upon all who come within its reach. The young recruit acknowledges the spell directly he has taken the shilling; he outbids the oldest veteran in passionate devotion to the regiment he has just joined, and burns with eagerness to show himself no unworthy wearer of the mantle of inherited *prestige*. If in after years he shoots like a star above the military horizon he never forgets his first love; the greatest general is always glad to renew as honorary colonel his connection with the old corps, in which he mastered the rudiments of his drill. By a thousand traditionary usages is *esprit de corps* cherished and kept alive—by curious customs, peculiar badges, distinctive names; by regimental nights dedicated to some patron saint or commemorative of victories in which the regiment played a prominent part; by regimental pets—the snow-white goat, the antelope, or tame bear, strutting by the drum-major's side; by *sobriquets*, such as the "Fighting 50th," the "Saucy 6th," the "Die Hards," Slashers, Slaughterers, Avengers, Celestials, Pompadours—quaint gossipy titles gained often at the cannon's mouth, and stereotyped now into imperishable monuments of fame. Each regimental ornament and emblem, every device and motto, is a record of prowess and doughty deeds. Elephants and tigers, the dragon, the sphinx, the castle and key, speak of Indian battle-fields, of China, Egypt, Gibraltar, and its lengthened siege; the phrase "Primus in India" tells its own tale; there is a special history in the word "Firm," which the 36th carry upon their colours and their caps; in the red pompons worn by the company of the 46th, which once took a French company prisoner to a man; in the double shako-plate of the 28th, recording how the rear-rank faced about, and the regiment fought back to back against Cavalry at Aboukir. A lever so effective cannot, therefore, be lightly tampered with; to remove it entirely or in part must entail a distinct loss of strength; a positive waste of power. It is because they tend in this direction that the proposals of a recent committee on military organization must be viewed with extreme suspicion and disgust. The leading idea threatens to destroy at one blow the strongly-marked individualism which is the great characteristic of every regiment of the British Line. To abolish existing numerical designations, and replace them with "Territorial" titles—in a word, to substitute new names for old numbers—is a sweeping innovation which no arguments, however plausible, can conclusively recom mend.—*World.*

With a view of removing young soldiers further from the alluring influences of the recruiting depôt of London, the *Standard* announces that it is proposed by the War Office authorities to transfer the transport depôt of the Army Service Corps to Aldershot, where all recruits enlisted in London will at once proceed. The remount horses purchased by Comy.-Gen. Healy will be conveyed to the same place.

The following alterations took place amongst the officers of the Army last month, viz.:—Four gentlemen were appointed to commissions as lieuts., sub-lieuts., &c.; nine capts. and four lieuts. retired by sale; one lieut. of the Royal Artillery and four sub-lieuts. of the Line resigned; one capt. of the Indian Army was removed; and the deaths of two gens., two cols., three capts., one lieut., one paymr, one ridingmr., one assist. comy.-gen., one assist.-paymr., and three surgs.-major were notified.

Mr. Reed asked the Secretary of State for War on Thursday if he would inform the House, by laying papers upon the table or otherwise, what is the present state of the British graveyards in the Crimea, and whether a guardian has been appointed to protect them. Mr. Hardy was glad to inform the hon. gentleman that care had been taken to keep the graveyards in question in good order, and that a custodian had been appointed for the purpose of protecting them.

PARLIAMENT.

PENSIONS FOR THE WIDOWS OF SEAMEN AND MARINES.

On Monday Capt. Price called attention to a scheme for raising a fund to provide pensions for the widows of seamen of the Royal Navy and of the Royal Marines. The idea he mentioned had been first started by a number of the men themselves, who proposed that sixpence per month should be deducted from every man's pay, but Mr. Finlaison had reported that the fund thus raised would be utterly insufficient. He then explained a scheme of his own, based on a calculation that 20,000 men would come into it, and that 120 widows annually would have to be provided with a pension of £20. This would require when it came into full operation a sum of £40,000 a-year, of which £20,000 would be furnished by the men themselves subscribing 1s. 8d. per month, and £20,000 would have to be found from extraneous sources. At the end of seventeen years, however, a sufficient fund would have accrued from unexpended balances which would make it possible to dispense with these extraneous payments. As to the sources from which these payments would be drawn he indicated fines, savings on provisions, stoppages, &c.

Mr. Childers thought the plan sketched out extremely objectionable, and whenever its principle had been tried it had always failed. He had, however, a plan of his own for providing these pensions. Whenever a seaman married he should be allowed to give notice to the Admiralty that he desired his pension or part of it to be extended over the joint lives of himself and his wife, and the requisite deductions could easily be made from actuarial tables.

RAISING THE VANGUARD.

Dr. Cameron called attention to the negociations of the Admiralty for raising her Majesty's ship Vanguard, and in doing so complained of the delays which had taken place in adopting active measures for recovering from the sea public property which had cost the nation a half million of money. Mr. A. Egerton pointed out some of the difficulties of conducting sub-marine operations of the sort required to raise the ship; but he trusted that these would soon be overcome by a gentleman with whom the Admiralty were now in treaty, and a contract for the work would be concluded in the course of the next three weeks.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN THE NAVY.

Mr. P. A. Taylor rose to move that it was desirable that more detailed information should be furnished to Parliament in regard to crime and punishment in the Navy, such as was afforded by the returns for the years 1863, 1864, and 1865. The hon. gentleman explained that the returns of the years named in his motion gave a record of every punishment in every ship on every station, furnished comparative tables, and showed in what ships crime was above the average, and in what ships it was below the average. Considering the Draconian severity of our discipline in the Navy, and the fact that flogging was *still* retained in our Navy alone amongst the navies in the world, he thought it doubly and trebly necessary that the fullest details of our disciplinary system should be published.

Mr. Hunt pointed out that when the hon. gentleman brought forward this question two years ago it seemed to the Admiralty that although it was not desirable that details should be presented, it was reasonable that some returns should be furnished for the information of the House. They showed that corporal punishment, though not abolished, was very seldom had recourse to in the Navy. It was a punishment which, in his opinion, should be had recourse to very sparingly. The hon. member would have returns of crime and punishment not only from every station, but from every ship. It might be that on some ships there were many young sailors who would be more troublesome than those of more mature years. Was an officer to be gibbeted in that House in consequence of a heavy return of punishment under these circumstances? The returns at present furnished appeared to him to give sufficient details, and he did not think it desirable to go further.

The House divided—For the amendment, 65; against, 121; majority, 56.

OUR IRONCLAD NAVY.

Sir J. D. Hay rose to call attention to the condition of the ironclad navy, especially with respect to their boilers, and hoped to hear from the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Hunt) either a denial of his statements or a frank admission of them, in which latter case it would be for them to consider whether it would not be advisable to spend a little more money in securing a more efficient Navy.

Mr. Bentinck next rose to call attention to the great variety of the form and proportions of the ships of the same class in her Majesty's Navy, to the comparatively small numbers of vessels which can be handled under canvas and without the use of steam, and to the description of anchors and cables supplied to her Majesty's ships. He said that the greater part of our ironclads were lumbering, unmanageable, unwieldy batteries, not fit to go beyond the Channel, as if they did they might not be able to re-coal.

Mr. Lefevre contended that whatever test be applied, the British Navy was relatively stronger at the present moment than it had ever been before.

Mr. Reed thought that we should make a great mistake if we plumed ourselves on the excessive strength of our Navy at the present time, and found fault with the manner in which the First Lord of the Admiralty had treated the question of the boilers of our ironclad ships. He (Mr. Reed) could not believe that this country was so deficient in practical men that, if the right hon. gentleman had really applied himself to the production of the proper results, we might not have been in a much more satisfactory position with regard to boilers and their management than we were at the present time.

Mr. Goschen said it was significant that when these members were pronouncing their annual dirge, the Government actually thought themselves in a position to reduce our Navy Estimates by £300,000, and that against their speeches we had the testimony of other Powers that our recent demonstration at Besika Bay was entirely worthy of the great naval power of this country.

Mr. R. W. Duff attributed many disasters to the fact that officers were not sufficiently acquainted with the ships before taking command, and recommended that captains should enter upon their duties on board at least six weeks before their vessels sailed.

Mr. W. Hunt hoped some change would some day be made in the rules of the House to enable a Minister in charge of Estimates to move them without preliminary discussion, except when a real grievance had to be discussed. The distinction between the positions of different warrant officers was made because the duties of such officers on sea service were more responsible than those of officers on harbour service. The change effected by the right hon. member for Pontefract in reducing the number of rates pay to two had created dissatisfaction, and under the altered scheme pay was given according to length of service. The officers benefitted by that change when it was made, but certain hardships had since been pointed out, and he was willing to look into the inequalities mentioned by the member for Chatham, with the view of seeing how they could be remedied. The member for Devonport called attention to the movement originated by the men of the Fleet for establishing a widows' pension fund. That scheme had been regarded with great favour by the Admiralty, but had not prospered for the want of money. That which was paid by the men being insufficient to carry out the object in view, it was suggested that assistance might be given from the Admiralty if the scheme was to be adopted. Fully recognising the advantage to the Service, he did not see how the Admiralty could contribute from savings on provisions, and when he went to the Treasury he was told that if contributions were made to the Navy, the same thing must be done for the Army and the Civil Service, and the expense would be enormous. It was, therefore, impossible for him to pledge himself in the matter. With regard to the state of the boilers, he had pressed the Boiler Committee to present their report; but he was afraid the House would have to wait for it a little longer. It was of no use discussing before all the world the actual condition of every ship in the British Navy. The thickness of the armour and the tonnage might be found out, but one thing could not be found out, and that was the state of the boilers.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of Supply, Mr. Hunt proceeded to make his annual statement on the Navy, which is fuller dealt with elsewhere.

BULLYING ON BOARD THE BRITANNIA.

On Thursday, in answer to a question relative to a letter in a morning paper on the subject of bullying and cruelty, which practices were alleged to prevail among the cadets of her Majesty's training-ship Britannia at Dartmouth, Mr. Hunt said he had seen the letter, and he was sorry to say that there had been some cases of bullying on board the Britannia. These cases happened at every large school, and the Britannia was no exception to the general rule. Since he had been at the head of the Admiralty he had discontinued such practices as much as possible. It was not usual in matters of this kind relating to the Army and Navy to lay the reports upon the table of the House, but under any circumstances he should not be inclined to do so in the present case, and in his own case he should be sorry to see all his schoolboy delinquencies recorded in a Blue-book. Certain specific charges had been made, but the Admiralty thought they had not been substantiated in any important point.

NAVAL CADETS (BRITANNIA).

On Friday Mr. S. Lefevre moved for a return of any reports made since Jan. 1876, by the Director of Naval Studies at Greenwich, on the state of proficiency of the cadets of the Britannia appointed under the revised system of nomination without competition. Agreed to.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Captain Pim gave notice that on April 13 he would call attention to the result of the Polar Expedition, and would move a resolution on the subject.

THE CASE OF PRIVATE GEORGE MILLS.

Mr. Joseph Cowen asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was true that Private George Mills, of her Majesty's 94th Regiment, was, on January 29 last, put under arrest, he having made a grave charge against an officer of his regiment; that he so continued under arrest until February 10 following; that in the meanwhile the officer against whom such charge was made, having been placed under arrest, broke his arrest and absconded, and subsequently sent in his resignation, whereupon Mills was released; whether the imprisonment of George Mills in the above circumstances, and his subsequent discharge without a trial, were in accordance with military law; and whether he is entitled to receive any compensation for his imprisonment.

Mr. Hardy: The statement contained in the question is generally correct, but not altogether so. The private, George Mills, referred to in the question made a charge against the officer of his regiment for an offence committed in the August previous. He was put in detention. He was not imprisoned, but confined in the guard-room; and as his pay was continued to him, he suffered no loss whatever. On the officer's absconding, an order was sent from the Horse Guards for his release on Feb. 8, and on the 10th he was released. Under such circumstances his detention was strictly in accordance with law, and was both legal and justifiable.

STAFF PAY OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

Col. North asked the Secretary of State for War if it was true that officers who accepted appointments as generals, lieutenant-generals, and major-generals in the mobilization of 1876, have been disallowed the Staff pay of their respective ranks as named in General Orders by reducing it to that of inferior rank, and whether this reduction was made known to those officers before appointment, and under what Warrant or regulation this reduction has been made.

Mr. Hardy, in reply, said that no reduction had taken place in the pay of officers who accepted appointments as generals, lieutenant-generals, and major-generals under the mobilization of 1876.

ARMY (PURCHASE AND DISCHARGE).

Mr. Archdale will on Monday night move for returns showing the number of men who purchased their discharge from the ranks of the Army in the military years 1875 and 1876; also of the amount received for such purchases, and a statement of how the money so received was applied.

THE MUTINY BILL.

Sir Alexander Gordon has given notice that on the motion for going into Committee on this Bill, he will move:—That, in the opinion of this House, it is not desirable to bring under the provisions of the Mutiny Act any persons belonging to the Militia, except persons receiving pay for duty performed, as already provided for by the Act 38th and 39th Vic., c. 69, secs. 56 to 58, and 66 to 70.

ARMY (DUTY STATES.)

Sir George Balfour has moved an address for a copy of the duty states, dated March 10, of one battalion of each of the three regiments of Guards, also of two battalions in the camp at Aldershot, one of the 780 privates, and one of 480 privates; also of two battalions of the force in Scotland and of two battalions of the force in Ireland of the above establishment, with explanatory details of the various employments for which privates are allowed, and their numbers on each of these employments.

INDIA.

The removal of the Madras arsenal from Fort St. George to a more convenient locality has been finally decided upon, and a special committee is to be formed to examine the plain west of Perambore to ascertain whether an eligible site cannot be found nearer the town than Avady. The site at St. Thomas' Mount, proposed by the Special Ordnance Commission, has been abandoned in deference to the opinions of the present and late Commanders-in-Chief.

In future, says the *Pioneer*, all marine expenditure is to be under the entire control of the Military and Financial Departments of the Government of India, and nothing larger or more important than a row-boat is to be obtained or constructed without the special sanction of these two departments. This rule applies to every department of Government, and whether the expense will be borne by Imperial, provincial, or local funds. In the case of steam launches and smaller boats, permission may be given for the expense on their account being charged to some other heading than "Marine"; but anything larger is only to be shown in the Budget under "Marine."

According to the *Times of India*, "the Khelat escort, when restored to its original strength, will consist of the 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry, about 600 strong; one squadron of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, say 160 sabres; and the Peshawur Mountain Battery. The head-quarters of the above will be at Quettah; a company of the Sikhs and half the Cavalry being available as a personal escort for the Political Agent, should he have occasion to visit Khelat. But the policy laid down for our future relations with the Khan wisely prescribes as little interference with the internal affairs of the State as possible, and Major Sandeman's visits to its capital will probably be as rare as angel's visits hereafter.

Lieut. H. F. Grant, 4th Hussars, has been appointed temporarily to the Staff of Gen. Sir F. Haines, K.C.B., as aide-de-camp.

The Madras brigade vacated by Major-Gen. W. Gowen, Madras Infantry, on promotion, is to be filled by Col. A. C. Silver, Madras Infantry, lately employed as Military Secretary to the Government of Madras. Col. Silver has no war service. He entered the Madras Army June 12, 1838, and became col. Jan. 1, 1867.

The following officers of the Madras Army have been given a renewal of their appointments from Jan. 25, viz.:—Capts. T. R. Byng, adjt. 6th N.I.; R. J. B. Simpson, adjt. 12th N.I.; J. P. James, qrmr. 13th N.I.; W. Foord, adjt. 14th N.I.; A. S. Grove, adjt. 15th N.I.; J. W. S. Butler (Eur.) adjt. 17th N.I.; F. Stanley, qrmr. 19th N.I.; J. O. Goldie, adjt. 20th N.I.: B. B. Faunce, adjt. 23rd L.I.; T. J. Cotton, qrmr. 25th N.I.; J. W. Swifte, adjt. 27th N.I.; G. Godfrey (Eur.), adjt. 28th N.I.; W. L. Ranking, adjt. 34th N.I.; Q. S. A. Jamieson, qrmr. 34th L.I.; and F. J. Wroughton, adjt. 39th N.I. The following have vacated their appointments from the same date:—Capt. A. F. Orchard, qrmr. 2nd N.I.; Capt. J. M. Barnett, qrmr. 4th N.I.; and Capt. J. H. Prendergast, adjt. 29th N.I.

Cols. W. Nembhard and J. A. Steel, Bengal S.C., the former Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the latter Deputy Commissioner, Bharaich, Oudh, are retiring from the Service—Col. Nembhard on a pension of £365 per annum, with an additional annuity of £325 7s. per annum from March 31, and Col. Steel on a pension of £465 5s. per annum, with the capitalized value of the additional annuity, viz., £5,143, from March 15.

Surg.-Major T. Duka, Bengal Medical Department, is retiring from the Service on a pension of £220 per annum from the 22nd inst.

The Secretary of State for India has ruled that officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army selected for admission to the Staff College, Sandhurst, who may hold appointments with native regiments, shall be seconded for the whole period of their absence from regimental duty.

The Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"Our popular chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Neville Chamberlain, has been—indeed, I fear I must say is—very seriously ill from an attack of diarrhœa, which, being neglected, turned to something very like cholera. It is hoped that he has fairly turned the corner, though he still remains sadly weak. *On dit* that one of the evil effects of the hard service Sir Neville has seen is to render him very unlike the reaping folk whom Horace congratulates with a *gourmet's* envy, and that it is quite on the cards that he will treat this attack as an admonition not to be disregarded, and retire from the country. We shall all be very sorry if this should come about, for though our new chief has not been very long amongst us, he has made himself much liked, and we are, beside, somewhat proud of him. Out of compliment to him there has been a suspension of cold weather gaiety for the last two or three days, and the dinners, balls, and what-not have been put off. Not that we are capable of much gaiety in these times, nor is our weather at all cold as it ought to be, the nights especially having been unpleasantly close this past week."

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Surg.-Major V. S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G., to be Administrator of the Government of her Majesty's Settlement on the Gambia.

Messrs. Siebe and Gorman, submarine engineers, write:—"In Monday night's discussion upon the question of raising the Vanguard, the Government divers are spoken of as being shallow-water divers. This idea is entirely erroneous. In our presence the Sheerness and Portsmouth trained men have descended in 120ft. of water, and remained for a considerable time. The men in a very short space of time would be quite accustomed to the depth at which the Vanguard is sunk; but, the difficulty to be overcome was the quantity of loose wreckage, wire ripes, &c., combined with a strong current. That is simply why the Government divers could not remain any length of time at work. The Whitstable divers are constantly working at depths varying from 90ft. to 130ft., sending cargo out of ships' holds, but, of course, the men are trained *for* deep water, and while diving regulate their diet."

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.

Remittances should be made payable to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

REAL ECONOMY.—We find that there are twenty-two vacancies and there are twenty-four candidates to fill them. The insertion of your letter would do harm rather than good, but you will observe that we have drawn attention to the evil.

FURIOUS.—Why endeavour to encourage ill-feeling? It is bad enough to be given such convincing proof that this unfriendliness exists.

R. A.—The difficulty in obtaining good stewards is undoubtedly great, and your want of success is *remarkable*. Possibly you have advertised in a paper which is not much seen at the ports.

NEMO.—The want of space was the only cause of your letter failing to appear, and the matter has now been fully discussed in the recent naval debate.

X.X.—5th Royal Middlesex Militia.

INNISKILLING.—No such list has appeared.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The India List, Civil and Military.
A Trip to Cashmere and Ladâk.
Life of John C. Schetky.
The Extension of the Contagious Diseases Acts to Liverpool and other Seaports Practically Considered.
The Eastern Question. Extracted from the Correspondence of the late Duke of Wellington.
Lessons in Massacre.
Tasmania, Past and Present.
Report of the State of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada for the year 1876.
Short Service for the English Soldier in India.
Organ der Militär Wissenschaftlichen Vereine.
Memorial de Ingenieros.
Exploits of Lord Cochrane.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

The Scale of Charges for Advertising in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE is as follows:—

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Eight lines or under	£0	5	0
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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877.

Monday was essentially a naval night in the House of Commons, no fewer than half-a-dozen debates on different subjects of considerable importance to the Service having taken place during the evening. Satisfactory as it may be to see naval affairs thus attracting the attention of Parliament, yet it is to be regretted that they should be so crowded into one night, for many who would otherwise be willing to give attention to these subjects are often driven away from the sameness of the questions raised—questions with which they can have but an imperfect knowledge. Mr. Goschen protested against the wearisome manner in which certain members brought forward motions year after year, delayed the statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and cleared the House. As he remarked, no man went to see the same piece performed at a theatre night after night, and members of the House could not be expected to stand the same wearisome iteration of the same speeches lamenting the decline and decay of the British Navy. When Mr. Hunt was given the opportunity of introducing his Estimates he was received with cheers, for it has been generally acknowledged that the Navy Estimates for the coming financial year, and the progress made in the now expiring one in the direction of strengthening the Fleet, give satisfaction. As we remarked last week, Mr. Hunt has on this occasion a double success, inasmuch as he is enabled to ask for a reduced sum, feeling that the state of the Service renders such a course perfectly safe, and can also propose to increase the pay of certain branches of the *personnel*, thus adding to that contentment which goes hand in hand with efficiency. It was explained that the net estimated cost of the Navy for 1877-8 was £10,885,892, the net decrease on those of the present financial year being £309,043. Then followed a most interesting statement of the building and repairing work undertaken during the term of office of the present First Lord. In the last three years 54 ships, excluding the smallest class, have been laid down, 4 being ironclads, and 47 others for fighting purposes. Of these, 13 are corvettes, 8 sloops, 4 gun-vessels, 21 gunboats, and 1 torpedo-boat; and while six have been completed, twelve more are in a forward state. As regards tonnage of armoured ships built in the dockyards, it has been 28,800, and by contract 8,500. That is an amount equal to ten Vanguards, or seven Sultans, or eight-and-a-half Devastations. During the same period the tonnage of unarmoured ships added to the Fleet has been 29,000, 13,500 of which has been built at dockyards and 15,500 by contract. In addition to that, 31 sets of new boilers have been ordered, and new machinery to the extent of 92,340 indicated horse-power. With regard to repairs, new boilers have been put into 48 ships, and sets are being completed for 20 others. This must convince the most confirmed croaker that the money voted has been by no means wasted, and that the promises made by Mr. Hunt to clear the Navy of dummies, and to strengthen the fighting power of the Fleet, have been redeemed. The Alexandra has been commissioned. The Thunderer is ready for commission, though considerable delay took place in consequence of fitting her guns with hydraulic loading machinery, and also by the catastrophe that occurred on board. The Cyclops, Hecate, and Hydra, which were nominally completed some time ago, are now actually ready for sea. The Dreadnought, Temeraire, Shannon, Nelson, and Northampton will be completed in the coming financial year. Considerable progress has been made with the Inflexible, which will be ready for trial this year. The progress of the Ajax and the Agamemnon will, at the end of the present financial year, be advanced respectively 36·100 and 44·100. Mr. Hunt stated that last year his programme was practically fulfilled, and that this year it will also be so. With regard to the present year, Mr. Hunt objected to the fault which had been found on account of the great variety of the types of ships which the Admiralty is laying down. As regards the ironclads, he did not think that criticism, even if it were just, could be made in this case, because the ironclads proposed are of the Nelson class, and at Chatham another Agamemnon. It is also intended to lay down a ship of a kind that has never before been built, and which has been urged upon the Admiralty by the gallant veteran who stands at the head of the Navy, Sir George Sartorius, and Mr. Hunt remarked that for a gallant officer who has attained such years to propose such an invention shows that his mind must be youthful, even though his years are many. That ship is called a torpedo-ram. The designs are not yet completed, but she will carry armour, but no guns. She will carry torpedoes, and will prove a very formidable weapon, and may be considered, in the opinion of the Admiralty, a sort of rival to those monster ships with tremendous armaments that we hear of as being likely to be built by foreign Powers. The detailed programme of ship-building and repairs given by us last week was also explained to the House. In alluding to the navigating class, Mr. Hunt remarked that for some time there might be some little discontent, but in the course of a few years the transition will be effected and the difficulty overcome, and that, we suppose, is the best consolation to be offered to those who do not appreciate being left to die out. As regards the Engineers, those at present in the Service will receive additional pay, but we welcome most heartily the announcement that it is intended to endeavour to obtain officers for this branch from amongst those occupying a higher social position. This step has already been advocated in these columns, for we could not fail to see that all efforts to place Engineer officers, while entered as at present, on an altogether equal footing with other officers, must result in failure. Mr. Hunt now proposes to try the experiment of attracting to the Service persons in a higher social position, for he does not see why gentlemen should not send their sons into such an honourable profession. Greater care will be taken as to the candidates admitted to compete. It is suggested that £25 a-year for three years should be paid for their instruction, certain privileges are recommended for them in the dockyards, there will be a distinction made between them and the workmen, and Mr. Hunt promises to endeavour to make their apprenticeship as easy and as pleasant as under the circumstances it can be. The cause of the delay that has attended the production of a scheme for improving the position of the officers of the Royal Marines was satisfactorily explained away by the First Lord of the Admiralty, who must be acquitted of any want of readiness to come to the assistance of the gallant corps. No mention was made of the wretched position of the Assistant-Paymasters; but we trust the delay in dealing with their case will be but short. The other points upon which Mr. Hunt touched have already been dealt with in these columns, and we shall take an early opportunity of noticing other questions raised by members on important matters on Monday last.

At a recent meeting of the Commissioners of the Isle of Wight Highways, the clerk is said to have reported, in the case Hine *v.* Colonel Thring, R.A., that "the appeal against conviction for unlawfully obtaining toll of Colonel Thring, R.A., when on duty and driving his own dog-cart, the conviction had been quashed on the ground that the vehicle was not in her Majesty's Service. The costs would fall on the Colonel." As this is a question affecting many officers, perhaps some of our legal readers might feel disposed to enlighten the Army as to the law on the subject. The decisions have in many cases lately been very unsatisfactory, and we almost fear that officers have had good reason for complaining of inconsiderate treatment on the part of the magistrates before whom they have appeared.

It is much to be hoped that General Stephenson will not allow himself to be cajoled or bullied into the Dunstable Review against his better judgment. The ground is said to be ankle-deep in mud, and the season is too rude for men who are unprovided with great-coats. The expense is an excessive burden on regimental funds, amounting in many cases to one-sixth of the available income, and no compensating advantage is derivable. The Volunteers have nothing more to gain in public estimation, and their ranks are recruited without effort. The opinion of the commanding officers themselves is very divided, and nothing would better please a large proportion of the force than that the review should this year be countermanded, and a good march out organized in lieu of it.

If any had been hoping that it was the intention of the Secretary of State for War to abandon his position with regard to the now famous "Forage Circular," they are doomed to bitter disappointment. The document was a cruelly unjust one. The pay of regimental officers is quite small enough without the demands being made upon them which this circular imposes. To compel a man to keep a horse, and to give him only half the amount which, go he ever so economically to work, he has to spend upon it, is enough to make the most contented of individuals complain.

Major E. Maitland, Royal Artillery, is to vacate his appointment as Assistant-Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on April 1. Major Maitland is to be succeeded by Captain J. F. Owen, R.A., at present Captain-Instructor, who will hand over his duties to Captain M. L. Porter, R.A.

The command of the Cork District, about to fall vacant by the transfer of Major-General Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B., to Colchester, is to be filled by Major-General H. Hamilton, C.B. General Hamilton joined Sir Hope Grant's column advancing to the relief of Lucknow in November, 1857; commanded a battalion of detachments in the skirmish before, attack, and capture of Bunterab, as also during the operations resulting in the relief of the garrison of Lucknow; commanded the 78th Highlanders during the occupation and defence for three months of the Alumbagh, and in the closing operations against Lucknow; was present at the affair of Galilee; served in the Rohilcund campaign in 1858, and commanded the 78th Highlanders at the capture of Bareilly (C.B., medal with two clasps, repeatedly mentioned in dispatches, thanked by the Governor-General in Council, also thanked in divisional orders by Sir James Outram "for judicious conduct when in command of the rear-guard on the occasion of retiring when bringing away guns captured from the enemy"). He joined the Army August 13, 1829, and became Major-General December 29, 1874, having previous to his promotion commanded the Brigade Depôt at Omagh.

Expectation with the concealed sword would appear to be rather high in the air just at present; we are, therefore, not yet in a position to advise selling the pasture to buy the horse. We do not, however, shake with fear, although rather a pale policy would seem to endeavour to divert our purposes. Our Army is small, but it hath a mighty heart; and we, fortunately, have no hollow bosoms to breed discontent.

Major Woods, 102nd Fusiliers, retains his appointment as Garrison Instructor at Dublin until June next.

So great is the popularity of Mr. Roger Goldsworthy, C.M.G., at Nevis, that the inhabitants have memorialised the Colonial Office to allow him to continue in his duties as President for a further term of twelve months.

Major-General Lord Alexander Russell has been appointed to succeed Major-General Parke, C.B., in command of the South-Eastern District. His Lordship served with the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade in the Kaffir war of 1852-53 as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to the 1st Division, and was present at the battle of Berea (mentioned in General Orders, medal, and Brevet of Major). Served also in the Crimea from July 11, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and commanded the 1st Battalion from October 25, 1855, until the evacuation of the Crimea (medal with clasp, Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 3rd Class of the Medjidie). He joined the Service July 11, 1839, and became Major-General March 28, 1874.

Captain C. L. Harvey, 71st Highland Light Infantry, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General at Cork, succeeds Captain C. F. Clery, 32nd Light Infantry, transferred to Aldershot, as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General at Irish head-quarters, and is succeeded on the Cork Staff by Captain E. J. Lugard, 4th King's Own. Captain Lugard served in the Abyssinian campaign with the Transport Train (medal). He entered the Army January 16, 1863; became Lieutenant, January 11, 1867; Captain, October 28, 1876; and passed out of the Staff College in December, 1874.

The Governors of the Drummond Institution for the Orphan Daughters of Soldiers, Chapelizod, Dublin, are anxious, if possible, to increase the number of children for which the Institution furnishes a home. But before this can be done a more certain income will have to be secured, the home being maintained now almost exclusively by the small subscriptions of those who are serving, or who have served, on the Staff in Ireland. If regiments could only be induced to contribute a few pounds annually from the canteen fund, they might rest certain that the money would be well laid out.

In most large garrisons it is the custom to invite all Staff and departmental officers doing duty in the district to meet the General officer at the "inspection dinner." Now the District Staff usually consists of ten to fourteen officers, and when it is borne in mind that all the officers of a regiment share alike in the matter of subscriptions towards the entertainment, the inability of the younger ones to keep their expenditure within bounds is scarcely to be wondered at. At Portsmouth, since 1874, it has been the invariable practice for the General commanding to go to mess at inspection dinners in a mess-jacket, the officers entertaining him being similarly attired; and he has allowed no one to be invited excepting his Aide-de-Camp. Nor has he stopped here. At his own request he has partaken of the every-day dinner and the usual wines; so that he has been able to make a really conscientious report to H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief as to the expensive character or otherwise of the arrangements of the mess. It would, indeed, be well for the Service were the excellent example set by Sir Hastings Doyle more generally copied. When General Sir William Rowan commanded in British North America he used always to request his Aide-de-Camp to intimate to the mess president, on the occasion of his accepting an invitation to dine with a regiment, that he desired to see no champagne on the table. Why should not all General officers do the same?

Captain R. O. De Montmorency, 83rd Regiment, who has been employed for some time as Brigade-Major at the Curragh, succeeds Captain H. C. Sitwell, 91st Highlanders, as Instructor in Military Surveying at the Royal Military College. Captain de Montmorency, who passed from the Staff College in December, 1872, joined the Army July 17, 1863; became Lieutenant, November 10, 1865; and Captain, September 16, 1868.

The Instructorship of Tactics at the Royal Military College, vacated by Brevet Major Russell, 14th Hussars, has been given to Captain L. F. B. Cary, Rifle Brigade, Garrison Instructor at Colchester. Captain Cary served for five years in the Royal Navy, and was on board H.M.S. Albion with the Black Sea Fleet in 1854-55, including the bombardments of Sebastopol on October 17, 1854 (medal with clasp and Turkish medal.) Served, also, in the Ashantee campaign of 1873-74. He entered the Army February 22, 1858; became Captain, February 3, 1872; and passed from the Staff College in December, 1868.

The pay of Militia Adjutants has been assimilated to that of Captains of the Line, and a vote in the Estimates for 1876-77 was understood to have been taken in order to extend this arrangement to Adjutants of Volunteers; but this has not been done yet. Why the delay?

The Volunteers have gone on increasing in numbers and efficiency in spite of the absence of any additional encouragement, but the growing desire for a week's training in camp each year deserves to be fostered. As the cost seems to be found too much for the funds of most regiments, it would, perhaps, be a wise and acceptable measure to give free rations to regiments while under canvas, instead of the present small grant of 2s. 6d. per head, which is quite inadequate. If this were done there would, we believe, be very few Volunteer battalions which would not avail themselves of the advantages of a week's continuous drill and instruction.

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY, March 10, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Depty. Inspr.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets Thomas Nelson, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List from the 29th ult., with permission to assume the rank and title of Inspr.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets from the same date.

March 13, 1877.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers—Brighton Corps—Athol Archibald Wood Johnstone, Esq., F.R.C.S., to be Hon. Surg.; March 13, 1877.

March 15, 1877.

The date of the retirement of Depty. Inspr.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets Thomas Nelson, M.D., with permission to assume the rank and title of Inspr.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets on the Retired List, as notificed in the *London Gazette* of the 13th inst., has been altered to the 1st inst.

Royal Marines—The undermentioned promotions, dated March 10, 1877, have taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Capt. and Brevet Major George Gregory to be Lieut.-Col., vice Butcher, retired under the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870; Lieut. R. D. Tully to be Capt., vice Gregory.

March 16, 1877.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers—Bristol Brigade—George Henry Thatcher, Esq., to be Hon. Lieut.; March 16, 1877.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—F. I. Thomson, to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, vice Campbell, deceased; J. P. Fisher, to the Bellerophon, vice Thomson.

Commander—James Brown to the Vernon, additional, for torpedo instruction.

Lieutenant—Hon. Francis Spring-Rice, to the Osborne, for temporary service.

Fleet Surgeon—George F. Augustus Brew, to the Audacious.

Surgeon—William Brown, to the Industry.

COASTGUARD.

The following appointments have been made in the Kingston District:—Mr. John Hourihane, acting chief officer to Dunny Cove Station; Michael Keane and James Donevan to be chief boatmen in charge.

ACTIVE, Commodore Sir William N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., left Table Bay on Feb. 8 on her way to England, and arrived at St. Helena on Feb. 21, and Madeira on March 15.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. R. O'B. Fitzroy, with the flag of Vice-Admiral Hornby, arrived at Gibraltar on the 10th inst., and was to sail on the evening of the 12th for Malta.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. F. M. Prattent, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday morning from Sheerness, and landed a portion of No. 3 Bat. Depôt Brigade Royal Artillery, under the command of Major R. O'Hara. The Assistance left in the afternoon for Queenstown. She proceeds to Liverpool to embark the 1st Batn. 22nd Regt. for Queenstown, where she embarks the 77th Regt. for conveyance to Belfast, to relieve the 94th Regt., which she will take to Liverpool. She then returns to Portsmouth to commence a fresh series of reliefs.

AVON, Com. L. C. Keppel, has been up to the Congo. Private letters state that on Jan. 2, Com. Keppel went away in the boats to punish some natives who had been plundering an American schooner, called the Joseph Nickerson, recently cast away in the neighbouring Point. Their guilt having been established by evidence, five villages were burned down. The boats were repeatedly fired on by the natives, but no one was hurt, though the boats had to pull up a narrow creek some distance.

BOXER, Com. A. H. Alington, left Plymouth Sound on the 13th inst. for the West Coast of Africa.

COCKATRICE, Com. A. J. Musgrave, will replace the Rapid at Constantinople.

CONTEST, Lieut.-Com. G. W. Allen, arrived at St. Helena on Feb. 23 to recruit.

COQUETTE, Lieut.-Com. E. Shirley, was at Malta on March 6.

CRUISER, Com. J. Hext, arrived at Malta on the 6th inst.

DAPHNE, Com. G. B. Evans, was inspected at Bombay on Feb. 13, and left the same day for Muscat and service in the Persian Gulf.

DEVASTATION, Capt. F. W. Richards, left Salamis Bay for Corfu on the 21st ult.

EUPHRATES, Capt. W. H. Cuming, arrived at Malta on the 4th inst. from England, and proceeded the day following for Suez, which place she left again on the 12th inst. for Bombay.

EURYDICE, Capt. Hare, is, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, to have a general mess on the same system as adopted in the troopships. At first the Admiralty refused, but on reconsidering the matter their Lordships have been pleased to grant the application, and to yield to the arguments set forward by Capt. Hare. There can be no doubt that where there are no mere boys, in the way of naval cadets, the abolition of the gun-room mess is an unmixed blessing. By the establishment of one mess a much better table can be kept at a lower rate than if divided, and the disadvantages of having all the junior officers crowded together without any check upon them are removed. If the young gentlemen were first sent to sea in training ships, under special supervision, and were not transferred to regular sea-going ships until they had reached the age of eighteen, they would then be qualified to join the general mess, and many a youngster would be kept straighter, from the fact of being under the eye of his seniors.

EXCELLENT, Capt. F. A. Herbert. It is stated that Capt. E. H. Howard, who has just completed a term of service as Naval *Attaché* to the Courts of Europe, will join the Excellent shortly as additional.

FLYING FISH, Com. H. F. Crohan, returned to Zanzibar on Jan. 5, after a short cruise south to the Comoro Islands.

HERCULES, Capt. Bowden-Smith, flagship of Admiral Hon. Sir J. Drummond, was at Malta on March 6.

HELICON, Lieut.-Com. Stopford, was at Malta on March 6.

HIMALAYA, Capt. E. White, arrived at Penang on March 12, and would sail on the 13th for Rangoon.

IMPLACABLE, Com. C. E. Cardale. On Monday afternoon as a lad named Johnston, whose friends reside in London, was carrying some articles down the ladder, he tripped his foot, and fell headforemost a considerable distance below. When picked up he was found to be severely injured, and was immediately removed to the Royal Naval Hospital, where, however, he died soon after his admission. Deceased had not long joined the ship, and was a bright, intelligent, and well-behaved young sailor.

INDUSTRY, Staff Com. Dyer, was inspected at Devonport Dockyard on the 13th inst. by the captain of the Steam Reserve and dockyard officers on being passed out of the Steam Reserve as ready for commission. She was commissioned on Wednesday for the West Coast of Africa.

JUMNA, Capt. J. D'Arcy, left Bombay on March 13.

LIBERTY, Lieut.-Com. C. Johnstone, arrived in Plymouth Sound during Tuesday night from Fayal.

LONDON, Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan. The London's boats have, says the correspondent of the *Western Morning News*, kept up their monthly routine in captures. On Dec. 28, not far from Cape Hay, in the east or ocean side of Pemba, Lieut. Mathews in the steam pinnace, successfully tracked and captured at Tumbe a slave dhow of 189 tons, securing the owner and part of the crew, but was too late for the slaves, which had been landed and disposed of before his arrival.

LYNX, Com. F. M. Ommanney, is reported to have been at Madagascar on Jan. 20.

MALABAR, Capt. E. Kelly, arrived at Suez on the morning of March 14, and left Port Said on the 16th.

MALLARD, Lieut.-Com. Warry, was at Whydah on Feb. 2.

MONARCH, Capt. M. C. Seymour, left the Piræus for Malta on March 4.

OSBORNE, Com. H. L. Pearson, sailed from Portsmouth on Thursday afternoon for Gibraltar and Brindisi. She will proceed to Malta to receive the Duchess of Edinburgh for passage to Villa Franca.

PALLAS, Capt. Beamish, has gone to Smyrna to relieve the Hotspur.

RALEIGH, Capt. G. Tryon, C.B., left Malta on March 5 for Palermo to remain there during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

RAPID, Com. E. C. Drummond, arrived at the Piræus on March 3 on her way to Malt.

READY, Com. S. Grove, arrived at Sheerness on Wednesday from the South-East Coast of America, to pay off. She was commissioned at Chatham on April, 15, 1873, and left Plymouth on May 18, arriving at Madeira on May 29, and on July 4 at Rio de Janiero, where she relieved the Pert. On Aug. 9 she sailed for the River Plate, calling at Santa Catherina, and was employed in the rivers Parana and Uruguay until Feb. 9, 1874, when she returned to Monte Video. Since that time she has been principally employed in the River Plate, during the frequent revolutions which take place in the neighbouring republics. On July 26, 1876, orders were received to proceed to Gibraltar, on the arrival of the Foam, but owing to the detention of the latter vessel on the coast of Africa, the Ready did not sail until Dec. 30. She arrived at Ascension on Jan. 29, 1877, and on Feb. 16 at St. Vincent, where orders were received to proceed to Plymouth. She arrived at Fayal on Feb. 28, and left for Plymouth the following day. There have been several changes amongst the officers and ship's company during the commission, and only four of the original officers return in the ship, namely, Staff-Surgeon W. J. Inman, Nav. Sub-Lieut. F. J. Atkinson, Assist.-Paymr. E. P. Rimell, and Boatswain W. E. Lediard.

RINGDOVE, Com. U. C. Singleton, left Malta on Feb. 26 for Devonport to be paid off. She arrived at Gibraltar on the 11th inst., and was to leave the day following.

ROVER, Capt. T. Barnardiston, was put out of dock at Bermuda on Feb. 15, and would be out of the dockyard hands on March 7.

RUPERT, Capt. H. J. Grubbe, C.B., was at Malta on March 6.

SEAFLOWER, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Eyre, arrived in Plymouth Sound, from Fayal, on the 13th inst.

SERAPIS, Capt. G. D. Davidson, arrived at Bombay on March 13. The *Hampshire Telegraph* states that Mr. Shearman, chief engineer of the Serapis, has had conveyed to him their Lordships' opinion that the circumstance of that ship having run 12,000 miles without requiring any repairs to engines or boilers is highly creditable to those in charge of the engines.

SHAH, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, was to leave Monte Video for the Pacific on the 10th inst.

SIMOOM, Capt. R. G. S. Pasley, left Sierra Leone on the 4th inst. for Barbados.

SIRIUS, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, was at Quittah on Feb. 2.

SPARTAN, Capt. R. E. Tracey, left Zanzibar on Jan. 15; she left Seychelles on Jan. 27, and arrived at Bombay on Feb. 17.

SPITEFUL, Com. A. T. Powlett, has been ordered to Sierra Leone.

SQUIRREL, Lieut.-Com. R. N. Hamond, arrived at Plymouth on the 12th inst.

SULTAN, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, was at Malta on March 6.

SUPPLY, Staff Com. F. Inglis, was at Whydah on Feb. 2.

SWINGER, Lieut.-Com. E. A. Bolitho, was docked at Kourloom on Jan. 27, and returned to her moorings on Jan. 31, and commenced dismantling preparatory to paying off and recommissioning.

SYLVIA, Capt. H. St. John. Com. B. W. Bax arrived at Hong Kong by P. and O. mail steamer on Jan. 31 to supersede Capt. H. C. St. John, whose term of service has expired.

TAMAR, Capt. W. H. Liddell, arrived on the night of the 10th inst. at Gibraltar, and would proceed to Malta at noon on the 11th inst.

THETIS, Capt. T. Le H. Ward. A Reuter's telegram, dated Malta, March 13, says:—"Her Majesty's ironclad Sultan returned here to-day, and the steam tug escorting her yesterday, from an unsuccessful search after her Majesty's steam corvette Thetis, which has been reported 200 miles south-east of Malta with her machinery disabled and short of provisions. The Sultan will probably leave again to-morrow and resume the search."

THISTLE, Com. E. B. Pusey, arrived at Shanghai on Jan. 22 from Nagasaki. The *Rising Sun*, of Nagasaki, says her departure was unexpected, and in obedience to urgent orders received from the admiral late the previous evening.

TOURMALINE, Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., was at Simon's Bay on Feb. 12.

TYRIAN, Lieut. A. H. Duthie, put into Aberdeen on Thursday morning with bowsprit carried away and other damage, having been in collision with the schooner Vigil, of Banff, the previous night. The Vigil was struck on the port side abaft the main rigging, the stroke starting her stanchions and bulwarks and damaging the planking down to the water's edge.

UNDAUNTED, Capt. H. W. Brent, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir R. Macdonald, was at Bombay on Feb. 19.

VALIANT, Capt. N. Salmon, V.C., arrived at Plymouth on the 11th inst. It is satisfactory to learn that the fever on board this ship has been of a very mild type. No case of typhoid has appeared since Jan. 12. It is hoped that the fumigation to which this vessel is now being subjected will entirely eradicate the disease.

VALOROUS, Capt. L. F. Jones, is to convey a navigating party and stores to Barrow-in-Furness, to navigate to Devonport the new four-gun screw composite gunboats Forward and Foxhound.

VESTAL, Com. H. Hand, was to leave Aden for Jeddah on Feb. 15; she would take provisions for the Fawn at Mussawa.

VULTURE, Com. H. H. Washington, arrived at Malta from Plymouth on the 27th ult., on her way to the East India Station.

WIZARD, Lieut.-Com. C. Doxat, was at Zante on the 5th inst. on her way to Malta.

AN AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs of the American Congress have presented a report strongly in favour of the equipment of an expedition to the Arctic Seas. The committee say that the object of the Bill referred to them is so interesting and important in its character that they have, while not neglecting to consider it with reference to its results to science and commerce, availed themselves of all information accessible, and called into requisition the testimony of experience and learning. They discussed the inquiry whether, under the constitution or otherwise, to fit out an exploration such as is contemplated would be an appropriate and legitimate function of the Government; and, if so, whether the nation would get value received for the expenditure incurred and the perils to which its citizens would be exposed. They review the results attained from the various exploring expeditions which, from time to time, have been organized and dispatched to the Arctic Regions, and express grave doubts as to the chances of future success in the enterprise if continued upon the plans heretofore followed. They think that to render success assured, the men and the vessels must be near the channel by which the North-west Passage is to be reached at the fortunate hour, and prepared to take prompt advantage thereof. Polar colonisation is represented to be the plan suited to the exigency. This plan requires a colonisation party of at least forty hardy, resolute men, enlisted in the United States for such service, provided with supplies for at least three years; a strong, substantial building transported on ship-board, and the principal depôt to be in Lady Franklin Bay, between 81 deg. and 82 deg.; or, if possible, as high as Cape Union, between latitude 82 deg. and 83 deg.; the United States' vessels to be only used for transporting men and supplies to the location of the colony, and to make annual visits thereto with fresh supplies and keep the colony in communication with the outside world; military discipline to be enforced by officers selected for their fitness for the duty, &c.; an astronomer and two or more naturalists to be selected by the National Academy of Sciences, and one or more members competent to make meteorological observations. The region proposed for the colony abounds in coal, and in fish, and game, and never before, the committee say, has an opportunity offered so promising in its results as now presents itself. The committee review what has been and is being done by various foreign nations to attain the desirable ends sought by the exploration in question, with a view to advance in scientific discoveries. They say there is scarcely a natural science but would be enlarged and utilized by proper observations in the Polar seas. Natural forces there are subject to extreme conditions, and consequently produce phenomena not seen elsewhere, which serve to reveal the character of the forces themselves. Wonderful already are the discoveries made in each field of inquiry noted; but we are yet in the vestibule—the region of the unknowable is just beyond. The committee are of the opinion that to reach the ends desired a complete change of operations must be had, and this change is effected in the Bill before the House, and meets the exact needs. Boards of trade and chambers of commerce are now, through memorials, invoking the National Legislature to renew the honourable work. The cost is slight; the ends arrived at will provoke no intelligent opposition. The methods proposed are not experimental, but the product of experience. They have the sanction and even the warmest commendation of all scientific men of all nations. The supervision of the National Academy of Science will ensure wise provisions and safeguards against accident, disease, or failure. Dr. Hayes, the eminent and successful Arctic explorer, coincides fully with the views expressed by the committee, as also do others familiar by actual experience. Their letters are so conclusive that the committee make them a part of their report. The committee conclude by saying:—"The honour of the American name is involved. Will Congress suppress this jealous spirit of inquiry and adventure, or give it scope by the passage of this Bill and a meagre appropriation of 50,000 dollars? To us it appears there should be but one answer, and, therefore, we report back the Bill with the recommendation that it do pass."

The House of Commons has ordered a return of the total number of naval cadets who had been trained on board her Majesty's ship Britannia since that ship had been stationed at Dartmouth up to Jan. 1, 1877, specifying the total number of officers and their rank in the Naval Service; the total number who had died, who had been invalided, who had resigned the Naval Service, how many had left or had been dismissed or discharged, with the cause, together with the total number who had been unable to pass their examination, and the total number on the sick list each year.

FURNISH ON THE NEW HIRE SYSTEM.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea."—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

PENSIONS FOR GOOD AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES.

The following is an official record of the services of officers who have been granted Good Service Pensions during the past year :—

Admiral Sir George St. Vincent King, K.C.B., entered the Navy Feb. 8, 1822; became lieut., Jan. 15, 1830; commander, Aug. 8, 1834; capt., Aug. 28, 1841; rear-admiral, April 4, 1862; vice-admiral, March 20 1867; admiral, April 20, 1875. As captain, has served in command of H.M.S. Leander, Rodney, and St. Jean d'Acre, on the Mediterranean station, from June, 1852, to Nov. 7, 1856, and of the Princess Charlotte, on the East India and China station, from April 23, 1857, to April 18, 1858. While captain of the Leander, was mentioned in *Gazette* (Nov. 5, 1854) as present at defence of Eupatoria, and was mentioned in high terms in despatches for his services on that occasion. While captain of the Rodney he served in the trenches before Sebastopol from April 14, 1855, to July 9, 1855, and was awarded the Companionship of the Bath for such services in July, 1855. In December, 1856, he was appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. As flag officer, he served as commander-in-chief on the East India station from Feb., 1864, to Jan. 17, 1865, when he was transferred to the command of the China station, with temporary rank as vice-admiral; he continued in command of that station until 1867, striking his flag on July 31 of that year, and receiving the expression of the satisfaction of the Board at the manner in which he had conducted the duties of so extensive a station. Sir George King was advanced to be Knight Commander of the Bath in May, 1873, and holds the Legion of Honour and the 3rd Class of the Order of the Medjidie for his war services. He has upwards of twenty-one years' service as a commissioned officer.

Capt. George Augustus Cooke Brooker entered the Navy May 22, 1846; became lieut., June 11, 1852; commander, Jan. 9, 1856; capt., April 15, 1862. In April, 1852, while mate of H.M.S. Superb, the commander of that ship reported him to the Board with the highest praise for his conduct and abilities. In June, 1852, he was specially promoted to the rank of lieutenant on account of the creditable examination he had passed at the Royal Naval College. In March, 1855, while lieutenant of the Bittern, Rear-Admiral Sir James Stirling reported his very creditable conduct while engaged in the suppression of piracy. On Jan 11, 1856, he was gazetted for gallantry in operations against Chinese pirates, and was specially promoted to the rank of commander for such services, with seniority of Jan. 9, 1856. While commander of the Inflexible was gazetted (Feb. 16, 1858) as taking part with naval brigade in assault on and capture of Canton, and was again gazetted with high praise for his services at the destruction of a Chinese piratical fleet. As captain, has served in command of H.M.S. Wivern from October 22, 1867, to Aug. 26, 1868; of the Scorpion from Aug. 26, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869; and of the Egmont (receiving and store ship at Rio) from July 25, 1871, to Dec. 31, 1874. Capt. Brooker has upwards of nineteen years' service as a commissioned officer.

Capt. John Bythesea, V.C., entered the Navy Dec., 1841; became lieut., June 12, 1849; commander, May 10, 1856; capt., May 15, 1861. In Jan., 1856, when lieutenant in command of Locust (Baltic), Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier reported a gallant and successful secret service performed by him in seizing the enemy's mail bags; for this service he was awarded the Victoria Cross (*vide Gazette* of Feb. 24, 1857), and specially promoted to the rank of commander. In Jan., 1859, when commander of the Cruizer, Rear-Admiral Sir M. Seymour reported his zeal and ability in releasing the Furious and Cruizer from the Yang-tse-Kiang. In Dec., 1859, he was thanked by the French Government for services rendered by him during services at Ning-po, and in Jan., 1861, Rear-Admiral Sir James Hope reported the zeal and ability displayed by him as commander of the Cruizer in the survey of the Gulf of Lia-tung. In Feb., 1862, he was selected by the Board to sit on the commission for enquiring into the state of the defences of British North America, and in Dec., 1862, the Board expressed their satisfaction at the care and ability with which he had drawn up the report on the naval yards, &c., of the United States. In April, 1865, he was appointed Naval Attaché at Washington, and received the thanks of their Lordships in June, 1866, for the very satisfactory manner in which he had performed the duties of that appointment. As captain, he served in command of H.M.S. Phœbe from May, 1867, to Nov., 1870, and of H.M.S. Lord Clyde from Sept., 1871, to May 26, 1872. In Nov., 1873, he was appointed Consulting Naval Officer for the Marine Department of the Government of India, which appointment he still holds. Capt. Bythesea has about twenty-three years' service as a commissioned officer.

Capt. John Dobree McCrea entered the Navy Aug., 1842; became lieut., Sept. 2, 1850; commander, May 10, 1856; capt., April 15, 1862. While midshipman of the Iris was gazetted for services in Borneo (Bruné). On Nov. 10, 1853, while lieutenant of the Alecto, Rear-Admiral Bruce reports his very creditable conduct in an expedition against Kosoko, late Chief of Lagos. On March 28, 1854, Capt. Kitchen reports the destruction of a slave vessel by Lieut. McCrea. In Aug., 1854, while lieutenant of the Penelope, was mentioned in despatches by Sir C. Napier as a most zealous and deserving officer, and was praised for conduct at Bomersund. On Aug. 20, 1855, while lieutenant of the Hastings, was gazetted as having been engaged in rocket boats at bombardment of Sweaborg, and on May 10, 1856, he was promoted to commander by the Board for such services. As captain, has served in command of the Favourite (Nov., 1867, to Aug., 1869); Prince Consort (Feb., 1871, to Nov., 1871); Bellerophon (Nov., 1871, to March, 1873); and Triumph, (from March, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874), when he was appointed senior officer at Gibraltar, which appointment he still holds. Capt. McCrea has upwards of twenty-five years' service as a commissioned officer.

Capt. Norman Bernard Bedingfeld entered the Navy June, 1839; became lieut., Nov. 16, 1846; commander, Aug. 30, 1856; captain, April 15, 1862. Specially promoted to the rank of lieutenant for services while acting mate of the Dolphin, on the South-east Coast of America. In April, 1851, Commodore Fanshawe reported his good conduct while in temporary command of the Jackal, at the destruction of an African town in the River Benin. In March, 1854, Lord Clarendon reported his most judicious and praiseworthy conduct in endeavouring to establish peace between Lagos and Eppé, while lieutenant in command of the Pluto. In Jan., 1862, while commander of the Prometheus, Commodore Edmonstone bore the strongest testimony to his unceasing exertions, zealous conduct, and valuable services under very trying circumstances at Lagos; and the Foreign Office further expressed approval of his services on that occasion. In October, 1867, while captain of the Wasp, he gained the approval of the Colonial Office for the assistance rendered by him at Terang during a Chinese riot; and in December, 1867, he received the approval of the Board for services in suppressing piracy at Nicobar Islands. As captain, has served in command of H.M.S. Wasp, Gladiator (senior officer on the South-east Coast of America), Valiant, and Favourite, and is at present in command of H.M.S. Lord Warden, First Reserve ship at Queensferry, N.B. Capt. Bedingfeld has upwards of twenty-seven years' service as a commissioned officer.

Capt. John Clark Soady entered the Navy Nov. 10, 1842; became mate, Nov. 20, 1848; lieut., April 9, 1851; commander, Dec. 9, 1858; captain, Dec. 12, 1863. On July 23, 1855, when lieutenant of H.M.S. Magicienne, he was gazetted for service under fire against Vibourg. Was first-lieutenant of the Arrogant, at bombardment of Sweaborg, in 1855; and on Sept. 12, 1855, served in boats at the cutting out of Russian vessels from Kodoista. On Nov. 2, 1858, when serving in H.M.S. Magicienne, was gazetted with high praise for his conduct in a successful action with a Chinese piratical fleet in Aug., 1858; and he was specially promoted to the rank of commander for services at the destruction of a horde of Chinese pirates in Oct., 1858. As a captain, he has commanded her Majesty's ships Serapis, Pallas, and Invincible, and is now serving as captain in charge of the Steam Reserve in the Medway. He has about twenty-one years' service as a commissioned officer.

INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

The following meetings will be held in the Hall of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi:—On Thursday, March 22 morning at 12, and evening at 7 o'clock; on Friday, 23rd, special meeting at 11, general meeting at 12, and evening meeting at 7 o'clock; and on Saturday, 24th, morning at 12 o'clock only. Lord Hampton, G.C.B., D.C.L. (president), will occupy the chair.

At the morning meeting on Thursday, March 22, papers will be read and discussed—1. "On the Fighting Power of the Merchant Ship in Naval Warfare." By N. Barnaby, Esq., C.B., Director of Naval Construction of the Royal Navy, vice-president. 2. "On Citadel Ships." By E. J. Reed, Esq., C.B., F.R.S., M.P., vice-president. 3. "On Improved Ships of War and Defence against Torpedoes." By Michael Scott, Esq., C.E., F.R.S.E., member. And at the evening meeting at 7 o'clock—1. "On the Merchant Steamship of the Future." By J. Scott Russell, Esq., F.R.S., vice-president. 2. "On the Lengthening of the s.s. Poonah." By E. de Rusett, Esq., member. 3. "On the Self-Trimming Screw Collier." By W. Denton, Esq., member.

On Friday, March 23, at 12 o'clock—1. "On the Results of Experiments upon the Effect produced by the Wave-making Resistance of Ships by Length of Parallel Middle Body." By W. Froude, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., vice-president. 2. "On Strains of Ships." By W. John, Esq., member. 3. "On Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Steel, considered in Relation to their Powers to Resist the Attack of Heavy Projectiles." By Commander Grenfell, R.N. 4. "On a New Naval Gun-Carriage." By Lieut. Raskaroff, Imperial Russian Navy. And at the evening meeting at 7 o'clock—1. "On Raising Sunken Ships." By Latimer Clark, Esq., C.E. 2. "On a Method of Recording and Comparing the Performances of Steamships." By J. Inglis, Esq., Jun. 3. "On Safety Valves." By J. Fortescue Flannery, Esq., member.

On Saturday, March 24, at 12 o'clock—1. "On a New System of Blocking, enabling the Heaviest Loaded Ships to be Docked with Perfect Safety." By Latimer Clark, Esq., C.E. 2 "On the Stability of Ships." By W. John, Esq, member. 3. "On Launching." By J. W. Shepherd, Esq., member. 4. "On Dredgers for the River Clyde." By W. Simons, Esq., member.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

The distribution of tonnage and slave bounties awarded for the slave dhow Mansuri, and one slave, captured on Jan. 28 and Feb. 1, 1876, respectively, by H.M.S. London, commenced yesterday in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £11 14s. 5d; captain, £34; second class, £5 17s. 5d.; third class, £5 0s. 8d.; fourth class, £3 7s. 2d.; fifth class, £2 0s. 4d.; sixth class, £1 13s. 7d.; seventh class, £1 3s. 6d.; eighth class, 13s. 5d.; ninth class, 6s. 8d.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.

On Thursday the annual general meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution was held at Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Northumberland in the chair.

His Grace, in opening the meeting, said the last year had been one of great calamity at sea, the gales had been most violent and frequent, and the result had been that the loss of lives had been considerable. The secretary would, however, have the pleasure of announcing to them that no less than 600 lives had been saved during the past year by means of this institution. They had to lament the disaster to the fishermen of Yarmouth in the North Sea, whereby about 200 lives were sacrificed. Misfortunes of that kind were, however, beyond the scope of the means of saving life possessed by this institution. At the same time he felt assured that he need not impress upon them the necessity of supporting it.

The adoption of the report was moved by Admiral Sir R. Collinson.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Sartorius, in seconding the resolution, called attention to the very gratifying circumstance that every year there are 12,000 men employed by the institution in its lifeboats, and that they are ready on all occasions of difficulty and danger to come forward voluntarily to save life at sea. He earnestly hoped that so great and national an institution would continue to win its way in English hearts. (Loud cheers.)

The following resolution was then proposed by the Earl of Erne, seconded by Mr. N. B. Downing, and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting, having learned with much satisfaction of the success which continues to mark the career of the Lifeboat Institution, trusts that renewed exertions will be made to support its committee and officers in its great and national undertaking; and particularly so in view of the fact that the institution has now under its management a noble life-saving fleet of 256 lifeboats, which necessarily involves a large annual outlay to maintain it in that state of thorough efficiency which matured experience and management indicate."

Admiral Sir Walter Tarleton then moved, and Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., seconded:—"That this meeting has to acknowledge the continued brave and ever-active exertions of the coxswains and crews of the lifeboats, through whose laudable efforts, which were particularly conspicuous last winter, the lifeboats of the institution were the means of saving last year 515 lives from shipwreck."

Sir W. Tarleton said, that notwithstanding what had been said concerning the lifeboat-men, he must say one word concerning their wives and daughters, and on that point he spoke from experience. They were great women, for in the absence of their encouragement the noble deeds of which they had heard to-day in such eloquent terms would not in many instances be performed. He thought it was his duty to call attention to this important fact, as he felt sure that in acknowledging the encouragement given by the wives and daughters of our lifeboats' crews the men themselves would be fired afresh to renewed deeds of daring.

NAVAL ENGINEERS.

A copy of the report of the committee appointed in September, 1875, by the Admiralty to "consider the best means of securing the highest mechanical skill and scientific knowledge in the management of the various engines of her Majesty's ships of war, and the supply of engineer officers and engine-room artificers for her Majesty's Navy," has been received by the *Morning Advertiser*. The committee consisted of Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., Captain Dowell, C.B., Captain Sir John E. Commerell, K.C.B., Mr. Wright, Engineer-in-Chief, Admiralty, and Mr. Oliver, Chief Inspector of Machinery Afloat, Portsmouth, on whose departure in October, 1875, with the Serapis, Mr. Covey, of Devonport, was added to the committee. The committee states that the evidence of 68 witnesses has been taken, including that of the General Inspector of Engineering Works of the United States' Navy, and that the motive power of our steamships has increased from 155,000 horse-power in 1855 to 458,000 in 1875. In addition to this, they say the vessels now "carry numerous engines for duties which, in former days, were performed entirely by manual labour. Indeed, a ship of war, with her powerful engines for propulsion, elaborate machinery for the steering gear and capstans, her guns and gun-carriages, and all her interior fittings connected with the various compartments, pumps, pipes, and valves forms one large and complicated machine." They declare that the present system, first established in 1863, for the practical and theoretical instruction of the engineer officers of the Royal Navy, is well suited to the objects in view, but they add that they have had to take into account "a defect of much importance, a defect which is recognised by nearly all the witnesses we have examined, and to which they bear decided testimony. It is that, notwithstanding the high education to be given, and the position in which the engineer officers will be placed on board ship as commissioned officers, a large portion of the candidates for entry as engineer students are sons of artificers of various grades in the dockyards, of seamen and marines, or of others belonging to the same class of society. As it is undoubtedly desirable that officers should be highly educated to perform the duties of naval engineers and hold the rank of commissioned officers, it is equally desirable that they should be in all respects fitted to take their place with officers of corresponding rank in ward-room or gun room messes. This evidently cannot be the case with the majority of the students lately entered." As a remedy for this defect the commissioners recommend more searching inquiry of the referees, and that "the students should pay a certain sum to defray in part the expenses of their education, as is the case in other branches of the Service and the custom in every other inlet to the profession of engineer." Students, the report adds, should be entered from 14 to 16 years of age, and should be examined on the first Tuesday in May in *writing from dictation (75 marks), *reading and parsing (75), *composition (100), grammar (150), translation from French to English (50), French grammar (100), geography (100), *arithmetic (250), algebra up to and including quadratic equations (300), and geometry (first six books of Euclid) (300), but none are to be passed who do not satisfy the examiners in the subjects marked with an asterisk. The students, entering July 1 at the dockyard, are to be put under practical instruction of a greater number of leading men than at present, and to be encouraged in practical work by small prizes. They should live in the dockyard, and be under the care of naval engineers of the Reserve, which would encourage parents from a distance to send their sons. The lads should be six years under instruction, and at the end of that time, on passing in the theory and practice, should be appointed to the reserves as acting assistant-engineers, and after three months join the Royal Naval College for a course of study. Then comes this proviso:—"Those who take first and second places at this examination should, provided they reach the standard of a 1st class certificate, and have previously passed a 'creditable' examination as workmen, be allowed the option of remaining at the college for further study during two sessions of nine months each. Those who obtain 1st class certificates should receive commissions dated the same day as their acting appointments. Those who obtain 2nd class certificates should receive commissions dated the same day as their acting appointments. Those who obtain 2nd class certificates should receive commissions dated six months after the date of their acting appointments, and those who obtain 3rd class certificates should receive commissions dated the day after their discharge from the Royal Naval College. The additional time given for 1st class certificates and 2nd class certificates to reckon in all respects as time served as assistant-engineers." The pay of acting assistant-engineers at the College should be 6s. a day, with 1s. 6d. per diem for mess expenses. The commissioners further recommend that "all engineer officers now holding, or who may in future obtain, 1st class professional certificates from the Royal Naval College, and officers who have taken the first place in each year amongst those who now hold, or may, in future obtain, 2nd class professional certificates, should be advanced to the rank of chief engineer after 10 and 13 years' service respectively. These promotions should in all cases depend on the officers having conducted themselves satisfactorily in every respect, and proved themselves thoroughly efficient in the performance of their duties. The above regulation should also apply to engineer officers who hold diplomas of the 1st class, and those who obtained the first place in each year amongst the 2nd class fellows of the Royal School of Naval Architecture." They further "think it desirable not to confine the entry of assistant-engineers entirely to the students who have been trained in the dockyards, and suggest that a limited number of young men who have received their education in private engineering firms be entered between the ages of 21 and 25, provided they pass the same examination, in all respects, as the engineer students who have completed their time at the dockyards. After their entry they should undergo the same course of study at the Royal Navel College, and receive the same pay and allowances as the assistant-engineers who have been trained as engineer students." As regards engineers now in the Service, "the committee are of opinion that in consideration of the important nature of their duties, the age at which promotion is obtained in other branches of the Service, the high educational standard now required, and the actual marketable value of the knowledge and skill the engineer officers possess, their prospects of promotion and the amount of pay they receive are insufficient." It is recommended that chief-engineers should be increased from 173 to 220, that engineers and assistant-engineers should be only 600 in number instead of 735, and that there should be 450 engine-room artificers in lieu of 290, as at present. Provision is also made for retirement of chief-engineers at the age of 50, engineers at 45, and assistant-engineers at 40; and it is recommended that the following should be the rates of pay and half-pay:—

FULL PAY.

	Year of 365 Days.	One Day.
Assistant-engineers under one year's service	£109 10 0	£0 6 0
Assistant-engineers over one year's service	136 17 6	0 7 6
Engineers	164 5 0	0 9 0
,, over three years' service	182 10 0	0 10 0
,, ,, six ,,	200 15 0	0 11 0
,, ,, nine ,,	219 0 0	0 12 0

HALF PAY.

	Year of 365 Days.	One Day.
Assistant-engineers	£82 2 6	£0 4 6
Engineers	100 7 6	0 5 6
— after three years' service	109 10 0	0 6 0

The members of the Navy Club dined together on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. Admiral Lord F. Gordon Hallyburton, G.C.H., presided, and Gen. Lord William Paulet was the guest. There were also present—Admirals Sir Rodney Mundy, K.C.B., Sir Henry Codrington, K.C.B., Sir Charles Eden, K.C.B., Lord Edward Russell, Erskine, Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., P. J. Blake, Oliver, Gordon; Vice-Admirals Sir Claude Buckle, K.C.B., Sir W. Tarleton, K.C.B., Hand, C.B., T. D'Eyncourt, C.B., Sir Edward Sotheby, K.C.B.; Rear-Admirals Willes, C.B., and Tatham, C.B., Houston Stewart, Boyle; Commander Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart.; Capts. G. M. Buckle, R. Wells, A. Heneage, Martin, E. S. Adeane, Henry Stephenson, C.B., the Hon. E. Fremantle, Mayne, and Durant, and Com. Verney. The following officers were elected members of the Club:—Capts. Douglas Walker, R. S. H. King, Sir Lambton Loraine, G. R. Hope, E. St. J. Garforth, the Hon. Victor Montagu, and William Codrington; and Coms. Lord Ramsay, Sebastian Gassiot, the Hon. Edward Dawson, Lord Charles Beresford, and Edward Gye.

In a letter to the *Portsmouth Times*, Rear-Admiral Sir John E. Commerell, V.C., replies to some remarks made at the late Liberal banquet at Portsmouth by Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., late Chief Constructor of the Navy. In the course of the letter Sir John says:—"If Mr. Reed would hold and advance his own arguments in a temperate manner no one would complain less than myself. But when he speaks in a sneering manner about the 'be-epauletted' and 'be-sworded' class caring for themselves alone and ignoring the claims of the engineers, he must expect an expression of opinion as good as, if not better than, his own. No class, sir, more than the executive desire a well-considered scheme of amelioration for the engineers, and a year ago a committee sat for the purpose. With respect to the superintendents of the dockyards, I contend that no others are so well suited to overlook as the men who know the requirements, nay, the necessities of ships at sea, men who belong to no particular branch, therefore have no undue preference, but who command the respect of all alike. Mr. Reed says that I accused him of never speaking well of an executive naval officer, and, in refutation, instances the case of an admiral superintendent, to whom he gives a most glowing testimonial. Now, sir, Mr. Reed in his letter to the *Times* accuses this officer of having done that which Mr. Ward Hunt and Sir W. K. Hall assures us he did not do, and I have no doubt the testimonial will be received and valued with just the same measure of respect that the recipient feels for Mr. Reed! I assert now, as I did before, that Mr. Reed never loses an opportunity of speaking disparagingly of the executive branch of the Navy, and if, as I have been informed by a friend of his, he entertains great respect for them, he has a curious way of showing it, and I can only ascribe it to a habit he has got into of saying hard things of us, while benevolently thinking quite the reverse."

To Ladies.—Spring Dresses, 4s. 11d. and 6s. 9d. (a factor's stock clearing out); also Black Cashmere, 1s. 11½d. per yard, 44in.; White Fancy Pique, 4s. 9d. 12 yards. Patterns free.—S. Amery, 7, High Street, Clapham, London, S.W.

FRENCH TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS.

Some interesting experiments have been made at Cherbourg with the little torpedo launch, much submerged, named the Thorneycroft, with the view of testing whether a torpedo could be launched against a ship in full sail. Admiral Jaurez ordered a disabled ship, the Bayonnaise, during a rather rough sea, to be towed out by a steamer, and a lieutenant was selected to make the experiment of launching the Thorneycroft against the Bayonnaise. Taking three men, he went down with them into the interior of the Thorneycroft, of which only a small portion, painted of a grayish colour, was above water. The torpedo was placed so as to project from the bow of the vessel. The towing steamer then took up its position in front of the squadron, and the Thorneycroft and Bayonnaise both got under way, when about three miles from each other. The steam-tug went at 14 knots an hour, going at full speed, in order to escape the Thorneycroft. The latter went at 19 knots an hour. The chase lasted about an hour, at the end of which time the distance between the Thorneycroft and the Bayonnaise had sensibly diminished, and the latter at the same time slacked speed to eight knots. It was feared, so the report states, that the lives of the lieutenant, Lemoinne, and his three companions were absolutely sacrificed. However, the two vessels got visibly nearer. All at once the Thorneycroft put on a last spurt, and struck the Bayonnaise with its whole force on the starboard bow. The sea was terribly agitated, a deafening report was heard, and the Bayonnaise, with a rent as big as a house, sank with wonderful rapidity. As for the Thorneycroft, rebounding by the shock about fifteen metres off, even before the explosion occurred, it went round and round for a few moments, and then quietly resumed the direction of the squadron. No trace remained of the Bayonnaise; it was literally swallowed up by the sea. The experiment was repeated two days later, under the same conditions, with another disabled ship, and with the same success; and, in the opinion of competent men, this is one of the most decisive torpedo experiments which have yet been made. The little torpedo boat resembles a small gray lizard, and is scarcely discernible in the water. It is evident that a single boat of this kind would be unable to approach an enemy's ship unless at dusk, or when it would be impossible to distinguish it at a distance, for had such an attack been attempted in broad daylight the Thorneycroft would manifestly have been knocked to pieces by the guns of the threatened ship before it could have carried out its project. On the other hand, it would be quite impossible for one, or even several ships, to defend themselves against a simultaneous attack, say by twenty or twenty-five Thorneycrofts.

The stories about "break-downs" which have appeared in the papers which receive information from the ports have been accepted as truth by too many, and Mr. Seely is amongst the number. I have been inquiring where he could have got hold of the idea that four cylinders of the Invincible were found to be cracked, and have traced it to a paper which would be surprised if it were told that its correspondents were not reliable. The fact seems to be that four new boilers have been ordered for that vessel from Messrs. Rennie, and these have been changed into cracked cylinders. I should think that the inventor of the yarn must be cracked. The boilers of the Invincible had done their work when she paid off, and that they should be removed and replaced by new ones has actually been made a charge against Admiralty administration.—London correspondent *Hampshire Telegraph*.

The Committee which has been appointed to inquire into the reorganization of the Admiralty Departments, with a view to the introduction, as far as possible, of the system recommended by the Playfair Committee, is to consist of Mr. Mills, of the Treasury; Mr. Hamilton, of the Board of Trade; and Mr. Vernon Lushington, of the Admiralty, with Mr. E. Swainson as secretary.—*Globe.*

The funeral of Com. C. W. Jones, R.N., late Director of the Imperial Naval College, Tokio, was attended by over 400 persons, who accompanied the remains of the deceased officer from his residence at Hanabusa Yashiko to the railway station, whence the body was conveyed by train to Yokohama. Here about 120 cadets and a large number of Japanese officers connected with the Naval College were drawn up four deep as a guard of honour. The coffin was placed on the carriage of a 9-pounder field-piece, and was drawn by eighteen gunnery instructors dressed in British naval uniform. The procession was headed by the Mikado's band playing the "Dead March" in Saul, then came the gun-carriage with the coffin, followed by the personal friends of the deceased officer, amongst whom was his Excellency Sir Harry Parkes. One hundred and twenty-five cadets, four deep, marched afterwards; then came a number of Tokio and Yokohama residents, and about thirty-five or forty Japanese officers. The rear of the *cortège* was brought up by a carriage, in which were seated Admiral Kawamura, Vice-Minister of Marine, and Admiral Nakamuda. At the French Hatober a firing party of forty sailors from the Modeste and a number of officers, including Capt. Buller, were waiting. On arriving at the cemetery the coffin was carried by eight of the gunnery instructors to the grave. The burial service was then read by the Rev. C. C. Shaw, of the S.P.G. Mission, Tokio, and the remains of the deceased were lowered to their last resting-place. The blue-jackets fired three volleys over the grave, and the procession dispersed. Com. Jones was only in his thirty-fourth year. He had been employed in the Naval College, Tokio, for the last four years, and greatly aided Capt. Douglas, whom he succeeded in the directorate, in the formation of that now efficient institution. A Japanese paper says:—"His unassuming kindliness of disposition had greatly endeared him to all who knew him, and his assiduity in the discharge of his duties had gained for him the respect of the Japanese officials of his own and other departments."

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THEATRES.

Drury Lane.—It is difficult to regard as a serious work the new drama by Mr. Henry Spicer, now being played here. Those who remember the *repertoire* of the old Coburg Theatre may take some interest in *Haska*, but for the modern playgoer it can have no attraction. This has been already seen from the absence of patronage. The play is built upon principles which have been exploded years ago by the salutary influence of burlesque. The heroine of Mr. Spicer's piece is a young damsel of uncertain parentage, who is persecuted by a wicked Count of Trannsylvania. The Count claims her as a serf, hangs her newly-married husband, and causes her to fling herself from a high window into a courtyard to escape from his snares. But Trannsylvanian people of the period seem to have been very tenacious of life, for later on in the action she is found alive and well, and actually leading an insurrection against her master. He by this time has found out that the supposed serf is his own sister, therefore he repents his evil deeds, and he reunites her to her husband, who has not suffered any more injury from his hanging than she from her fall. Such is the summary of a story which Mr. Spicer has thought fit to turn into a play, with a result which must be patent to any one. Even Mr. Creswick, good actor as he is, can do nothing with the Count, and all the ability and intelligence of Miss Leighton are wasted upon the thankless part of the heroine. The scenery is good; so is the grouping, in more than one sense, but here all praise for the work must cease.

Park.—The dramatic company, which has been recently travelling in the provinces, under the management of Mr. Lin Rayne, is now appearing at this theatre in a drama called *A Fight for Life*. This piece is founded upon a novel by Mr. Moy Thomas, which came to light some years ago in *Cassell's Magazine*. Great alterations have been made in the conduct of the story by the adapters, Messrs. Saville Clarke and Du Terreau, and the result is most satisfactory from a dramatic point of view. The construction of the play is worthy of all praise, the action being exceedingly clear and the situations uniformly effective. Mr. Lin Rayne plays the hero with skill and force. Mr. Langford gives a clever picture of a broken-down, drunken banker's clerk, and Miss Harfleur is a pleasing representative of the heroine. Miss Eva Ross-Church also leaves a very favourable impression by her rendering of an unsentimental young lady with a taste for repartee. The interest of the piece never falls off, and if it does not succeed at the Park the fault cannot certainly be laid at the door of either authors or actors.

St. James's.—This theatre has at last fallen upon prosperous times, the famous French play *The Danischeffs* having proved a great and deserved success. A comedietta, called *Extremes Meet*, has been added to the programme, and forms a very pleasant addition. The heroine is a charming young girl, who converts a confirmed mysognist from the errors of his ways in the most amusing fashion. The character is well played by Miss Kate Field, who is also responsible for the transfer of the trifle from the French to the English tongue.

Opera Comique.—Mr. Byron's well-known comedy, *Partners for Life*, has been played here during the week in the place of *The Prompter's Box*. Miss Hollingshead, Miss Litton, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Terry, are in the cast, and the evening's entertainment is brought to a most agreeable conclusion by the latest burlesque from the pen of the same prolific author.

St. George's Hall.—The last novelty at the German Reed's is a musical piece called *The Foster Brothers*, written by Mr. Gilbert a'Beckett, to whose sprightly words Mr. Alfred Collier has composed some capital music. It is, in effect, a rattling musical farce, and is as well suited to the audience as it is to the clever company.

The Horse Guards and Admiralty have nominated a committee to inquire into the existing arrangements for communication between the two Services by signal, and the committee is instructed to prepare a code for use in both Services to supersede the distinct systems now in use.—*Standard.*

A telegram in the *Standard*, dated Madrid, Sunday, says:—"The British squadron, under Admiral Seymour, anchored in the Bay of Cadiz yesterday. The King is still delayed in the Balearic Islands by a storm. His Majesty will visit several ports in Andalusia before he reaches Cadiz."

It is stated that General von Stosch, the chief of the German Admiralty, has tendered his resignation, feeling hurt by some remarks of Prince Bismarck. Count Moltke is understood to have interposed with a wish to mediate.—*Morning Post.*

The efforts of Mr. Plimsoll appear at last to have aroused the latent energies of all those interested in maritime affairs, judging from the decided action which the Shipwrights' Company of London has taken in resolving to offer prizes for the best models of ships. The scheme embraces almost every important vessel, from the first-class steamer to the lowly river tug; in fact, for the best model of the latter, a special prize of £21 with the freedom of the Company is offered. The first prize, for the first-class steamer, is 50 guineas, a gold medal, and the freedom of the Company. The other prizes decrease in proportion to the class of the vessel. An exhibition of the models and drawings will be held in Fishmongers' Hall in May. Particulars may be obtained of the hon. sec., A. Sedgwick Woolley, Esq., Institution of Naval Architects, 20, John-street, Adelphi, London. The scheme has already obtained the support and patronage of the highest authorities in naval matters.

There have now been placed in the Marine Picture Gallery, in New Bond-street, in addition to other fine examples of the Danish School of Marine Pictures, Rasmussen's "Discovery of Greenland;" Sorensen's prize picture from Vienna, "Swedish Fisherboats in the North Sea;" Melby's "Summer Midnight in Iceland;" Rasmussen's "Discovery of America;" Carl Bille's "Atlantic Wave;" also Bradford's "Wreckers;" Bradford's "Arctic Sunrise in Melville Bay," kindly lent to the Arctic Gallery by James Ashbury, Esq., M.P.

The Brighton and Kemp Town Supply Association has been established to afford the residents and visitors at Brighton the facilities of purchasing goods upon the co-operative principle. The capital of the Company is £40,000, in 200,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 4,000 preference shares of £5 each, but of the latter only 2,000 will be issued for the present. The preference shareholders will be entitled to a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum and to three-tenths of the net profits, after providing for this dividend, to be divided by means of a ballot at the end of each year, in certificates of £5 each, whilst the ordinary shareholders will be allowed to deal at the stores and participate in four-tenths of the net profits by £1 certificates. Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart., is the Chairman of the Association, and the offices are at 126, St. James's-street, Brighton.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

In order to improve the target practice of the Army, and increase the interest taken in the annual competition by causing every shot in individual firing to directly influence both the figure of merit and the award of prizes, his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the following alterations in musketry instruction, taking effect from the commencement of the ensuing course:—1. Trained soldiers will in future fire at the present authorised distances for individual firing, viz.:—From 200 to 800 yards, without any immediate classification. 2. To guard against an indifferent shot wasting both time and ammunition at the longer ranges, no soldier will be permitted to fire with his company and compete for prizes until, in a recruit's course, he qualifies as a first-class shot. 3. At the conclusion of the individual firing a classification will take place, when all men obtaining 120 points, and upwards, will be classified as 1st class; those scoring 80, but failing to obtain 120 points, as 2nd class; and those failing to obtain 80 points, as 3rd class shots. 4. The term "classes" is retained to define the distances and size of targets at which the practice takes place, and which remain as at present, the term "period" becoming obsolete, as far as the course for the trained soldier is concerned.

STAGNATION IN THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I trust, through the medium of your influential columns, to draw the attention of the Secretary of State for War to the depressing stagnation now prevailing in the corps of Royal Engineers, in the hope that he will give the subject consideration with a view to the speedy issue of the Army Retirement Warrant, which is the only available means of meeting the difficulty. The present state of things is the harder to bear because the Engineers see their former comrades at the Royal Military Academy, the Artillery, giving them the go-by at an alarming rate, as the following figures will show. Taking the promotion for the two years 1875 and 1876, and excluding the old Indian establishments, we find the January Army List" showing:—R.A.—Promoted to lieutenant-colonel, 28; percentage of lieutenant-colonels, 30; promoted to major, 42; percentage of majors, 25; promoted to captain, 104; percentage of captains, 38. R.E.—Promoted to lieutenant-colonel, 3; percentage of lieutenant-colonels, 6; promoted to major, 4; percentage of majors, 5; promoted to captain, 23; percentage of captains, 17. The above figures speak for themselves, and it is easy to calculate the patriarchal age which some of the subalterns are destined to see unless some steps are taken to ensure a flow of promotion. Before the Committee on Army Retirement and Promotion, the late Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, stated that there was "nothing to complain of" in the way of promotion so far as the Royal Engineers were concerned. That is surely an extraordinary statement, even though qualified as regards the subalterns. It is well known that there is abundant influence at work in high quarters to upset or delay the expected Warrant, and, therefore, it behoves those to whom it has become a necessity of their existence to make their voices heard in its favour, hard though its operation may be in some cases. A temporary expedient for ensuring a certain amount of promotion in the Royal Engineers, and which would alleviate a great deal of current discontent, would be to "second" in the corps officers holding such appointments as the governors of colonies, master of the Royal household, equerries to the Royal Family, colonial engineers, &c., who should, in accordance with precedent and reason, be "seconded" in the corps during their tenure of such offices.—I am, &c., X.

SLAVE TRADE IN THE RED SEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It may interest some of your readers to know the efforts that are being made in this country for the suppression of the slave trade. A few days ago an Egyptian man-of-war was sent down the Red Sea with this laudable object in view. It is of little consequence that she had no powder on board. At the same time, some 300 women were sold in this town. I understand they fetched about £50 to £60 a-piece. Should any one doubt these facts, they can easily ascertain the truth of them.—I am, &c.,

W. R. KENNEDY, Captain R.N.

Cairo, March 3.

THE COMMISSARIAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It cannot be too well known that young civilians who have of late joined, after competing for what they believed would be the suitable position of officers, are intensely dissatisfied on finding that the title of "commissary" they have gained is, in the Army, also the designation of Indian "Warrant" officers, a circumstance unknown to them in civil life, but which they unhappily, to their surprise, have soon found out after joining the Army. They do not attribute it to arrangements of the military, with whom are observed unity and *esprit de corps* in their departments, as the young lieutenants joining them for Staff employ have a similar designation (relative grade excepted) to their seniors. This makes exceptions in the Commissariat the more marked, especially as it is known that in former times no unsatisfactory distinction was made with the junior officers on joining that department. A. B.

March 13, 1877.

SIR,—I think it is pretty generally allowed that the most prominent grievance of the officers of the Commissariat Department is the absence of an adequate flow of promotion. A glance at an "Army List" will show the stagnation which exists, and that a "step" is an event which is rarely chronicled." To remedy this state of things, the following suggestion is made:—Service in the two senior grades of the department (*i.e.*, commissary-general and deputy commissary-general) to be limited to five years from date of commission in the latter rank, as is the case with regimental colonels. This would at once retire two commissary-generals, promoting (and retiring) two deputy commissary-generals, and so on, as the several officers fall within the prescribed limit. The deputy commissary-generals thus retired, after promotion to the higher rank, would derive an immediate and substantial benefit. Those not fortunate enough to be promoted would fare no worse than they inevitably will do under existing regulations. The outlay, when compared with the results, is insignificant, and I may be permitted to add, that as all the eggs for the late "Control" omelette were taken from the "junior" basket, it is only fair that the "seniors" should, in turn, contribute a few towards the "Commissariat" omelette, which, it is understood, is now being prepared.—I am, &c.,

DUM SPIRO SPERO.

REGIMENTAL DESIGNATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The process (which has now for some time been continued) of destroying, both in officers and men of the Regular Army, especially the former, any love for and pride in their profession could not have received more able assistance than by this last proposed destruction of the distinctive numbers of regiments with their *sobriquets*, so long and highly prized by many corps, who have won them in hard fights and by noble deeds, the memory of which is still a glory to the regiment and an incentive to future bravery—for instance, the "Black Watch" and the "Die Hards." One might speak of the "short service system," which must make a vast difference in the feelings of men with regard to the Service and their officers from the times when a soldier felt his regiment to be his home, and looked forward, after long and faithful service of his country, to an honourable retirement on a well-earned pension. Those days are gone by, and something may possibly be said in favour of shorter service. But to what can be attributed the apparent desire in some quarters to reduce the whole Regular Army to a level with the Militia and Volunteers, so that no one could know an officer of the former from those of the latter, especially if the Volunteers assume universally—as is desired—the scarlet uniform? What is left to make the Regular Army an attractive profession to gentlemen, from the class which has furnished its officers? Certainly not the pay, which is small enough, truly, and the social rank and position of officers is almost lost to them, their titles being now borne by men of other professions and trades. It is a "revolution," and a pulling-down revolution, in the British Army, and it will remain to be seen whether—in case England has again to call upon her soldiers to defend her cause and her honour—the "revolutionised" Army of "short-service men," with no interest in their regiments or officers, and officers who have been willing to join the Service with the traditions of former glories forgotten and *esprit de corps* abolished, will be the officers and the men to fight her battles as they have been fought, and to gain glorious victories.—I am, &c.,

AN OLD SOLDIER.

United Service Club, London,
March 15, 1877.

We (*Morning Post*) are informed that the office of Black Rod, vacant by the death of Sir A. Clifford, has been accepted by Gen. Sir W. Knollys, K.C.B.; and that the salary has been fixed at £2,000 per annum, with a residence within the precincts of the Palace of Westminster.

The sum of £100 is needed to complete the amount required to purchase an annuity for Mrs. Peter Burrowes, the widow of an officer, now 55. Mrs. Burrowes is without a penny, and has no pension, her husband not having served ten years. She is in bad health, and is trying to support herself by needlework. Contributions will be thankfully received by John Balfour, Esq, 10, Duke-street, St. James's; Capt. Orde Browne (late R.H.A.), Downham, Shooter's-hill; Rev. A. Robertson, St. Saviour's, Brixton; and Joliff Tufnell, P.R.C.P., Merrion-square, Dublin.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your correspondent "XXXV.," writing on the above subject, appears somewhat illogical, and conveys (perhaps unintentionally) the idea that the proposed change might be acceptable to certain regiments, which he is good enough to particularise and legislate for. He starts by agreeing with you, that the scheme proposed by the committee is "monstrous in the extreme," and thus proceeds to expound an equally monstrous and nonsensical scheme, devised by himself. Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that the change is necessary; does "XXXV." imagine that any regiment would feel satisfaction at being known by such eccentric and meaningless titles as "Cameronian (*sic*) Highlanders," or "Royal Ulster Fusiliers?" What connection is there between the 68th and his "36th Royal" Durham Light Infantry, or between the 88th and his "56th Royal Connaught Fusiliers?" Let us hope that we shall soon hear the last of this extraordinary "scheme," unnecessary in itself, distasteful to the Army, and ridiculous in the titles suggested for the proposed "territorial regiments."—I am, &c. "LXVIII."

March 4, 1877.

ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is to be hoped that the very large increase about to be added to the commissioned ranks of this corps will include promotions from the intelligent non-commissioned officers of the R.A., R.E., and other corps and departments, who have not been so fortunate as their brother non-commissioned officers in the Army Hospital Corps. Captains of orderlies might be selected from the lieutenants of the Coast Brigade, Royal Artillery, and assistant-commissaries in the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Departments, &c., being attached for a short time to a hospital for the purpose of learning their duties. Only a few sergeant-majors have been commissioned in the A.H.C. and the Sergeants have had more chances o promotion than their superior non-commissioned officers in all the other branches of the Service.—I am, &c., NEM-DIS.

Feb. 5, 1877.

LOCALIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I often see the localization system condemned, but from my experience I fee bound to express my firm belief in it. I have been on depôt duty for some time now, and in the district in which I serve nobody can possibly complain. Married officers do not altogether like the arrangement, and "cry it down" whenever they find an opportunity, but married men must not be considered. Officers, when they marry, should make up their minds to leave the Army, for they are never satisfied, and do no end of injury by advocating permanent localization of regiments, and all sorts of similar senseless changes, which would do more to ruin the Service than any of the reforms which Lord Cardwell introduced, sweeping and unpopular as many of them were.—I am, &c.,

CENTURION.

BIRTHS.

TRIMBLE.—February 14, at Ireland Isle, Bermuda, the wife of Staff-Surgeon Jas. Trimble, R.N., of a daughter.

VERNON.—March 12, at Stoke Park, near Towcester, Northamptonshire, the wife of Bertie Wentworth Vernon, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

BELL.—March 1, at St. Helier's, Jersey, of bronchitis and pleurisy, Jessie Eleanor, wife of Capt. John C. Bell, 47th Regt.

WILLIAMS.—March 9, at the Town Barracks, Exeter, Vyvyan Williams, Captain 2nd Batn. 11th Regt., aged 38.

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INDIA OFFICE, 12th March, 1877.
INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Notice is Hereby Given that an examination of candidates for nineteen appointments as Surgeon in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in London in August, 1877.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

A further notice will be issued when the exact date of examination has been fixed.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.
1877.

TICKETS of admission to view the Race from Barnes Railway Bridge, price 20s. each, including railway fares between London, Kingston, Shepperton, Hounslow, or intermediate stations, and Barnes, can now be obtained at this office on personal application or by letter. In the latter case, a remittance in payment for the number required must accompany the application. Tickets can also be obtained on application at the Company's West End Office, 30, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and at the City Office, Arthur Street West, London Bridge.

For the accommodation of the holders of these tickets only, a special train will leave Waterloo Station on the day of the race, for Barnes Bridge, at a time to be announced by advertisement in the daily papers, &c., and will return from the Bridge, with passengers for London only, about ten minutes after the conclusion of the race.

Early applications are desirable, as the number of tickets will be strictly limited.

By order,
FREDERICK CLARKE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office,
Waterloo Bridge Station,
London, 2nd March, 1877.

INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.—The ANNUAL MEETINGS for 1877 of the INSTITUTION of NAVAL ARCHITECTS will take place on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of March. They will be held, by permission of the Council of the Society of Arts, in the Hall of that Society, John Street, Adelphi.

THURSDAY, 22nd March.—MORNING MEETING at 12 o'clock.—OPENING ADDRESS, by the President (Lord Hampton).—Papers and Discussions on Ships of War.
EVENING MEETING at 7 o'clock.—Papers and Discussions on Merchant Shipping.

FRIDAY, 23rd March, MORNING MEETING at 12 o'clock.—Papers and Discussions on Armour and Armament of Ships of War, and Theory of Naval Architecture.
EVENING MEETING at 7 o'clock.—Papers and Discussions on Marine Engineering, &c.

SATURDAY, 24th March, MORNING MEETING at 12 o'clock.—Paper and Discussion on Ships of War, &c.

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14th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m.

By Order,
J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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THE STAFFORD HOUSE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of SUFFERING among the TURKISH SOLDIERS.—Chairman, the Duke of SUTHERLAND, K.G.—Communications to be addressed to T. Gibson Bowles, Esq., Hon. Sec., 2, Harriet Street, Lowndes Square, S.W.

Subscriptions will be received by Major-General Sir Henry Green, Hon. Treasurer, Stafford House, S.W.; by Messrs. Drummond and Co., Charing Cross; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard Street; Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, and Co., 62, Lombard Street; and by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall Mall, and will be acknowledged in the published list.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has undertaken to receive subscriptions for the fund, which may be paid to him at the Mansion House.

Contributions are especially invited of blankets, warm jerseys, warm underclothing, and hospital linen, which will be received at Taylor's Depository, Pimlico, and should be labelled "For Relief of Suffering Turkish Soldiers."

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead. Instituted 8th March, 1855.
Chairman—
Major-General J. T. Boileau, R.E., F.R.S.
Number of Children in the Home, 171; Vacancies, 29; Candidates awaiting Admission, 124.

Owing to the loss, by death, of several of the largest annual subscribers, and to the great falling off in donations, the funds are at present unequal to support the increased number of girls (26) who have been added to the Foundation during the last two years.

Further aid is earnestly solicited to meet the increased call upon the funds. Remittances to be made to C. R. Low, Esq., Secretary, No. 7, Whitehall, London, S.W. A guinea yearly gives 1 vote; five guineas, 2 votes for life.

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Meetings will be held from time to time in the Club grounds, which will be situated within easy driving distance of London, where Tilting at the Ring, Tournaments, and Falconry will form the chief features; and prizes will be awarded by a "Queen of Beauty" who will preside.

No person who is not a member of the Club will be permitted to take an active part in any of the sports; but each member may introduce a friend to witness the tournaments, &c.

Garden parties, afternoon dances, and other amusements will also be given to the members of the Club; and another house will be established in town, situated in close proximity to the Park, where tea will be supplied to the ladies in the drawing-room from three to half-past six o'clock during the season.

The whole of the affairs of the Club will be managed by a committee appointed for the purpose, who will also arrange the dates of the meetings.

The annual subscription is fixed at ten guineas; and no entrance fee will be charged for the present.

A list of the patrons and patronesses of the Club will shortly be published.

Foreigners of rank and distinction will be eligible as honorary members, and will be elected by ballot.

Gentlemen who wish to join are requested to write to the Hon. Secretary of the Tournament Club, 7, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, for the forms of application. Ladies are also requested to forward their names either to one of the members of the "Ladies' Committee," or to the Hon. Secretary direct, who will submit the names of the Committee for approval.

The following ladies are among those who form the "Ladies' Committee":—

Lady Diana Huddleston, 43, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
Lady Florence Dixie, Melton Mowbray.
Mrs. Henry Oppenheim, 17, Park Lane, W.
Madame de Murietta, 11, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
Mrs. Frank Morrison, 8, Cromwell Houses, S.W.
Mrs. Herbert Stepney, Hill Street House, Rutland Gate, S.W.

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Notice is Hereby Given, that the Directors are prepared to receive application for the 20,000 Ordinary Shares at £1 as above, which will entitle the holders to all the benefits of the Association, and to a participation in 4-10ths of the profits, to be drawn by ballot in certificates of £1 each.

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The Ordinary Shares are payable 10s. on application and 10s. on allotment.

Deposits should be paid to the account of the Association at the Union Bank, Brighton; and to Messrs. Bolton, the London Agents.

If no allotment be made the amount deposited will be returned in full. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had from the auditors, bankers, solicitors, and the secretary to the company; also Messrs. Bolton and Son, 26, Great St. Helen's London, E.C.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the "Money Market Review," March 3rd, 1877.

"A new undertaking has been introduced under the title of the Brighton and Kemptown Supply Association, Limited, with a capital of £40,000 in 20,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 4,000 preference shares of £5 each. But of the latter it is proposed to issue only 2,000 at present. The preference shareholders will be entitled to a preferential dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and to three-tenths of the net profits after providing for this dividend, to be divided by means of a ballot at the end of each year, in certificates of £5; while the ordinary shareholders will be entitled to deal at the stores, and to participate (after the preference shares) in four-tenths of the net profits of £1 certificates. Each ordinary share will also entitle the holder to one drawing in the annual ballot, and carry one vote for each share up to five, and subsequently in proportion. Annual tickets will be granted to the public on payment of 5s., and monthly tickets will be granted on payment of 2s., authorising the holders to deal at the stores. Attention is drawn to the successful result of the operations of an existing store at the western part of Brighton, and to the consequent prospect of large profits being made by this undertaking at the eastern part of the town. The resident population of Brighton is now 120,000, while the visiting population amounts to 500,000. The business of the association will be placed in the hands of experienced men. The shares will be allotted on the 13th inst."

From the "Investors' Guardian," March 3rd.

"This is a company on the now accredited and profitable co-operative system of supply, for carrying on, firstly, in the Eastern part of Brighton, a Supply Store such as has already answered so advantageously in the Western district of the town. The Company, of course, takes further powers in its memorandum of Association for extending its operations where requisite. The capital is £40,000 in 4000 Preference shares of £5—payable, 20s. on application, and 20s. on allotment—and 20,000 ordinary shares of £1—payable, 10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment. Of the 4000 preference shares, only 2000 will be issued, the holders of which will be entitled to, first, a preferential dividend of 5 per cent., or 5s. per share, and, secondly, to three-tenths of the net profits (after such dividend has been provided for), in certificates of £5 each, to be divided by ballot at the end of each year. The ordinary shareholders will also receive £5 certificates for four-tenths of the profits, divisible in the same manner by ballot, having also the right of dealing at the Stores, free of further charge, which to non-shareholders will be 5s. for annual tickets and 2s. for monthly tickets. The visitors to Brighton exceed half-a-million, and the resident population is 120,000, so that there is ample room for the operation of the Company, with every prospect of advantage. The directorate of the Company is such as to guarantee the honourable conduct of its affairs, and means have been taken to assure it the most efficient business management."

From the "Bullionist," March 3rd.

"The success of co-operative stores in ministering to the wants of large classes of the population, has been put beyond doubt by recent experience. Although imprudent management has ruined some promising ventures of the kind, there is little doubt that in a locality where they can command a sufficiently large public, and if they are conducted with prudence and enterprise, they will prove remunerative to those who institute them, as well as a great convenience to their customers. There seems every reason to hope that such will be the issue in the case of the Brighton and Kemptown Supply Association. The western part of Brighton is already provided with a flourishing Store, and it is now proposed to establish one for the wants of the eastern district. Brighton boasts of a resident population of 120,000, and its annual visiting population is estimated at 500,000 very many of whom come from towns where such stores exist, and which can therefore arrange with the Brighton Company to cater for the wants of their customers during their temporary residence. The facts and figures given regarding the success of similar associations are very encouraging, and the arrangements that have been made for the management of the affairs of the Brighton and Kemptown Company are of such a nature as to attract confidence. In order to meet the wants of all classes, there will be £1 and £5 shares (as with the Westminster Supply Association), both classes of Shareholders having a voice in the conduct of the Store. The arrangements as to the practical working of the association are on the model supplied by similar companies, which have secured a large degree of success. According to the prospectus, the capital reqnired is £40,000, in 4,000 preference shares of £5 each, and 20,000 ordinary shares of £1. Only 2,000 of the former at par will be issued at first, further issues being deferred till such times as may seem opportune to the directors. The conditions of subscription, the amount of dividends, the mode of distributing profits, and all other details necessary to be known by intending investors, will be found fully set forth in the prospectus."

From "Herapath's Railway Journal," March 3rd.

"The co-operative movement, which is now so widely diffused and successful throughout the kingdom, has already found its way to Brighton, where one flourishing store already exists. It is now proposed, under the above title, to establish a second Supply Association, with a capital of £40,000. We believe there is hardly a town in the United Kingdom affording a better opening of the establishment of an association such as the one proposed than Brighton. With a resident population of 120,000, and an annual visiting population of 500,000, there is ample scope for an additional store. The Board of Directors of the new company are gentlemen of good social position and local experience, and, as stated in the prospectus 'the business of this Association will be placed in the hands of those possessing great experience in conducting commercial matters.' No doubt much of the success which has attended Co-operative Associations elsewhere is primarily due to the efficiency of the management. If this be kept in view, in the present instance, the undertaking must, we should say, prove equally flourishing."

From the "Financier," February 28th.

"Co-operative Stores are making good progress at Brighton, as it is natural they should, seeing that the principal is now well-established in London, and that Brighton is London-on-the-sea. The rapidity of the growth of Brighton is certainly marvellous. Thus it is stated that the resident population of the town is now 120,000, while it may easily be believed, as stated, that the annual visiting population reaches half a million. To meet the views of this visiting population, the proposed new company will enter into relations of reciprocity with existing Co-operative Companies in London and elsewhere. Annual tickets will be granted on payment of 5s., and monthly tickets on the payment of 2s. The arrangements in cocnection with the capital are so framed as to embrace some new features. It is intended to have two classes of shares—namely 5*l* and 1*l* shares, the former being designed for investors, and the latter for persons who desire to trade with the Company. The promoters are wise enough to promise every facility to the public upon the important point of the delivery of goods carriage free.

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Printed by JAMES MELDRUM and published by EDWARD O'BRIEN PALMER for the Proprietors, at the Office, No. 16, Wellington-street, Strand.—SATURDAY, March 17, 1877.

ARMY AND NAVY
GAZETTE
JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

No. CMIV.—Vol. XVIII. SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. [Registered for Transmission Abroad. Price 6d.......... Postage extra.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, shall* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications shall be addressed and remittances made payable.*

The subscription to the paper is 7s. per quarter, or 28s. per annum payable in advance, *inclusive of postage to any part of the United Kingdom; to India, £1 10s. 4d. per annum;* viâ *Brindisi, £1 14s. 8d.*

LAST year an attempt was made in the French Chamber of Deputies to induce the House to change the period of service in the Active Army, but it failed—thanks to the opposition of M. Gambetta. A similar proposal, renewed this year, not having been opposed by M. Gambetta, permission has been given for a Bill to be brought in, and a committee has been appointed to report on the matter. There is naturally a question of politics involved in this affair. The Radicals wish to see the nation armed, and to have perfect equality as regards active service. They are not satisfied with compulsory service in its present shape, the system of two classes of the contingent, and one-year volunteers. These rabid politicians, who under the Empire denounced standing armies, and declared that the National Guard would be quite good enough to meet the Prussians, and who hampered Marshal Niel's reorganization, are once more attacking the War Minister and trying to dabble in military affairs. When the reorganization of the Army was first determined upon, M. Thiers, who was President of the Republic, insisted that the period of service in the Active Army should be fixed at seven years, and he threatened to resign unless his views were accepted. After an obstinate resistance he was induced to accept the present system, or five years in the Active Army, four years in the Reserve of the Active Army, five years in the Territorial Army, and six years in the Reserve of that force, and one-year volunteers. As the strength of the peace establishment only just exceeds 400,000 men, it is clear that all the conscripts cannot serve five years; five contingents would produce nearly 800,000 men. The consequence is that the annual contingent has to be divided into two portions; one portion serves for five years, and the other portion is called out for one year, or, perhaps, not at all. The Radicals exclaim against this state of affairs, and declare that if the period of active service were reduced to three years, then all citizens would be able to serve for that time without the peace establishment being exceeded. The Army would be more efficient, and there would be equality of service. The chief reason which induced M. Thiers to hold out for seven years' service was that he was opposed to the idea of the creation of a National Army instead of a Government Army. In his opinion, to reduce the active service period to three years would be almost equivalent to re-establishing the National Guard, recently abolished—the soldier and the citizen would be too much jumbled up together. The military authorities have another serious objection. Three years may be sufficient to form a private, but it is not sufficient to form non-commissioned officers, and hardly any French Corporals or Sergeants remain in the Service a day longer than they can help. At present the scarcity of non-commissioned officers is severely felt, but what would it be if the term of active service were to be reduced by two years? To attempt to disturb the present system just now, even before the reorganization of the Army has been completed, and with Europe in so troubled a state, is foolish and unpatriotic. But party feeling seems to prevail over every other sentiment in France, even with the enemy at the gate. It was really to be hoped that the Radicals would have been satisfied with compulsory service, at least, for a few years, and until the system had been thoroughly tested. We have before us an official report which shows the distribution of conscripts, &c., in 1874. The number of men inscribed, or who reached the age of 20 in that year, was 303,810, but of these only 95,155 found their way into the Active Army for five years' service. In the first place, 48,000 men were exempted from service in time of peace as being absolutely indispensable to their families; 30,400 were exempted owing to physical infirmities; 20,000 men were to be re-examined in a year; 4,000 men were conditionally dispensed with; 28,370 were taken for the auxiliary services, hospitals, &c., not being strong enough to take the field; and 20,800 men had already joined the Army, some as one-year volunteers. There, therefore, remained for active service 150,000; 90,000 of these were taken to serve five years in the Active Army, 55,000 to serve for one year, and 5,000 for the Marines. The only persons exempted from military service, in addition to those named above, are young men being trained up as priests, and some of the State schools; also, persons who, from their crimes, are deemed unworthy of wearing the uniform.

Those terrible torpedoes were brought under the notice of the House of Commons on Monday night by Lord Charles Beresford, and, owing to the practical manner in which he talked of the powers of these weapons, he really interested the House and made an impression. Like a true naval officer, he came forword with a motion "that no economical considerations should tie the hands of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and so prevent exhaustive experiments being carried out as to the best means of applying or resisting these terrible weapons;" but an Admiralty free to act as it thought fit, without having a very considerable check put upon it by the Treasury, is altogether too much to expect. Mr. Reed was good enough to express his opinion that Lord Charles Beresford had brought forward the matter in "a very proper manner;" and then the question followed the usual course when the Navy is concerned, and died a natural death for want of support, that is to say, in Parliamentary language, it "dropped." Still it is something that the future commander of the Thunderer should have awakened honourable members to the fact that even that mighty ship, which has been spoken of with so much pride, could be sent to the bottom by one torpedo properly applied. It is questionable whether the suggestion to provide large ships with anti-torpedo satellites, as advanced by Lord Charles Beresford, would be attended with the success which is hoped. The type of vessel capable of attaining the highest speed and of keeping the sea in all weathers, not being by any means dependent upon her necessarily limited coal-carrying capabilities, is not yet designed. And even if she were, a similar type would be brought against her, and it would merely be a struggle of like against like, and the enemy might succeed in dodging our satellites just as often as we managed to frustrate their efforts to attack our larger ships with the torpedo. Again, the large ships themselves are now being fitted to discharge the torpedo, and woe betide the satellite that tried to intercept a Whitehead. Inventors are, as a rule, rather chary of bringing their notions to the Admiralty, and we fear that the invitation of the First Lord will scarcely give any impetus to defensive inventions. Probably the Navy itself will ultimately discover the best system of saving itself from the unpleasantness of being sent head-long to "Davy Jones's locker," and already one officer, at least, has submitted an improved crinoline to be worn by a ship in the event of any unwarrantable attack being made upon her. But unhappily, the Navy is fully alive to the fact that more than one naval inventor has been painfully snubbed, although he has lived to see his ideas adopted in later days, while others who have been taken by the hand have not received such remuneration as they had a right to expect. We do not for a moment mean to imply that the officers of her Majesty's Service would keep a good thing secret rather than give their Government the benefit of it; but it must be remembered that experiments run away with a heap of money, and many a genius has been ruined in the endeavour to perfect his ideas. If more encouragement were given to those in the Service to introduce novelties, we should not have to borrow so many notions from abroad, or have to pay a high price to be let into a "secret" that was also sold to other Governments, to wit, the Whithead torpedo itself.

The French Parliamentary Committee, of which M. Thiers is President, is still engaged in taking evidence on the subject of altering the time of service in the Active Army. This matter has now become a party question in France in consequence of the active manner in which the Radicals have been agitating in favour of reducing the present term from five to three years. When this matter was first discussed, General Trochu and several officers of merit declared themselves in favour of three years' service. We remember that General Trochu urged, among other things, that in three years' time a man learns all he has to learn, and then begins to get bored with his profession, to fall off and become a bad soldier. M. Thiers, who was then President of the Republic, fought hard for seven years, and in the end a five years' term was adopted. Now, M. Laisant demands that the term of active service be reduced to three years; that all soldiers who after one year can show they have been sufficiently instructed be allowed home; that the one-year volunteer system be abolished. The War Minister, who was called before the Committee a few days ago, said that three years would be quite insufficient, more especially for the Cavalry and Artillery, and that three years' nominal service would, in reality, be only two years' effective service. General Berthaud said that in Germany it was found necessary to keep the Cavalry men four years, and by way of compensation they were dispensed with two years in the Landwehr; and, besides this, during their last year of active service they were cantonned, or quartered on the inhabitants, instead of being confined in barracks. This system he does not consider applicable to France. General Berthaud added that a man only becomes a good soldier when he has acquired military instincts and discipline. Moral qualities are indispensable, and are preferable to physical qualities. "I have seen men physically strong exceedingly weak in the hour of danger, whilst men of feeble constitution have displayed the greatest energy. Four years are absolutely necessary to develope these moral qualities in the soldier. But it is especially in what concerns non-commissioned officers that the term of three years is insufficient. A man cannot become a Sergeant before he has served two years, and it is only at the end of his third year that he is really efficient. It will be impossible to have a sufficient supply of non-commissioned officers if the period of active service be reduced. We required 31,000 non-commissioned officers, and with the three years' service it would be impossible to have more than 11,000. The law of 1874 promising places under Government to Sergeants who would serve double time had had no effect, as men are not to be caught with promises." General Berthaud declares that the country will have to return to the old system of paying down ready money for re-engagements. Another argument against the short period put forward by the War Minister was this. He said it would be exceedingly difficult to find men willing to accept the stripes with liberation from service so near. The soldier would prefer his inferior and less responsible position. "Consider, in fact," added General Berthaud, "a man must first pass four or five months as a supernumerary Corporal, doing extra duty; then he becomes Corporal, and is responsible for the details of service. As Sergeant he has to acquire fresh knowledge, and learn other duties. Under these circumstances, the soldier would prefer to remain full private, being aware that he would soon return to civil life. Already there is great difficulty in finding Sergeants, and they leave their corps just when they begin to be thoroughly acquainted with their duty. There is another inconvenience. The three years system necessitates the presence, under the flag, of three annual contingents of 150,000 men each; in all, 450,000; or, reduced by death and sickness, 430,000. To this force must be joined the permanent part of the Army, which amounts to 130,000. We should, therefore, have an Army of 560,000, whereas our military estimates only provide for 490,000, including the Gendarmerie." The War Minister objected most strongly to that part of M. Laisant's proposition concerning anticipated liberation, which would deprive the Army of its best elements, and would naturally render it more difficult than ever to procure good non-commissioned officers. In reply to a member who complained of the development given to the Cavalry, General Berthaud maintained that such development is necessary, the Cavalry being destined to render great services. The War Minister paid a high compliment to the Russian Cavalry, which made a surprising march in two days and a half from Kischeneff to Odessa; and, thanks to a new saddle, this rapid march was accomplished with hardly any loss. The War Minister also upheld the one-year volunteer system, which he considers necessary for "the recruitment of liberal professions." It is less than ever probable that M. Laisant's Bill will be accepted.

Vice-Admiral Sir Cooper Key arrived at Port Royal in his flagship, accompanied by the Encounter and Dryad, on February 19, and inspected the dockyard and hospital. The Admiral also took the opportunity of visiting the Aboukir, and made a thorough inspection and inquired into her sanitary condition. Sir Cooper Key was the guest of the Governor during a portion of his stay at Jamaica.

All anxiety as to the safety of the Thetis has been removed by her arrival at Malta in tow of the Devastation. We have not heard of the cause of the accident to her propeller, nor the date of its occurrence, but it appears strange that she should, as reported, have been short of provisions for seventeen days.

There have been no further cases of yellow fever on board the Aboukir, although the disease is rather prevalent in the island; and we regret to hear that the carpenter of the dockyard, Mr. Rogers, was in hospital when the last mail left, having been attacked by this fearful malady.

Submarine torpedo practice will be resumed at Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Sheerness this year, the probable term being from June 1 to August 31.

On Monday next Captain Sir George Nares, K.C.B., will read at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society a paper on "The Geographical Results of the Arctic Expedition."

The sprains received by Lieutenant Lowry, of the Swiftsure, while playing at football, have, unfortunately necessitated his invaliding home.

Rumour has it that in a scheme about to be proposed for improving promotion in the Royal Marines, it is provided that Colonels Second-Commandant are to be abolished. It is to be hoped that a suggestion of this nature will not meet with approval. Many years ago the office of Second-Commandant was almost a sinecure, the officer holding it having little or nothing to do, but in the present day there is as much work cut out for him as for any other officer at head-quarters; his audit duties occupy a great part of every forenoon, added to which are those of president of boards for discharge, passing clothing, and other duties, in addition to occasional drills. The abolition of this rank would be a loss of four steps to every grade, and although the contemplated loss might be made up by the addition of an equal number of general officers, yet, taking the present stagnation into consideration, the latter might be given without the reduction of the former.

The engineering firm of Napier and Sons, on the Clyde, which has built many ships for the Navy, and also engined them, is unfortunately responsible for the miserable machinery supplied to the Opal. They are anxious to do everything in their power to put matters straight on board that vessel, and one of the foremen of the works is to be sent out to Callao to meet the Opal, and to assist in making such alterations as may be considered necessary, and new valve gear and other parts of the engines will be sent to be fitted. We believe the offer to undertake this work was voluntarily made by the firm, by which the whole of the expense connected with it will be borne, for they naturally feel that the constant allusions to the break-downs of the Opal is a matter which concerns the reputation of the constructors of the machinery. The original cost of the engines was £27,000.

The battle of the sites is not yet at an end, for Weymouth and Southampton are still flooding their Lordships with information concerning the advantages of their particular neighbourhoods above all others. Dartmouth is being ridiculed as much as possible in various ways, and so much do some of those who are writing on the subject know about it, that they confuse that charming harbour with the Moor, and speak of the College on "Dartmoor." The Isle of Wight, too, is having a final struggle for the establishment, but Dartmouth may be expected to come out of it all victorious.

The members of the Committee lately sitting to inquire into the causes of the outbreak of scurvy in the Arctic Expedition have, on the conclusion of their labours, received the thanks of the Admiralty for the attention they have given to the subject.

The new idea of entering gentlemen as Engineer officers, and giving them a better position than has hitherto been occupied by naval Engineers, seems to be stirring up some jealousy on the part of the officers of this line already in the Service. A correspondent of a contemporary, published at a naval port, asks, "What is the meaning of introducing the blue-blood element into the engineering branches?" "Surely," he says, "it cannot be hoped to secure greater practical efficiency; and if the aristocratic Engineers are to be mere walking gentlemen, pushed into the Service in order to give to it 'respectability,' and depending for their usefulness and the knowledge of their duties they may pick up from practical subordinates, then woe be to the Service which is supposed to require such tinsel, woe be to the ship or the engines of which they are supposed to have control, and woe be to the blue bloods themselves, for their plebeian associates will let them have a warm time of it." Notwithstanding these fearful threats of woes to come, there need be no fear that the "blue bloods" will not be sufficiently practical, though they may not possess "the 'orny 'and of industry." They will have gone through the practical part of the work before they are passed into the Service, and will, while afloat, be ever in the midst of that work, and will be quite capable of directing their "practical subordinates," although they may be relieved from undertaking such duties as would give them the appearance of a chimney-sweep rather than an officer.

Captains of Royal Marines holding appointments as Gunnery or Musketry Instructors are not eligible for embarkation or other regimental duties, and their places on the Captains' List are filled by as many subaltern officers who are promoted, and, in fact, added to the list of Captains; but there are three Captains—viz., an Officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate in London, an Auditor at Deal, and an Instructor in the Gymnasium, also at Deal—who are as much removed from their other regimental duties as the first-named officers, although their vacancies have never been filled up. There is also a Captain doing duty as Military Instructor at the Artillery Division. This is felt as a hardship to the Captains' List, and to the old subalterns awaiting promotion, and it would be a step in the right direction to promote others for the regimental duties from which they have been withdrawn.

The hon. and gallant member for Gravesend was as gloomy as ever on Monday night, and seems to be impressed with a horrid presentiment that the ancient prophesy that the Navy is "going to the dogs" will be fulfilled in his day. Still, the kind of criticism with which he favoured the House has its uses, and brings matters under notice that might otherwise be lost sight of; and it is only just to Captain Pim to add that there is no doubt he believes all he advances, though others are content to think that things are not so particularly blue.

It is evident that Mr. D. Jenkins, who represents Penryn, is not a man to be led away by popular notions, for, in the face of all that has been said and written about the grievances of naval Engineers, he positively suggested the reduction of the Navy Estimates by the amount provided to give them more pay and better retirement. His ground for so doing was that their pay was as good as that of the executives, that they had caused many mishaps to her Majesty's ships, and their responsibility was not so great as was supposed. No doubt Mr. Jenkins would be well received at any of the Steam Reserves.

By the death of Colonel Digby, C.B., R.M.A., a Good Service Pension of £150 per annum has become vacant. It is not improbable that it may be conferred upon Colonel Rodney, R.M.L.I., Deputy Adjutant-General.

Mr. Gorst has brought forward a remarkable grievance under which engine-room artificers suffer, and has appealed to the First Lord of the Admiralty to have it remedied. It seems that some are fat and burly, notwithstanding their grievances, and they fancy that a jacket displays too much of their well-rounded forms. Therefore a jacket is not thought to be sufficiently becoming, and they ask for something in the way of drapery to cover their ample figures. The Board of Admiralty will, undoubtedly, take this question into consideration after the touching appeal made by Mr. Gorst, and the prayer of the worthy petty officers will be granted. We might point out, however, that in the sister Service, which has the reputation of being smarter in matters of dress, the jacket is not looked upon as a grievance, but is worn both by the slim youth and the more developed senior.

The appointment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Honorary Captain in the Royal Naval Reserve will, undoubtedly, give much satisfaction to that branch of the Naval Service. Hitherto there has been no higher rank in the Reserve than that of Lieutenant, but now a senior list has been opened, and, in the event of war, any Reserve officers who may distinguish themselves will be eligible for advancement to the ranks of Honorary Commanders and Honorary Captains.

Commander William Cashman, on the Retired List, has been appointed a Naval Knight of Windsor. This officer entered the Service in 1830, became Lieutenant in 1845, and twenty years later accepted retirement and a step in rank.

Commander Lord Charles Beresford has been ordered to be temporarily placed on half pay, having completed the course of torpedo training for which he was appointed to the Vernon.

As it has been suggested that the efficiency of the 90cwt. gun might be increased by the use of a heavier charge, directions have been given for the gunnery-ship Excellent to test the question. The experiments will be carried out on board the gunboat Skylark.

The most surprising thing about the Barracouta court-martial is that, with all the particulars of the case before them, their Lordships should have been so long in coming to the conclusion that such a course was necessary for the good of the Service.

In a recent argument respecting the originality of some gunnery inventions, much stress was laid upon the introduction of the system of breech-thickening, but it is quite open to doubt whether this claim for originality stands on a firm basis, seeing that Dahlgren's "soda-water bottles" saw the light many years before the gun that has been in dispute.

A Greenwich Hospital Pension of £150 per annum has become vacant by the death of Admiral Sir Edward Belcher.

Colonel G. S. Digby, C.B., Commandant of the Royal Marine Artillery, who died on the 20th inst., after a short illness, entered the Service in August, 1842; became First Lieutenant in July, 1847; Captain, December 27, 1854; Brevet Major, November 2, 1855; Lieutenant-Colonel, March 23, 1863; Colonel, March 23, 1868; and succeeded Colonel J. W. C. Williams, A.D.C., as Commandant, May 3 of last year. Colonel Digby served with distinction in the Crimean war, where he was in command of the Royal Marine Artillery in the flotilla of mortar-boats employed against Sebastopol during its siege and fall. He was also at the bombardment and surrender of Kinburn, and was on several occasions mentioned in despatches, and received the Brevet of Major. He also served with the Royal Marine Battalion in Mexico. He had received the Crimean medal with clasps, the Knighthood of the Legion of Honour, Medjidie of the 5th Class, and the Turkish medal. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in January, 1857.

Colonel Henry Adair becomes Commandant of the Royal Marine Artillery by the death of Colonel Digby, C.B.

The grounding of the Eclipse, which has been reported, took place when she was threading the narrow winding channel of Pitts Harbour. The vessel was creeping along most carefully at the time, and her having touched the ground is not to be attributed to any want of care in navigating the vessel.

The Colonial Office has addressed a letter to Commodore Lyons, A.D.C., conveying the thanks of that department for the prompt measures taken by him in rendering assistance to the inhabitants of the Cayman Islands when in a state of distress owing to their crops and dwellings having been destroyed by a hurricane.

It is stated that it has been decided that Rear-Admiral W. G. Luard shall relieve Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald in the command of the East Indies Station.

Ireland has a grievance against the Admiralty in being unprovided with a training-ship for lads who might wish to take to the sea as a profession. This is about to be partially remedied by the establishment at Cork of the mercantile training-ship Munster, but a Royal ship is what seems to be desired, and if it should be decided to remove the Ganges from Falmouth, it might be worth while for the Admiralty to consider whether the experiment of sending her to Irish waters should not be tried. There is apparently a feeling that the Irish are rather debarred from entering the Navy for want of easy access to recruiting stations. Possibly the majority of the people are not aware that the Coastguard has the power of entering suitable boys and forwarding them to a port for training. When they once get on board they might certainly be as well at Plymouth as at Cork, for only when on leave of absence would they, in the majority of instances, be able to visit their friends. Yet there is a sentiment that Ireland should have its own ship, and while we do not advocate the establishment of another of these expensive training schools, we would suggest that this wish should be considered in the event of any alteration being made in the stations of the present training vessels for boys for the Royal Navy.

Rear-Admiral Phillimore arrived at Wick on Monday on a tour of inspection of the various Royal Naval Reserve batteries, and found everything in good order. Admiral Phillimore proceeded to Thurso on Tuesday.

In another column will be found an interesting tabular statement showing the future of the Engineers as regards numbers of all classes to be employed, and their full, half, and retired pay.

Commander James Alexander Gordon, whose death is reported at the age of eighty-nine years, entered the Navy in 1804 on board the Ville de Paris, bearing the flag of Hon. Wm. Cornwallis, in the Channel. He then served in the Mediterranean for four years, principally at the blockade of Toulon. He afterwards joined the Laurestinus, in which ship, having first visited the Rio de la Plata, and escorted a convoy to Halifax, he took a warm part, as Master's Mate, in the hostilities against the Americans in the Chesapeake, and was present in the attack upon Crany Island. The Laurestinus being wrecked, on the Silver Keys, off the Bahamas, on the night of Aug. 21, 1813, Mr. Gordon came home, but soon after was appointed Lieutenant of the Manly. His promotion being confirmed by commission dated May 26, 1814, in the same year, he continued to serve in the Manly until paid off in September, 1815, and had thus an opportunity of being again employed in the Chesapeake, and of accompanying the expedition to New Orleans. He became Commander on the "O" List in 1868.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. D. Hill, half pay, late 63rd Regiment, joins the Staff of Major-General Farren, C.B., at Barbadoes, as Assistant Military Secretary, vice Major S. Graves, 3rd Buffs, who has vacated on promotion. Colonel Hill served with the 97th Regiment in the Crimea from July 29, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and was one of the Lieutenants of the ladder party at the attack of the Redan on September 8, on which occasion he was wounded in the left hip, and mentioned in dispatches for "distinguished conduct" (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). He entered the Army February 13, 1855, and became Lieutenant-Colonel October 7, 1876.

By desire of Colonel North, a return has been published giving interesting particulars as to the Army Medical Department. From this, it appears that the total number of medical officers on January 1, 1868, was 1,027; by January 1, 1869, this number had risen to 1,050; in January, 1870, it was 1,038; in January, 1871, 985; in January, 1872, 986; in January, 1873, 961; in January, 1874, 938; in January, 1875, 909; in January, 1876, 885; in January, 1877, 841. The establishment fixed upon by the Estimates of 1876-77 was 907; and the number of vacancies in February 23, 1877, was 58. The establishment for 1877-78 is—administrative, 41; executive, 885; the vacancies on February 23, 1877, in executive grades only, being represented as 36.

Whether human talents flourish best under the light of freedom, or the obscurity of despotism, must be a matter of doubt. We have now in our midst a specimen of a very vigorous plant reared in the cold shade of the latter, a few years past an unknown officer in the Imperial Army of Russia, but now occupying a most prominent position, and possibly destined to direct the fortunes of an empire. We should almost fancy that in the land of Geist one must be feeling a possible pang of *eifersucht* at the appearance of this flourishing plant. However, there is balm in Gilead for all such sufferers in the recollection that everything at the best is but vanity and vexation of spirit.

The friends of Lieutenant-General C. A. Edwards, C.B., will be glad to learn that that officer is to be given the regimental Colonelcy, left vacant by the death of General J. Spink. General Edwards lately held the appointment of Inspector-General of Recruiting for five years, having vacated in August, 1873, in favour of Major-General R. C. H. Taylor, C.B., now Deputy Adjutant-General. General Edwards served with the 18th Royal Irish throughout the war in China (medal); was also present at the attack upon Canton, the taking of Amoy, Chapoo, Woo Sung, Shanghai, and Chin-Kiang-Foo, and at the concluding operations before Nankin; was employed on the Staff during the war, and afterwards appointed by Lord Gough Assistant Quartermaster-General to the force in China. He served also with the 18th Royal Irish in the Burmese war from July, 1852, to the conclusion; was at the taking of Prome, and employed on a detached command for six months, when the Provinces of Padoung and Kanghein were cleared of the enemy, after several skirmishes and severe marches by the detachments under his command. In January, 1853, he led a party on special service from Prome to Arracan, for which service the Government of India and General Godwin recorded their approbation (medal with clasp for Pegu, and Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel). Served in the Crimea from December 30, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp, C.B., Brevet of Colonel, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Third Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Commanded the brigade at Mhow at the termination of the Mutiny in 1858-59, and received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for the promptness of measures whereby the rebels under Tantia Topee were prevented entering Kandeish. He joined the Army June 11, 1829; became Major-General, April 19, 1868; and Lieutenant-General, March 17, 1876.

Captain F. H. Dyke, 69th Regiment, has been appointed Garrison Instructor at Colchester, vice Captain L. F. B. Cary, Rifle Brigade, transferred to the Royal Military College as an Instructor. Captain Dyke, who passed from the Staff College in December last, entered the Army June 30, 1857, and became Captain May 5, 1869.

The following promotions take place in the Army, consequent upon the death of General J. Spink, Colonel of the 2nd Queen's, which occurred on the 14th instant, viz.:—Lieutenant-General Sir C. H. Doyle, K.C.M.G., Colonel of the 87th Fusiliers, to be General; Major-General T. Brooke to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B., half pay, late 95th Regiment, commanding a brigade at Aldershot, to be Major-General; Major A. Templeman, 21st Fusiliers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain J. H. Culme-Seymour, 82nd Regiment, to be Major.

Why should not the Infantry Brigade-Majorship at the Curragh be filled, as all similar appointments are, for five years by an officer on the Home establishment who holds a Staff College certificate? There is no station in Ireland where a Brigade-Major is more urgently required, and yet the appointment is referred to as a "temporary" one, and, because it is a temporary one, it is only given provisionally. We cannot think this arrangement desirable. It would be bad enough at any quiet station; it must be ten times worse at a tactical camp like the Curragh.

The promotion of Brigadier-General the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B., leaves a Queen's Aide-de-Campship vacant. Colonel Thesiger has been now within a few days of three months the senior Colonel of the Army, no vacancy having occurred among the General officers on the General List of the Line since December 22 last.

The two years' extension of service which, as we announced last week, has been sanctioned in the case of Captain F. C. H. Clarke, Royal Artillery, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General on the Staff of the Intelligence Department, has been allowed, to enable the officer to proceed with the important duty upon which he has for some time past been engaged—that of translating into English the German official account of the Franco-German war of 1870-71.

Captain C. F. Colvile, having arranged an exchange from the 2nd to the 1st Battalion of his regiment, the 11th, is allowed to retain his appointment as Brigade-Major on the Staff of the Belfast District, on the departure of the head-quarters of his battalion for India.

Captain A. C. Allinson, 1st West India Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to Surgeon-Major S. Rowe, C.M.G., Governor of Sierra Leone. Captain Allinson entered the Army April 24, 1862, and became Captain December 24, 1873.

Major-Gen. H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., left England on Monday, and proceeded to Berlin in order to convey the Queen's congratulations to the German Emperor on the eightieth anniversary of his Imperial Majesty's birthday.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Seymour, K.C.B., left London on Thursday for Darmstadt, where he will represent her Majesty at the funeral of his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Charles of Hesse.

In answer to Capt. O'Beirne, Mr. Hardy said on Monday it was not his intention in the present Session to make any proposal to the Treasury upon the subject of "the stoppages from officers' pay for the foraging of horses they are compelled to keep for the public service." His attention had not been called to the correspondence between the Treasury and the War Office in December, 1859, and January, 1860; but he could not admit that the sole reason for continuing those stoppages was the increase in the marketable value of the commissions thereby said to be occasioned.

THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The Major-General Commanding the Home District has sanctioned the attendance of the undermentioned Volunteer corps at the review authorised to be held near Dunstable on Easter Monday, April 2, 1877. The force will be organized in two divisions, each of three brigades, according to the following detail:—

Head-quarter Staff.

Major-Gen. F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B.; A.A.G. and A.Q.M.G., Lieut.-Col. Blundell, Grenadier Guards; D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Capt. Hon. E. Primrose, Grenadier Guards; A.D.C.'s, Lieut. Knollys, Scots Fusilier Guards, and Capt. Hummell, 11th Middlesex R.V.

Umpire Staff.

Col. A. Lane-Fox, 48th Brigade Depot; Col. Hyde Page, 47th Brigade Depot; Col. Maunsell, C.B., 41st Brigade Depot; Col. Woolsey, R.A., Inspector of Auxiliary Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Howard Vincent, 40th Middlesex R.V.

First Division, Dunstable.

Col. Sargent, C.B., commanding; A.A.G. and A.Q.M.G., Lieut.-Col. Twynam, 15th Regiment, and Major Dalrymple, 88th Regiment; A.D.C., Capt. Drage, 52nd Light Infantry.

Hon. Artillery Company.—Four 6-pounder guns and 40 rank and file.

First Brigade.—Commander, Lieut.-Col. Fitzroy, Coldstream Guards; Brigade-Major, Capt. Hon. R. Campbell, Coldstream Guards—11th Middlesex Rifles, 326; 28th Middlesex Rifles, 400; 37th Middlesex Rifles, 384; 39th Middlesex Rifles, 380; 46th Middlesex, 243—Total, 1,733.

Second Brigade.—Commander, Col. Burnaby, Grenadier Guards; Brigade Major, Capt. Ricardo, Grenadier Guards—1st London Engineers, 200; 2nd Adm. Batn. Middlesex Rifles, 360; 7th Surrey Rifles, 266; 1st Adm. Batn. Tower Hamlets Rifles, 515—Total, 1,341.

Third Brigade.—Commander, Lieut.-Col. Davies, Grenadier Guards; Brigade Major, Hon. E. Boscawen, Coldstream Guards—1st Middlesex Rifles, 100; 4th Adm. Batn. Surrey Rifles, 197; 36th Middlesex Rifles, 500; 3rd Adm. Batn. Essex Rifles, 320; 3rd London Rifles, 334; 2nd Adm. Batn. Herts Rifles, 144; 9th Northampton Rifles, 56; 13th Surrey Rifles, 40—Total, 1,591. Total Division, 4,665.

Second Division, Stanbridge.

Col. Lord Abinger, Scots Fusilier Guards, commanding; A.A.G. and A.Q.M.G., Lieut.-Col. Gascoigne, Scots Fusilier Guards, Major Vigors, 19th Regiment; A.D.C., Sub-Lieut. Brett, Scots Fusilier Guards.

First Brigade.—Commander, Col. Fletcher, Scots Fusilier Guards, C.M.G.; Brigade-Major, Capt. Montgomery, Scots Fusilier Guards; A.D.C., Lieut. Hon. G. Vernon, Scots Fusilier Guards—2nd Middlesex Rifles, 324; 15th Middlesex Rifles, 220; 19th Middlesex Rifles, 550; 22nd Middlesex Rifles, 400; 29th Middlesex Rifles, 220; 38th Middlesex Rifles, 250—total, 1,964.

Second Brigade.—Commander, Lieut.-Col. Viscount Ranelagh; Brigade-Major, Capt. Boyle, Rifle Brigade; A.D.C., Lieut. A. Jones, 2nd Middlesex Rifles; Extra, Sub-Lieut. A. James, Royal Bucks Yeomanry—9th Middlesex Rifles, 100; 18th Middlesex Rifles, 79; 1st Tower Hamlets Rifles, 350; 33rd Lancashire Rifles, 700; 2nd Oxford Rifles, 300; 1st Adm. Batn. Herts Rifles, 258; 1st Adm. Batn. Beds. Rifles, 326—total, 2,113.

Third Brigade.—Commander, Col. Earle, C.S.I., Grenadier Guards; Brigade-Major, Capt. Savory; A.D.C., Lieut. Hon. R. Carington, Grenadier Guards—7th Adm. Batn. Middlesex Rifles, 400; 20th Middlesex Rifles, 300; 21st Middlesex Rifles and 1st London Rifles, 423; 2nd London Rifles, 250; 1st Middlesex Engineers, 13th Lancashire Rifles, 47th Lancashire Rifles, and 1st Bucks Rifles, 435; total, 1,808. Total of division, 5,885.

General Idea.

An army concentrated at Cambridge marches on Bedford to sever the direct lines of railway connecting London with the north, detaching a division to the neighbourhood of Dunstable for the protection of its left flank. This division, on approaching Dunstable, receives information that the advanced guard of an opposing force advancing from the direction of Leighton has occupied the Castle of Lottenhoe. The action commences with an attempt to dislodge it.

THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the following promotions and appointments in the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

To be Members of the Second Class or Knights Commanders—Sir Henry T. Holland, Bart., M.P., C.M.G., late Assistant Under Secretary of State in the Colonial Office; Mr. W. W. Cairns, C.M.G., Governor of South Australia; Lieut.-Col. H. F. B. Maxse, C.M.G., Governor of Heligoland; and Mr. W. Fitzherbert, C.M.G., formerly Colonial Treasurer in New Zealand, and special agent for that colony in England.

To be Members of the Third Class or Companions—Mr. C. H. Kortright, Governor of British Guiana; Lieut.-Col. W. Crossman, R.E., lately Special Commissioner to Griqualand West; Mr. H. Lushington Phillips, Puisne Judge in Natal, and lately Acting Chief Justice of Barbadoes; and Col. Mattei, Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.

It has been intimated to Gen. Sir Charles Van Straubenzee, Governor of Malta, whose period of office ends next April, that he may hold his present appointment for another year. If his health permits the General will accept the offer.—*Whitehall Review*.

We (*China Telegraph*) understand that Col. A. E. H. Anson, C.M.G., Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Governor of Penang, will act as Governor of Singapore during the absence of Col. Sir W. Jervois, K.C.M.G., C.B., in Australia, which it is expected will not exceed six months.

In answer to Mr. Seely, Mr. W. H. Smith said, on Thursday, a committee had been appointed with the view of framing a scheme for the reorganization of the War Department, so far as it might be possible to adapt the recommendations of the report of the committee to the administration of the War Department and conduce to the efficiency of the public service. A committee was also about to be appointed to inquire into the constitution of some of the branches of the Admiralty. The "Naval" Department of the Admiralty referred to by the hon. member had already been inquired into and the salaries were readjusted, and this department would not, therefore, form the subject of further inquiry.

The Army.

4th Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Col. Gunter, lately promoted to the command from the 1st Dragoon Guards, has been twenty-four years in the Army, and the whole time in the King's Dragoon Guards, with which regiment he has seen much service in various parts of the world, including the Crimean war, India, and China war, in the latter of which he, then Capt. Gunter, was recommended for the Victoria Cross for gallantly saving the life of Capt. Luard, of Fane's Horse, when dismounted, wounded, and surrounded by Tartars at the action at Tangchow, near Pekin, on Sept. 21, 1860. Col. Gunter, on his return to England, was presented with a silver-mounted sword by Col. Luard, in grateful acknowledgment of his gallantry in saving his son's life.

5th Dragoon Guards. As was arranged some weeks ago, Capt. Bourne obtains the majority.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). Major Fryer succeeds Col. Napier in command, Capt. Salis-Schwabe being promoted to the majority.

7th Dragoon Guards. The regimental steeplechases will take place on the Newbridge Course on the 5th proximo.

3rd Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Blundell has applied for leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

6th Dragoons. Col. the Hon. C. W. Thesiger and the officers gave a farewell ball in the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, on Tuesday night. The Duke of Connaught honoured the battalion with his presence. The ball, we are assured, was a most enjoyable one; and the attention the company received is spoken of in the very highest times. The Inniskillings will be greatly missed in Ireland, and carry with them the best wishes of the entire community of Dublin, in which city they have occupied quarters throughout the winter.

10th Hussars. Capt. Battine, adjt. of the Warwickshire Yeomanry, has applied to be brought in to the vacant troop from the Supernumerary List.

12th Lancers. The services of Lieut. Benson have been placed permanently at the disposal of the Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of India, for employment on his Excellency's personal Staff.

18th Hussars. Lieut. and Adjt. Knox obtains the troop vacant in consequence of Capt. Hooper's retirement.

20th Hussars. The *Brighton Herald* says:—"Another instance was afforded on Tuesday evening of the liberal spirit in which the officers of the 20th view their relations to Brighton society, in the shape of a dramatic entertainment at the Brighton Theatre, the audience—a very select one—being present by special invitation. They had previously shown how well they could discharge the duties of hosts in the ball-room and the banquetting-hall; but, so far as Brighton is concerned, their appearance on the boards on Tuesday evening was a step in another direction. The result proved that they were quite qualified to take it. The *pièce de résistance* was Robertson's comedy of 'Caste.' The comedy was most efficiently supported; but the chief honours of the performance were divided between Capt. FitzGeorge (20th Hussars) and Capt. Glass (R.A.), who appeared as Capt. Hawtree and as Eccles respectively. The comedy was followed by an original burlesque, entitled 'Round the World in W'Eighty Days.' Capt. FitzGeorge was in his element as Baron Qui Va, singing and dancing with much spirit; and at the conclusion, in response to loud calls for the author, Capt. FitzGeorge appeared and bowed his acknowledgments."

Royal Artillery.

Col. C. H. Dickens, C.S.I. (late Bengal), the late Secretary in the Public Works Department, Bengal, has had a farewell dinner. A Calcutta paper says:—"Col. Dickens' career has been of the quiet, unobtrusive character which attracts little attention from the outside world, but it has created admiration and affection among those who have been so fortunate as to be brought into contact with him. He entered the Bengal Artillery so long ago as June, 1838, and has, therefore, served nearly thirty-nine years."

The Ordnance Committee, which has assembled at Calcutta under the presidency of Col. Napier Campbell, R.A., includes Lieut.-Col. Clarke, R.A., Depty. Inspr.-Gen. of Ordnance, Bombay, Major Welsh, R.A., Depty. Inspr.-Gen. of Ordnance, Bengal, Capt. Pritchard, Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, and Major W. H. Noble, R.A., for many years the scientific adviser of the War Office, who has been sent out from England to act as secretary. The Committee will consider many important questions connected with the maintenance of reserves of war material and the general duties of the Ordnance Department, and is expected to devise a uniform method of keeping accounts to be used in all Ordnance factories and arsenals throughout the country.

According to the Woolwich correspondent of the *Morning Post*, "The first movement in the break-up and distribution of the Royal Artillery Depôt establishment took place on Saturday, when C Bat. Depôt Brigade proceeded to Sheffield to be attached to the Field Brigade which is to be localized at that station. In a few days D Bat. Royal Horse Artillery will also be detached from the depôt at Woolwich and join the Royal Horse Brigade at Aldershot. One of the new depôt batteries ordered to be created has been formed out of the two divisions of the Depôt Brigade at Woolwich and Sheerness, and will shortly proceed to the Curragh in connection with one of the Dublin Brigades."

Major G. O'Connor, 8th Brig., Capts. T. B. Tyler, Riding Establishment, and A. J. Saunders, 6th Brig., and Lieut. W. T. G. Denny, 4th Brig., arrived home from India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Crocodile.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Stubbs, 19th Brig. (late Bengal), has been transferred for duty from Barrackpore to Lucknow.

Capt. and Adjt. F. C. Nicholas, 9th Brig., and Vet.-Surg. J. B. W. Skoulding, F Brig. R.H.A., have been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

Capt. F. W. M. Spring (late Bombay), Commissary of Ordnance, has been granted furlough from India to England for one year, on private affairs.

Capt. S. Murray, Superintendant of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore, has been appointed a Commissioner of Ordnance, 3rd Class, in Bengal, vice Capt. H. M. Mackenzie.

Capt. J. G. Pollock (late Madras) has applied for furlough from India to England.

Major J. Ford, 21st Brig. (late Madras), is about to retire on the pension of his rank.

Lieut.-Col. J. E. Cordner, 19th Brig. (late Bengal), has been assigned local rank as col. in India from Dec. 13, 1876.

The *Irish Times* announces the appointment of Lieut.-Col. H. L. Balfour, R.A., to command the Auxiliary Artillery in the Dublin District. Col. Balfour entered the Army June 20, 1849, and became lieut.-col. July 1, 1874.

Lieut.-Col. A. H. Murray, 13th Brig., has been appointed officiating depty. adjt.-gen. of Artillery in India, during the absence of Col. C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., on nine months' leave on medical certificate.

Royal Engineers.

Capt. C. Crawford (late Bengal) has applied for leave from India to England.

1st or Royal Scots. The 1st Batn. is expected to proceed to the Curragh in June, and is likely to remain there during the ensuing winter. Lieut. Coats, 2nd Batn., a probationer, officiating wing officer 25th Bengal N.I., is to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from Dec. 18, 1875.

2nd Queen's. The colonelcy has become vacant by the death, at his residence at South Norwood Park, on the 14th inst., of Gen. John Spink, K.H. The general served with the light company of the 12th Regt. in several actions in the Travancore war, East Indies. He was severely wounded through the leg when leading a night attack against the enemy's position at St. Mary, in the Island of Bourbon. He was present also at the capture of the Isle of France, where his company, armed with rifles, formed the advance immediately on the disembarkation of the troops, and with which he was constantly engaged with the enemy during the three days' march on Port Louis. His commissions bore date as follows, viz.:—Ensign, Sept. 2, 1806; lieut., March 9, 1807; capt., Oct. 13, 1812; major, May 13, 1824; lieut.-col., May 20, 1826; col., Nov. 23, 1841; major-gen., Nov. 11, 1851; col., 2nd Queen's, May 28, 1857; lieut.-gen., Oct. 26, 1858; and gen., Jan. 12, 1865. Col. Rose, 1st Batn., has been granted an extension of leave from India to England from Dec. 31, 1876, to Oct. 8, 1877. Lieut. Adams, 1st Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

4th King's Own. The Kildare fox-hounds met at the mess-house of the 2nd Batn. at the Curragh on the 15th inst., when the officers entertained the master and members of the Hunt at breakfast. The meet was a large one—about 150. There was a Hunt dinner at the mess the night before.

7th Fusiliers. Capt. Beauchamp, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

8th King's. Lieut. Harrison, 1st Batn., has arrived home India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

9th Regiment. The command of the 1st Batn. is about to fall vacant by the retirement of Col. Hawes. Brevet Major Roberts and Lieut. Shepherd, 2nd Batn., have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

11th Regiment. Lieut. Ryland, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 40th Bengal N.I., on probation.

12th Regiment. The depôts of the 1st and 2nd Batns. moved on the 16th inst. from Gravesend to Gosport, and are quartered at Forts Wallington and Nelson on Portsdown-hill, vacated by the 2nd Batn. 19th Regt.

15th Regiment. Col. Wilkinson, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs. Paymr. (Major) Hopson, has arrived home in H.M.S. Crocodile.

17th Regiment. Lieut. Allfrey, 1st Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

18th Royal Irish. Lieut. Forster, 1st Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

19th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. has moved from the Portsdown-hill Fort to Parkhurst, I. of W., the station to which it was originally assigned. The change of station on the landing of the battalion was occasioned by the appearance of sickness on board the troopship which conveyed it from India, but this has now disappeared.

24th Regiment. Lieut. Moffat has been appointed her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Sebastopol.

25th Regiment. Lieut. Bather, 1st Batn., has been granted six months' leave from India to England, on private affairs.

33rd Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Chadwick has been assigned local rank as col. in India from Oct. 10, 1876.

39th Regiment. Lieut. Rudyerd and Lieut. and Adjt. Fenwick have been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

43rd Light Infantry. Capt. Money has reached England from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

48th Regiment. Lieut. Welchman is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed wing officer of the 1st Hyderabad Infantry on probation. Lieut. Bennet has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

Royal Marines.

Capt. H. Fuller will relieve Capt. and Brevet Major Poore, R.M.A., on the 31st inst. in command of the recruiting party stationed at Derby.

51st Light Infantry. Capt. Carter and Lieut. Burnett arrived home from India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Crocodile.

54th Regiment. Lieut. Deane is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 5th Bengal N.I. on probation.

55th Regiment. H.M.S. Crocodile, with the head-quarters and service companies on board, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday evening last from Bombay and Aden. The regiment landed on Monday and went into the new barracks, Gosport. The officers who arrived in the Crocodile were—Lieut.-Col. Hume, Majors Morgan and Rowland, Capts. Gillies, Riley, Kay, Ogden, and Cargill; Lieuts. Braddon, Pitt (adjt.), Drew, Inglis, Brind, Eyton, Money-Kyrle, and Burke; Paymr. (Major) Burke, Qrmr. Vickers, and Surgs.-Major Berkeley and Baker. During the passage from Bombay one man, one woman, and two children died.

56th Regiment. Lieut. Parker is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 41st Bengal N.I. on probation.

66th Regiment. Lieut. Hassard has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Pigott has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

68th Light Infantry. Lieut. Yate is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 25th Bengal N.I. on probation.

70th Regiment. Lieut. Maturin arrived home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile on Sunday last.

72nd Highlanders. Capt. Tingcombe has arrived home from India in the Crocodile. Lieut. White has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Spens has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. Lendrum has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

73rd Regiment. Capt. Hewson has been assigned local rank as major in India, with effect from June 6, 1876.

74th Highlanders. We learn from the Straits that—"The head-quarters and service companies arrived at Penang in H.M.S. Orontes on Jan. 9, after a most pleasant voyage. Orders were received for the head-quarters to disembark there in relief of the 1st Batn. 10th. The Orontes was then employed (assisted by H.M.S. Magpie) in carrying out the reliefs of the detachments of the 10th and 80th Regts. in Perak and Malacca, and arrived at Singapore on Jan. 16. The distribution of the 74th is as follows:—Head-quarters and one company at Penang Barracks, under Lieut.-Col. Jago; one company (Capt. Colville's) at Fort Cornwallis, Penang; one company (Capt. M'Laren's) at Martang, Perak River; one company (Capt. Wallace's) at Qualla Kansa, Perak River; one company (Capt. M'Alpine's) at Banda Bahru, Perak River; one company (Capt. Hamilton's) at Malacca; one company (Capt. Deare's) at Tanglin, Singapore; and one company (Lieut. Hay's) at Fort Canning, Singapore. Col. M'Leod is at Singapore, having taken over the command of the troops in the Straits Settlements and Perak on Jan. 10."

76th Regiment. Brevet Major Franklin has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

84th Regiment. The Horse Guards have consented to allow Capt. O'Grady Haly to continue in his appointment as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir O'Grady Haly, K.C.B., in Canada, notwithstanding the length of time he has been absent from his regiment. Capt. Gore has been appointed Superintendent of Gymnasia in the Dublin, Curragh, and Belfast Districts, vice Lieut. Blaxland, 99th Regt., retired from the Service.

91st Highlanders. Capt. O'Sullivan has passed the special Army examination, and has been awarded a first class certificate.

109th Regiment. Lieut. Lay has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

Rifle Brigade. It is believed, says the *Irish Times*, that the 1st Batn. will leave the Curragh on the termination of the drill season at the end of August and pass the winter at Fermoy. Capt. Anstruther, 1st Batn., is said to have been noted for employment on the Staff of the Division to be assembled at the Curragh for drill during the summer. We regret to announce the death, which occurred on the 14th inst. at Cannes, of Capt. the Hon. J. C. Amherst, on the Half-Pay List, at the comparatively early age of thirty-two years. The deceased was the fourth son of the Earl and Countess Amherst, and entered the Army June 14, 1863; became lieut., May 29, 1867; capt., June 14, 1875; and retired upon half pay Nov. 11, 1876.

2nd West India Regiment. Lieut. Masters is about to exchange into the Royal Scots.

Medical Department. Surgs.-Major J. Tulloch, H. Sherlock, and W. Collis, and Surgs. W. F. Burnett, E. Townsend, and R. Drury are detailed for duty with troops returning home from India in H.M.S. Malabar. Surg.-Major W. J. Page has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee. Surgs.-Major G. White and J. Watts, and Surgs. J. C. Clery and E. H. Joynt, M.D., arrived home from India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Crocodile. The *Medical Press and Circular* holds that—"Of the many signs of Army medical decadence which it has been our painful duty to notice during the past three years, nothing has at all approached the evidence of degeneracy afforded by the last examination. According to Mr. Hardy's statement in the House of Commons, twenty-three candidates presented themselves for fifty vacancies, and according to the published results of the examination only seventeen succeeded in obtaining the minimum of marks required to qualify for admission. Thus it appears that more than one-fourth of the total number of applicants were absolutely unfit to be allowed into the Medical Department under any circumstances. This, we unhesitatingly repeat, is a proportion of unworthiness never before known since the competition system was first instituted, nearly twenty years ago, and it proves too plainly the grade of applicants to which the medical appointments have now descended. Whether, under these circumstances, Parliament will permit Mr. Hardy to continue his destructive experiment for a 'much longer trial,' remains to be seen."

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

Royal Bucks. It is decided that the regiment shall train at Aldershot this year. It will assemble on May 7. The recruits are undergoing preliminary drill in Lord Carington's park at Aylesbury.

2nd Royal Middlesex. The recruits assemble for preliminary drill at Barnet on the 9th prox., and the old hands on June 4, for training. The regiment is to train at Aldershot.

Highland Rifles. Early in February a public meeting of fish-curers and traders was held at Stornoway to protest against the period fixed for the training this year—the dates being—recruits, March 23 to June 14; trained men, June 15 to July 11. The Lews furnishes about 400 men to the Militia, and it was contended that the assembling of Militia on the above dates would seriously interfere with the prosecution of Lews early herring fishing, and prevent Militiamen taking part in the east coast herring fishing. The meeting referred to recommended that recruits be called on Feb. 11, and trained men on April 17. The meeting forwarded a memorial to the Secretary of War on the subject, and intimation has now been made that trained men will be called up on April 6, and recruits on Sept. 21.

Limerick City Artillery. The officer commanding has been authorised to continue to enrol men for his regiment as supernumeraries, with a view of ultimately increasing its number of batteries.

The Marquis of Exeter moved on Tuesday for returns showing the strength of each Militia regiment in the United Kingdom on Jan. 1, 1876, and on Jan. 1, 1877; the number of recruits obtained between those dates; the number discharged, promoted, or transferred, and the number who deserted; and the total increase or decrease in 1876.

VOLUNTEERS.

The opening parade of Volunteers for the present year was held on Saturday last, when Col. Lord Abinger, Scots Fusilier Guards, headed what is termed the "grey" brigade for the purpose of route marching. Eight Volunteer corps were invited to participate, and the parade commenced at the Mansion House, in front of which punctually at half-past 5 a guard of honour of one hundred men of the 1st Adm. Batn. Tower Hamlets Rifles was drawn up, together with its band and that of the Scots Fusilier Guards. At a quarter to 6 the guard was called to attention, and received the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, together with two of her ladyship's sisters, escorted by Lord Abinger, Lieut.-Cols. Gascoigne and Astley, and Capt. Montgomery, Scots Fusilier Guards, and the City Marshal, with a salute. The order for marching off was then given. Immediately following the Staff came the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade. In the rear of them came the 1st Tower Hamlets Adm. Batn. The march continued along Queen Victoria-street to the Thames Embankment, at various points of which the 23rd Middlesex, 19th Middlesex, London Scottish, and Artists passed the brigade. At Whitehall-place the South Middlesex and the Queen's Westminster completed the force, the total number of all ranks present being slightly over 3,500. The line of route from this point was by Whitehall, Charing-cross, Pall-Mall, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly, to Hyde-park-corner, where the Lady Mayoress and party fell out, taking up position under the shadow of the "Iron Duke," while the brigade marched past with shouldered arms. Continuing their route down Grosvenor-place, the Volunteers marched back by the Buckingham Palace-road, past Wellington Barracks, and by Storey's-gate and Great George-street to the Embankment, the parade being dismissed at the Temple.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

5th Bengal N.I. Lieut. H. A. Deane, 54th Foot, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed wing officer on probation.

10th Bengal N.I. Major R. F. Firth, wing commander, has been granted leave from India to England for two years on private affairs.

13th Bengal N.I. We learn by private letter from Agra that the annual musketry course was delayed this year till the receipt of Sniders. Three companies have been put through, showing a vast improvement in the results on former seasons. Lieut.-Col. W. Playfair is expected to rejoin shortly. Lieut. E. H. Molesworth has been examined in the higher standard, but it is yet unknown whether he has passed or not. Lieut. H. T. Faithful, R.A., a probationer for the Bombay S.C., has recently been attached to the regiment. He is said to be a smart, promising officer. He will make a first-rate adjutant. It has been said of late that the system allowing but five years' term of command, lately inaugurated in the British Army, might with considerable benefit have been extended to the Indian. Promotion is at a dead stop; the number of field officers daily increases, and most of these are doing the work allotted to subalterns in British corps. The commanders of some native regiments have held their posts from ten to sixteen years. They are tired of the work (as well they may be), but not of the fine pay they draw, which is no wonder. Many of these forget that progress is the rule of the age, and continually refer to "their times;" cherish "great expectations" regarding brigade commands, while the juniors, who bear the burden of the day, wait, though not with the calm good-humour of Micawber, for a better state of things "to turn up."

24th Bengal N.I. Lieut. G. Wingate, officiating wing officer 36th Bengal N.I., has been appointed wing officer, vice Prichard, deceased.

25h Bengal N.I. Lieut. W. G. Yate, 68th Foot, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed officiating wing officer on probation.

32nd Bengal N.I. Lieut. C. Hogge, wing officer, has been confirmed in the appointment of adjt.

37th Bengal N.I. Capt. T. D. Madden, wing commander, has been granted leave from India to England for two years on private affairs.

40th Bengal N.I. Lieut. H. G. Ryland, 11th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed wing officer on probation.

41st Bengal N.I. Lieut. Parker, 56th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating wing officer on probation.

45th Bengal N.I. Major-Gen. Sir Henry Norman presented colours to the regiment at Alipore on the 20th ultimo. Sir Henry Norman addressed the native officers and soldiers in Hindostanee as follows:—"Soldiers of the 45th Regiment,—It has been a great pleasure to me to present to your regiment to-day, at the request of your colonel, the colours which have been entrusted to your charge by her Majesty the Empress of India. Although your regiment now receives colours for the first time, those colours have inscribed on them the record of two services borne by no other regiment—'Behar' and the 'Defence of Arrah.' Your regiment did most excellent and loyal service in many parts of Behar during the troubles of 1857, and some of you now present distinguished yourselves in that service. The defence of Arrah deservedly gained for the sepoys of this regiment the highest credit, and I am happy to see here to-day the native officer who worthily commanded the detachment of the corps at that place, and to whom I shall presently give a mark of the further favour of Government. Remember that those colours are to be carried to whatever place you are ordered to proceed, and that you are to defend them, if need be, with your lives. You will, I have no doubt, follow the example of the soldiers of the regiment who behaved with distinguished bravery and loyalty in other days. Be obedient to your officers, strive to be proficient in all your duties, and especially in rifle practice; and it is quite certain that whenever employed on active service the soldiers of the 45th Regiment will win a high reputation for themselves, as well as for the Army to which they belong." Col. Basden, in reply, said:—"In the name of the regiment, I tender you our most cordial thanks for the honour you have done us this day. It is a great gratification to receive the colours from the hands of so distinguished an officer in the same Service as ourselves. The encomiums you have bestowed on the regiment, coming from one so intimately acquainted with the Native Army, its races, organisation, its strong points, and its shortcomings, we feel to be praise indeed. The good services you allude to in the past will, I am convinced, be emulated in the future when opportunity offers. Although time has necessarily thinned the ranks of very many of the brave soldiers who proved so faithful in the mutiny, their successors, coming of the same martial race, and with the achievements of their fathers ever before their eyes, emblazoned in the colours now confided to their care, will, I feel sure, when the hour arrives, by their devotion and courage, accomplish deeds worthy of being recorded beside the words—'Defence of Arrah.'" After this, at Col. Basden's request, Sir Henry Norman placed on the breast of Subadar Hokum Singh Bahadoor the decoration of the Order of British India granted to him in Jan. last in consideration of his services, which include the defence of Arrah, where he commanded the detachment of Sikh soldiers with much distinction. This old native officer was formerly in the Sikh army, and was wounded while serving against us, but he has now for many years been a loyal and brave soldier of the British Government. The ceremony was concluded by a march-past and an advance in time to the general salute.

Hyderabad Contingent. An Oomrawuttee correspondent, writing to the *Statesman*, says:—"Your readers may remember that a squadron of the 3rd Cavalry H. C., from Aurungabad, and a detachment of 200 men of the 2nd Infantry H. C., from Jaulna, under the respective commands of Capts. Fitzgerald and Kennedy, formed the escort of his Highness the Nizam (Padsha of the Deccan) to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. It is my pleasing duty now to announce that Brigdr.-Gen. Wright, C.B., has issued a very eulogistic and complimentary order on the 'conduct, excellent appearance, and general efficiency' of the escort, and goes on to say, 'not only on themselves, but on their regiments and on the Contingent generally.' His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General made a minute inspection of the detachment, and was highly pleased, and desired 'that his sentiments of gratification might be conveyed to all ranks of the force.' The commanding officers of the detachment came in for a good share of the praise. The 3rd Cavalry H. C. won the contest of the Sword *v.* Lance, and carried off the "Viceroy's Cup" in the tent-pegging contest. The Infantry won two prizes at musketry at 200 and 500 yards' range at the Delhi Assemblage. Well might Col. Dowker, commandant of the Cavalry, and Col. Adye, commandant of the Infantry, be proud of their men; or, in the words of the general, 'It must be satisfaction to them to know that the earnest efforts made by them and their officers in the training of their regiments are appreciated by the highest authority in India, and has raised the Contingent in the estimation of the Anmy.'"

1st Hyderabad Infantry. Lieut. F. D. Welchman, 48th Foot, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed wing officer on probation.

Madras Body Guard. Capt. C. W. Campbell has at his own request been permitted to resign the adjutancy.

16th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. H. White, wing officer, has applied for leave to England on medical certificate.

8th Bombay N.I. Surg.-Major T. Miller, M.D., officiating in medical charge of the 13th N.I., has been appointed to the medical charge.

12th Bombay N.I. Capt. F. L. Fagan, officiating wing subaltern, has been appointed a sub-assist. comy.-gen. 2nd class, from the 6th ult.

13th Bombay N.I. Surg. Barker, M.D., has been appointed to the medical charge, vice Surg.-Major Miller, transferred to the 8th N.I.

19th Bombay N.I. Lieut. G. E. Walter, 66th Foot, wing officer on probation, has been granted leave to Bombay for six months, to study the native languages.

22nd Bombay N.I. Lieut. A. Smith, wing officer and officiating qrmr., has been appointed qrmr.

26th Bombay N.I. Major J. C. D. S. Moray, wing officer, has been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate.

30th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. T. Mills, wing commander, has been appointed to officiate as second in command, and Major F. Humfrey, Bombay S.C., as wing commander, in succession to Lieut.-Col. T. Bell, who has obtained furlough to Europe.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 23, 1877.

Chaplains' Department—Chaplain of the Third Class the Rev. J. Y. Barton, M.A., to be Chaplain of the Second Class; March 1, 1877. Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Rev. F. Sadleir, M.A., to be Chaplain of the Third Class; March 14, 1877.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 17, 1877.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Gen. the Right Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys, K.C.B., to be one of H.M.'s Gentleman Ushers Daily Waiters, in the room of Admiral Sir A. W. J. Clifford, Bart., C.B., deceased.

March 22, 1877.

The Queen has been pleased to direct that Letters Patent be passed under the Great Seal of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, to nominate, constitute, and appoint Gen. the Right Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys, K.C.B., Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter, to be Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in the room of Admiral Sir A. W. J. Clifford, Bart., C.B., deceased.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, March 22, 1877.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Gen. the Right Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys, K.C.B., to be Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness.

March 22, 1877.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Major-Gen. Sir D. M. Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., to be Comptroller and Treasurer of the household of his Royal Highness, in the room of Gen. the Right Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys, K.C.B.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, March 20, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date March 21, 1877:—

The Royal Cornwall Rangers—Qrmr. J. Murray resigns commission, and is placed on a retired allowance.

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—Lieut. A. T. A. Sherriff to be Capt.; Charles Roger Mostyn-Owen, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

1st Derby—Capt. and Hon. Major H. Roberts to be Major.

Hampshire Artillery—Sub-Lieut. A. R. N. Coles resigns commission.

1st Royal Lancashire—Hubert Rowland Pasley Durham, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

5th Royal Lancashire—Lieut. W. W. Stace resigns commission; Surg. W. M. Coultate resigns commission.

6th Royal Lancashire—Sub-Lieut. E. W. Chambers, from the 3rd Royal Surrey Militia, to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal North Lincoln—Francis Edmund George Astley, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal London—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. J. H. Allan resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; Major L. G. Dundas to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Hon. Major J. Britten to be Major.

5th Middlesex—Qrmr. J. Coombes resigns commission and is placed on a retired allowance, also is granted the hon. rank of Capt., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Royal Monmouth—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Davies to be Major; Lieut. J. M. Bannerman to be Capt.; Charles Stewart Foote, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal Montgomery—Peter Audley David Arthur Lovell, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd or East Norfolk—Henry Clarke, jun., gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

1st Somerset—Charles Edward Stuckey Lean, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd Somerset—Waltar Hillyar Colquhoun Long, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

3rd (King's Own) Stafford—Capt. and Hon. Major R. H. Cotton resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. Capt. A. W. Radford-Norcop resigns commission.

Suffolk Artillery—Lieut. W. B. Rennell resigns commission.

The King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—Frederic Charles Robert La Fargue, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

The Royal South Wales Borderers—J. D. Dickinson, Esq., late Lieut. 24th Foot, to be Capt.

1st Warwick—Lewis Lloyd Nicol, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal Ayr and Wigtown—Sub-Lieut. W. R. E. Dalrymple to be Lieut.; Nov. 4, 1874. Frederick Campbell, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Edinburgh Artillery—Frederick Wyllie, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

The Highland Rifle—Capt. H. Murray resigns commission; Capt. the Hon. W. Stuart, Master of Blantyre, resigns commission.

1st Royal Lanark—Capt. and Brevet Major G. J. Hamilton, 26th Foot, to be Adjt., vice Capt. C. M. Smyth, 26th Foot, who has resigned that appointment; March 13, 1877.

Antrim—Capt. J. B. Whitla resigns commission.

Donegal—Capt. A. N. Gillespey is granted the hon. rank of Major.

Donegal Artillery—Rupert George Inglis Brady, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal South Down—Richard Keown-Boyd, Esq., late Lieut., Royal Navy, to be Capt.

Dublin City Artillery—Major T. P. O'Meara resigns commission, also is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

South Mayo—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. S. P. Lea resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Queen's County—Major C. C. Abbott is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Waterford Artillery—Major J. R. Mulcahy is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal North Devon—Frederick Haynes McCalmont, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Gloucestershire—Lieut. C. H. Palairet to be Capt., vice J. C. Bengough, resigned.

Oxfordshire—Lieut. A. Harcourt resigns commission. The Rev. A. Majendie to be Hon. Chaplain.

West Somerset—Lieut. C. E. J. Esdaile to be Capt.

A Parliamentary return of the amount of shipping estimated for and built in the ten years ending March, 1875, shows that the total number of tons estimated for ironclads in the Royal dockyards was 83,350, the value estimated being £4,486,107. The tonnage of the ships actually built was 75,751, of the value of £4,162,144. The tons estimated for wooden, iron, and composite ships was 88,992, and the value £3,351,560, the tons actually built being 81,604, and the value £2,925,108. During the same period the estimate for ironclads to be built by contract was 46,589 tons, the value being £2,540,156. There were actually built 42,754 tons, of the value of £2,303,493. Of wooden, iron, and composite vessels to be built by contract the estimate of tons was 31,775, and the value £1,292,598. The tons actually built were 26,696, and the value £1,065,200. It appears, therefore, that in the ten years it was proposed to build ships the aggregate tonnage of which should amount to 250,706, at a cost of £12,030,421. The tonnage of ships actually built in that period was 226,805, at a cost of £10,455,945.

The new wing of the Charing Cross Hospital was opened on Wednesday by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the ceremony attending which was rendered the more interesting by the unexpected presence of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, who visited all the wards, giving particular attention to that appropriated to the children, speaking with her usual affability and gentleness to each little sufferer. The hospital is supported by voluntary contributions, and is fast extending in magnitude under the patronage of the Queen. In 1875 it afforded relief to 16,000 patients.

COLONEL BAKER'S REFORMS IN TURKEY.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Constantinople writes, under date March 12:—"Col. Baker presented his preliminary report for the re-organisation of the Bashi-Bazouks to Edhem Pasha on Saturday, who is very pleased with it, and will at once submit it to the authorities entitled to be consulted. It begins by pointing out the defects in the present system, and then suggests the following measures:—The division of the whole force, into police and gendarmerie, the latter having a military organisation and the charge of the whole empire, save the large towns, which the civil police will look after. The gendarmerie will be divided into two corps—European and Asiatic—each corps into two divisions, each division into three brigades. There will be four divisional inspectors and twelve brigade inspectors, all British, as well as an inspector to each corps resident at the capital, and directly under the commander-in-chief of the force, Col. Baker. Each brigade inspector will live in his own district, composed of a group of vilayets. Yemen and the Hedjaz must necessarily be granted a separate system under Mussulman officers. A depôt of instruction will be formed at Constantinople, and all officers must qualify themselves within a given time in the Turkish language. At the schools selected officers and men will be specially trained as instructors, and then distributed over the regiments, battalions, and squadrons of the Empire. This depôt to be under British instruction. A book of regulations, of which every officer must possess a copy and know the contents, will be compiled. A reserve of one regiment of Cavalry and one of Infantry is to be formed of men chosen for good conduct. These regiments would be always ready for instant service. Christians are to be admitted in proportion to their numbers in their respective vilayets. The advantages of this plan, which reflects the highest credit upon Col. Baker, are too obvious to need comment. It will enable the central Government to extend its absolute authority over the whole Empire by means of a body of picked and disciplined men, who, under British officers, will sternly repress the crimes of both Moslems and Christians, and obviate the need of employing Circassian robbers and half-savage and revengeful Bashi-Bazouks. In fact, if the Government really allow Col. Baker *carte blanche*—as I have no doubt, from the advocacy of the Grand Vizier and the excellent Minister of the Police, who has displayed throughout the purest patriotism, it will—and peace can be assured, we shall in a comparatively short time see the Sultan's dominions freed from its worst evil—the inability of the Stamboul Government to exercise a proper surveillance over all."

INDIA.

There is no foundation for the rumour that Mysore will be made over to the Maharajah previous to the time arranged in the treaty, or previous to his attaining his eighteenth year. But the Government have just offered Col. J. L. Pearse, Madras S.C., Commissioner of Nundidroog, Col. Renton, Madras S.C., and Col. J. Puckle, Madras S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, one year's civil pay, plus the army bonus, if they will retire immediately. The Government of India desire to fill the vacancies by the appointment of natives, with a view to affording the latter the means of acquiring experience in the higher ranks of the commission before March 18, 1881, when the State will be surrendered to the Maharajah.

The *Times of India* says:—"The Punjab loses, within a very short interval, the services of three distinguished officers who have long been connected with the province, Major-Gen. Reynell G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Col. R Young, R.E., and Col. C. Pollard, R.E. Thirty years ago these gallant officers assisted at the siege of Mooltan when the traitor Moolraj was so severely pounded and half blown up by Major Napier, R.E., now Lord Napier of Magdala. Gen. Taylor was then an assistant political, Cols. Pollard and Young were promising lieutenants of Engineers; the former notable for his exploits in mines and explosions, and the latter a daring leader of Irregular Engineers. Gen. Taylor's long and honourable career is not to close in India without some tribute to his public services and his private worth. A farewell dinner is announced in his honour, to be given at Lahore in March. Col. Pollard has already gone to Calcutta to take Col. Crommelin's place at a secretariat desk. Col. Young, it is understood, retires from the Service with apparently little abatement of the vigour of thirty years ago."

Simla is really to have a fairly decent Government House. Plans have been drawn up and generally approved. The design has been given to Capt. H. H. Cole, R.E., an officer who has had great experience in architectural work, both in England and India, and is supposed to be one of the best architects in the Royal Engineers. There is to be no pretension about the building, which will be a moderately good country gentleman's house in a style suited to the ground, the climate, and the available material. The site chosen is the Observatory Hill, and the 23rd Pioneers are on their way to Simla, if, indeed, they have not already arrived, to do the earthwork part of the business.

Cols. J. B. Smyly and R. Ouseley, Bengal S.C., and A. G. Davidson, J. Davidson, and J. Allardyce, Madras S.C., have applied for permission to retire from the Service on special annuities. Col. Smyly, who is employed as Deputy-Commissioner, 1st Class, in the Punjab, is to draw a pension of £365 per annum, with an additional annuity of £324 4s., payable in England, from March 31, 1877; Col. Ouseley, Assistant-Commissioner, 1st Grade, a pension of £456 6s. per annum and the capitalized value of the additional annuity, viz., £3,008, from Jan. 20, 1877; Col. A. G. Davidson, Deputy-Commissioner, Jalaum, the ordinary pension of £456 5s. and capitalized value of annuity, viz., £5,781; Col. J. Davidson, Deputy-Commissioner, Jhansie, the ordinary pension of £456 5s. and extra annuity of £417 1s.; and Col. Allardyce, Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the ordinary pension of £292 and capitalized value of annuity, viz., £2,735.

Col. H. Finch, Bengal Infantry, residing and drawing pay in England, has applied to retire from the Service on the special annuity.

Capt. H. J. Stock, Bombay S.C., has been appointed to officiate as Brigade-Major of the Nusseerabad Brigade of the Bombay Army during the absence on leave in England of Major J. G. E. Griffith, Bombay S.C.

Brigdr.-Gen. Biddulph's scheme for providing homes for soldiers' children in the hills continues to prosper, as judged by a comparison between the funds available and the results. This year he will be able to open two homes, one at Murree and one at Mussoorie. But the subscriptions, we are told, though coming in regularly, are not large. Meanwhile, Dr. Jameson, the civil surgeon of Mussoorie, reports that when he last inspected the home there he found "the inmates generally looking the very picture of health, and very different in every respect to the poor sickly, washed-out, listless, languid little creatures they were when they arrived at the beginning of the hot season."

The question of abolishing the brigade commands at Rawul Pindee and Sealkote is, the *Pioneer* learns, definitely abandoned. "Over a small station like the latter, one might suppose the senior officer for the time being would be fitted to rule; while in Rawul Pindee, the head-quarters of a division, with a major-general and full complement of Staff officers, the local command might well be conferred on a field officer of the station. For the abolition there is the advantage of saving half a lac of rupees per annum; against it we have the disappointment such a measure would bring to many an old soldier who had looked forward to a pleasant sinecure in his declining years."

Lieut.-Col. D. Scott, Madras S.C., Depty. Qrmr.-Gen. of the Madras Army, has arrived home from India on leave.

REVOLVERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I entirely approve of your suggestion, at length acted upon, of establishing a "regulation" revolver, so that officers may not run out of ammunition on service, but I desire to caution all officers against trusting to a revolver which is either "self-cocking," or requires to be cocked by the thumb. In the Crimea I saved my life, on more than one occasion, by the joint use of sword and revolver, and I would, therefore, venture to give a few hints on the subject. Most men treat their sword as of very little use, do not draw it, and carry their revolver in their right hand. When I expected a row, or was going down to one of the assaults of the "Quarries" or Redan (in all of which I was), I left my scabbard in camp, wore my revolver on the right side, and drew and used it with my left hand. Thus I was able to parry more than one bayonet thrust from the right, and to keep my revolver for the left. As regards parrying a bayonet, necessity taught me a dodge which I believe is new. I brought my elbow down on the hip and gave a sort of wrench towards the right. To fire a pistol with the left hand requires, of course, a little practice, but it is one of the few things that you can with a little practice do as well with the left as with the right. But no revolver which is either self-cocking or requires to be cocked by the thumb can, in my judgment, be depended on to save your life in a *melée*. In the first case it always throws high and wide, and in the second the exertion is too great. The only revolver that I could ever use, or would ever think of going into action with, is a revolver that in Crimean days used to be called "Tranter's Patent." It had two triggers, one below the other. With the middle-finger you pulled the lower trigger, and this action revolved the chambers and cocked the pistol. When the lower trigger was so pulled you got a good "saw handle" grip, and then a light touch of the fore-finger on the upper trigger exploded it. Trusting these hints may be useful to younger hands—I am, &c.,

VICTORIA CROSS.

March 10, 1877.

PROMOTION IN THE ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In connection with the proposed scheme for promotion and retirement in the Royal Marines, I wish to submit a case. Lieuts. Skipworth and Falls joined the Service as probationers on the same day. The former got a first, the latter a second class certificate at the final examination. Lieut. Skipworth is now dated Oct. 1, 1873; Lieut. Falls, July 1, 1874. Should there not be a vacancy for a lieutenant-colonel on or before Oct. 1, 1900, Skipworth will be compulsorily retired, whilst Falls has still nearly a year to veer and haul on. Is this fair? SHIP MARINE.

THE NEW MILITIA REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I congratulate the Secretary for War on the new regulations he has just proposed, under which, in future, Militia officers are to be transferred to the Line—viz., that all sub-lieutenants after the year 1878 are to be allowed to compete, and not only the nominees of the lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment. This is only fair, and will, I trust, put an end to any jobbery or favouritism on the part of the commanding officer which, under the present evil system, must and does exist. Who are those at present selected? In nine cases out of ten those who have entered a particular regiment for the express purpose of being selected by the colonel; and as every regiment has so many commissions to give away, it may happen, and, I am convinced, has happened, that a most undeserving and unfit officer has through this back door crept into the Army. Under the new system the results of the first examination will be amusing as well as instructive, for, as all sub-lieutenants will, I trust, be allowed to compete, what is to prevent all, or nearly all, the sub-lieutenants of one regiment being successful, whilst in other regiments none will be? That such an event may, and probably will happen, only proves the unfairness of the present system and the necessity for a vital change, if commissions in the Line are to be offered to Militia officers in time of peace.—I am, &c.,

EX-CENTURION.

The following appeared in the *Standard* of Tuesday:—"The statement which appeared last Thursday, that Gen. Sir William Knollys had been offered, and had accepted, the post of Black Rod was only partly true. The offer had been made, but it had not been accepted. We are now, however, able to announce that Sir William Knollys has accepted the appointment, which, of course, will entail his resignation of the post of Controller of the Household of the Prince of Wales, a post which he has filled for fifteen years. His successor at Marlborough House will be Major-Gen. Sir D. M. Probyn, C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Equerry to the Prince of Wales." As a mark of appreciation of the long and faithful services of Sir William Knollys as the head of the household of the Prince and Princess of Wales, his Royal Highness has been pleased to appoint him to the honorary post of Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—It is with the greatest reluctance that I ask for a brief space to reply to your correspondent "C. de G." As he challenges the accuracy of my initiatory remarks in my former letter to you, I have no option but to give proofs of my accuracy. "C. de G." says "that if the Commissariat Department had been reduced in 1869-70-71, the reason for such reduction would have applied with equal force to other departments with establishments in the colonies." This is the basis on which the whole statement of grievances of the "old" Commissariat officers, published by you, is really constructed in almost every line. If, then, I show that this basis is erroneous, I think I may claim that my initiatory remarks referred to—viz., that the comparisons made in the statement of grievances were erroneous, both in construction and deductions—are fully substantiated. My proofs are to be found in the Appendices to Army Estimates of 1868-9, showing the establishments for each of the "old" departments at home and abroad as follows:—

COMMISSARIAT (Page 151).

	C.G.-in-C.	C.G.	D.C.G.	A.C.G.	D.A.C.G.	Total.
At Home ...	1	1	5	25	38	70
Abroad	—	1	10	38	81	130

BARRACKS (Page 158).

	1st Class B.M.	2nd Class B.M.	Other B.M.	Total.
At Home ...	12	15	7	34
Abroad	4	14	—	18

PURVEYORS (Page 166).

	P.-in-C.	P.P.	P.	D.P.	A.P.	Total.
At Home ...	1	7	12	18	16	54
Abroad	—	4	7	12	9	32

MILITARY STORE (Page 176).

	P.P.S.	S.	D.S.S.	A.S.S.	D.A.S.S.	Total.
At Home ...	3	5	11	25	72	116
Abroad	—	2	6	19	41	68

How, in the face of such facts as these figures show, can "old" Commissariat officers and "C. de G." say that, by withdrawal of troops from the colonies in 1869-70-71, supposing no amalgamation into "Control" had taken place, the other departments would have suffered reduction to the same extent as the "old" Commissariat? I leave it to impartial opinion to judge whether "C. de G.'s" initiatory remarks or mine are most to the point. But I am thankful, at any rate, that he agrees as to the wisdom of the course I suggest for the future, and I will add only a further word of appeal for unity in things essential—*e.g.*, the future efficiency of the department as a whole, and for charity in all other matters, such as the grievances of particular sections or cadres.—I am, &c.,

L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE.

Dr. Lush asked the Secretary of State for War on Monday if he would inform the House what was the average number of soldiers in hospital during the years 1875 and 1876 respectively. Mr. Hardy.—In 1875, exclusive of the Malta Royal Fencible Artillery and of black troops in the West Indies, the coast of Africa, Ceylon, and China, in a strength of 169,235 non-commissioned officers and men, 7,680—being at the rate of 45·38 per 1,000 of the strength—were constantly in hospital. If the colonial troops above mentioned are added—strength, 2,212; daily sick, 113—the proportion of those constantly in hospital will be 45·45 per 1,000. For 1876, as the annual returns from commands abroad have not yet been received, the statistics can only be given approximately, but probably very closely. Those constantly in hospital in 165,905 non-commissioned officers and men were 7,528—being at the rate of 45·37 per 1,000 men. Adding colonial troops—strength, 2,037; daily sick, 96—the proportion of those constantly sick in hospital for the year will be 45·39 per 1,000. The distribution of those constantly sick in hospital in 1875 in the various commands may be seen in the Army Medical Department Report for that year, page 1.

Viscount Templetown asked the Under Secretary for War on Tuesday whether the scheme for the linking of regiments and the Report on the Army Retirement Scheme would be brought before the House sufficiently early to admit of a full discussion of details before the close of the Session. Whatever might be their own objections, officers would more readily receive as a settlement of the question any scheme which would be approved by Parliament after a full discussion. Earl Cadogan must confess that he had some difficulty in answering the question of the noble and gallant viscount. He rather thought that the noble and gallant viscount in some manner confounded two reports. The two subjects to which he had referred were entirely different the one from the other. The one was the subject of a Report of a Royal Commission agreed to last year; the other was one which had been gone into by a Parliamentary Committee on the constitution of the Militia. The Report of the Royal Commission had been brought before the House in the only way it could have been brought before them. He laid it on the table on Aug. 7 last, and he understood that it was in the hands of their lordships on the 14th of the same month. Ever since it was issued the Secretary of State for War had been maturing and revising a scheme of promotion and retirement founded on the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The subject was difficult and intricate, involving various calculations and requiring anxious consideration. The proposals of the Secretary of State were advanced, and were still in preparation; but he could not say when the work would be completed. As soon as it was, and the scheme received the approval of the other departments interested in it, the Secretary of State would lay it before the other House of Parliament, as it would deal with matters of finance; but, as Under-Secretary, he would take the earliest opportunity of explaining it to their Lordships' House.

The officers of the Curragh gave a successful theatrical entertainment in the Gymnasium Theatre on the 14th inst., the pieces being *The Irish Post* and *The Port-Admiral*, a nautical burlesque. The principal performers were Mrs. Preston, Miss Ryan, Miss Mason; Col. Bray, 4th King's Own; Capt. Boulcott, 86th; Capt. Lawrence, 4th; Lieut. Fitzherbert, 4th; Lieut. Downman, 75th; Lieut. Elliott, 4th; and Lieut. Knox, R.A., &c. The house was crammed, and the acting was much above par. The burlesque caused great amusement, and was thoroughly successful. The dancing of Col. Bray as the British Tar and Lieut. Knox as Susan brought down the house, and the dancers were uproariously encored.

PARLIAMENT.

TORPEDOES.

On Monday Lord C. Beresford rose to call attention to the increasing power of torpedoes. He pointed out that torpedoes had quite revolutionised naval warfare. The most ingenious infernal machine ever invented was the Whitehead torpedo, to which he wished to call attention. It could be set to work with perfect accuracy in any given direction, and on exploding against a ship's side was capable of making a breach seventy-five feet in extent. He need hardly say that a vessel would shortly proceed to the bottom after that. With it three men in a small boat could sink the Inflexible. He suggested, as the only mode of defence against such a weapon, that we should provide for our ships of war fast boats as satellites to keep the torpedo boats of the enemy at a distance. He urged upon the First Lord of the Admiralty the necessity of organising a system of coast defence torpedoes, and of practising the Navy in the management of these torpedoes, instead of leaving their management entirely to the Royal Engineers. The laying down of these torpedoes in war would be seamen's work, and in the event of war the nation with the best torpedo management must win.

Mr. Reed agreed with the hon. and gallant officer that it was now time the Navy were practised in the laying-down and taking up of torpedoes.

ENGINEERS.

Mr. Goschen said it was a matter of supreme importance to the well-being of her Majesty's ships that the question of the Engineers should be dealt with in a broad and comprehensive manner. If the Government wished to attract men of higher rank they must either give them superior pay or rank. But they had not only the Engineers to consider; they had also to think of the safety of their ships; and was the authority of the Chief Engineer on board a ship so clear and well-defined as to enable him, so far as he was concerned, to prevent accidents such as had lately occurred? The problem which the Government had to solve was, on the one hand, to keep the Engineers as a practical working-class who would be up to their duties; and, on the other, to secure their proper position on board.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mr. W. Hunt, in reply to some criticisms on his previous statement on the Estimates, said that, taking the same basis for his estimated work and its fulfilment, he had stated correctly what he had done in his department. Tonnage was now reckoned according to men employed, and did not represent actual tonnage, and he had employed the number of men on shipbuilding that he determined to employ, never taking them off to execute repairs. This he believed was a course never adhered to before. His policy as to the repair of ships had been criticised. Now, nobody had been more opposed to repairing old ships or had broken up more old ships than he had. He had set his face against repairing doubtful ships. The Lord Warden, which he was told ought not to have been repaired, was a far stronger and more powerful ship than any of the Russian Fleet which entered the Mediterranean last year. The right hon. gentleman defended the repair of the Enchantress on economical grounds, and denied statements that the invincible had broken down, and that the Assistance had been damaged. When it was stated, in comparison between his administration and the former one, that he had only added four ironclad ships to the Navy, his (Mr. Hunt's) case was not fairly put. The question was, what was the state of the progress of the ironclads he found in course of construction, and what had their progress been since? He would not enter into details, but if the subject were pursued he could supply particulars that would tell in his favour. At present there were five new ironclads which would be ready for sea in the course of this year. On the question of the position of Engineers, he believed they were tolerably well satisfied with all that had been done for them. But it must be remembered that the question could not be dealt with without considering that when they first entered the Service the Engineers were not of the same social rank as the executive officers, and though this might be thought a light matter, if it were investigated it would be found to be a very serious matter. Therefore the Committee recommended that the Admiralty should endeavour to obtain for the Navy, Engineers of higher social status. It was proposed to place them in the military branch of the profession, Chief Engineers to be enabled to take the rank of commanders, Engineers of ten years' standing to rank with lieutenants, and Assistant Engineers to rank with and after sub-lieutenants.

Mr. D. Jenkins moved the reduction of the vote by £5,600, on the ground that the Engineers were already sufficiently well paid.

The motion, however, was withdrawn, and the vote was agreed to.

On the first vote of £2,684,048 for wages for seamen and Marines,

Mr. Reed regretted to see the way in which certain classes of the Navy were neglected, and pointed out the deficiencies that existed in regard to petty officers, the men who took care of the hulls of ships, and the engine-room artificers. Looking at the Estimates of last year, he found that the Government were 510 tons in the ironclads, and 551 tons in the unarmoured vessels, short of what they had promised to build; equal to an expenditure of £13,756. Coming to the present programme, he congratulated the Admiralty on having devoted a larger number of men to building, and especially to building armoured ships, than before. He would point out that the only ship of importance which it was proposed to lay down was the first armoured ship that had been laid down for three years. It was a great question for consideration, whatever might be thought of torpedoes, whether the country should allow itself to be outstripped by other European Powers in the building of first-class ships. It was reported some time ago on what he thought was good authority that the Italian Government had actually commenced a ship which was to be plated with three feet of armour, to have 150-ton guns, and to run 18 knots an hour; if that were true, had that great speed been fully considered by the Government? On the other hand, it was necessary to consider the subject of torpedoes, and he thought the solution of the ironclad question would be found in the construction of smaller, rather than of larger vessels. The Government were going to build a new Agamemnon, but he doubted whether the copying of a second-class ship was a proper response to the question of the time. There was a torpedo ram in the Estimates, and he should like to know if it was to be a large or a small one; he should object very much to the building of a large vessel which was not to carry guns. He had hoped that the Engineers were to be put into a different position, and that they were to receive from the Admiralty that recognition which was required by the altered circumstances of the time. They were now building many vessels in which engineering was to play a leading part, whether in peace or war; men-of-war were nothing now but floating machines. He had noticed that in several quarters the First Lord of the Admiralty had been subjected to no small amount of adverse criticism and some censure for the remarks which he let fall the other night with reference to the grade from which most of the Engineer officers of the Service were drawn. He (Mr. Reed) had himself received several letters complaining with more or less bitterness of the right hon. gentleman's language, but he must say that he did not believe that the First Lord intended to hurt anybody's feelings. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the right hon. gentleman intended to advert to a fact which had been pressing upon the minds of naval administrators for a long time, and that was that the whole profession of naval architects and marine engineers in the Royal Navy of this country was exclusively confined to comparatively poor lads. The scheme now proposed by the right hon. gentleman was based upon the report of the Committee, but he did not think that scheme would work. The solution of the question was, he believed, to be found in the American system. They wanted young men of gentlemanly manners and education to become naval engineers, and they should be entered as cadets in the Naval College, and as thoroughly instructed in their business as other young officers were in theirs. It was no uncommon thing for the sons of gentlemen to become marine engineers, and he had known instances where distinguished officers had gone into workshops, put on a canvas jacket, and worked at a lathe in order to learn the practical details of the profession.

Mr. Gorst was quite certain that the First Lord of the Admiralty never intended to cast any slight upon the existing members of the engineering branch of the Navy, but they, nevertheless, felt aggrieved at the observations which fell from the right hon. gentleman. They maintained that they were entitled to be considered as high a class as the medical and paymaster branches of the Service, and they appealed to the records of courts-martial during the last five years to show that their branch had been singularly free from any offence against discipline. He should be sorry if the idea of inducing the sons of gentlemen to enter on the career of naval engineers were to close that profession to the sons of the very humblest and poorest members of society who, by their ability and industry, had qualified themselves to hold a position in it.

Mr. S. Lefevre cordially approved the First Lord's proposal to increase the pay of seamen who had completed ten years' service by twopence per day. He understood that there was a difference not yet adjusted between the Treasury and the Admiralty as to the scheme to be adopted in regard to the marine officers, and as he thought it unusual that money should be asked in respect of a scheme in regard to which the Government were not yet agreed, he urged that the Vote should be withdrawn, and afterwards proposed as a supplementary estimate. In regard to Engineer officers, he contended for the importance of making their status and pay such as would attract really good men. As to the naval officers employed as superintendents of dockyards, he maintained that they could not discharge the responsibility so well as civil managers would do. It would be better to put all the civil matters in the dockyards under a civil superintendent.

After further discussion,

Mr. Samuda said that though both sides had taken credit to themselves for having built about 20,000 tons of shipping annually for several years, he thought no credit was due, as that amount only represented the waste in the Navy.

EGYPTIAN SLAVE TRADE.

On Thursday Mr. Anderson asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he has observed a letter in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE from Capt. W. R. Kennedy, R.N., stating that a few days after the Egyptian Government sent a ship of war down the Red Sea for the suppression of the slave trade, there was a sale of slaves in Cairo, at which some 300 women were sold; if her Majesty's Government has any information on the subject?

Mr. Bourke said.—I have seen and carefully read the paragraph referred to, and have, in consequence, sent a telegram to Cairo, requesting that inquiries should be made on the subject. No answer has yet been received, but I will communicate the answer when received.

THE NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

On Friday, in the House of Lords, Lord Bury asked the Under Secretary for War if he would explain to the House the new regulations under which junior officers of Militia were to be allowed to enter the Army.

Earl Cadogan said that the new regulations in which the officers referred to were allowed to enter the Army were not yet in a sufficient state of forwardness, and therefore he was not able to give more than a general explanation. The present system of allowing the commanding officers to send up a certain number of subalterns for commissions in the Army, which they obtained by passing a mere standard examination, would be discontinued, and in future a competitive examination would be substituted, by which all Militia subalterns would be allowed to enter themselves for a military and not a mere regimental examination. Those who were desirous to do so would send in their names to their commanding officers, who would forward those they recommended for examination. The candidates were to be present at two regimental trainings, and they were to pass a last examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, or to produce their University certificates. Under these circumstances it was intended that the new system should not come into force until the 1st of January, 1879, in order that a number of young Militia officers desirous of obtaining commissions in the Army might be present at the regimental training. The new system would take away from the colonels of the Militia regiments some slight patronage which there was reason to believe they would be unwilling to be relieved of. The regulations would be opened as soon as possible.

Viscount Cardwell was extremely glad to hear the explanation of the noble earl. There was a dearth of officers in the Militia, and if service in the Militia was recognised as a good claim of admission for commissions in the Army, it would attract a number of young gentlemen to its ranks. The object of the scheme was to prevent the granting of commissions to one class only. He did not insist upon any particular mode of carrying it out, and he was quite willing to admit that the scheme indicated by the noble earl was a considerable improvement.

Lord Bury inquired whether it would be competent to the subalterns of any Militia regiment to go up for re-examination, and whether such examination would be held at central places.

Earl Cadogan said that the scheme was not quite matured, and when it was it would not be applied to any separate regiment, but to all Militia officers who wished to be examined —(hear, hear)—and the examination would be held at some central place, but where he could not yet say.

THE MILITIA.

On the motion of the Marquis of Exeter a return has been laid on the table of their Lordships' House showing the strength of each Militia regiment in the United Kingdom on the 1st of January, 1876, and on the 1st January, 1877; the number of recruits obtained between those dates by each regiment, and the number given by each to the Line under its different branches; the number discharged as medically unfit; those who have deserted; and those who have been promoted or transferred to other regiments; and the total increase or decrease in 1876.

COMMISSARIAT AND STORE DEPARTMENTS.

Last night, in the House of Commons, Mr. Sullivan asked the Secretary of State for War whether an unusual length of time had not elapsed since the last examination of candidates for the Commissariat and Store Department; and whether he could state the cause of such delay, and say when the next examination would be held.

Mr. Hardy said it was usual to hold examinations of candidates for the Commissariat and Store Departments when there were a number of vacancies. There were only three vacancies in the latter department, and certain inquiries were being made at present in reference to the latter.

BOY ENLISTMENT.

Colonel Kennard asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was his intention to carry out, either fully or partially, the recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry on the subject of boy enlistment for the Army, embodied in their report, which has been lately presented.

Mr. Hardy said he had under favourable consideration several of the recommendations of the Select Committee on boy enlistment in the Army.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of Volunteers was held on Thursday, at the Royal United Service Institution, under the presidency of the Earl of Wharncliffe. The report adopted by the meeting stated that the popularity of the Wimbledon gathering was not wearing off, but increasing, as was shown by the fact that the entries—8,434—were more numerous than in 1875. The shooting was in almost every instance better than in 1875, in which year it excelled the shooting of previous years. In compliance with a wish of some Volunteers, the Council had made an application to the Secretary of State for War for the issue on loan of a sufficient number of Martin-Henry rifles to be used at Wimbledon. The application was, however, declined on the ground that, as the Volunteers were not armed with Martini-Henry rifles, it was not considered desirable to issue them merely to compete for a prize which should be shot for with rifles in use throughout the force. The financial statement noted a falling off of £50 5s. in annual subscriptions, an increase of £115 10s. in life subscriptions, and an increase of £21 17s. in subscriptions through counties. The total number of members on the books was 3,077; the donations for prizes showed an increase of £78 13s. 6d.; entrance fees had increased by £702 10s. 11d. The total receipts from all sources amounted to £21,733 5s. 3d. The vested capital of the Association now stood at £8,192 10s. 6d.

THE MOBILIZATION OF 1876.

Gen. Sir William Codrington writes to the *Times* as follows:—"Sir,—There surely must be some error in your Parliamentary Report of the answer given on the 16th inst. by the Secretary for War to Col. North's inquiry as to deductions from the Staff pay of general officers during the mobilization of 1876. The questions were clear, as they were necessarily printed in the Parliamentary Notice Paper; and Mr. Hardy is supposed to have answered that 'no such deduction had been made, the pay having been given according to the rank held.' Facts are stubborn, particularly financial facts; and if your report is correct, there is serious error somewhere. Officers were put in the Mobilization Orders of the Horse Guards War Office of June 28, 1876, as 'generals commanding' army corps, 'lieutenant-generals commanding' divisions, and 'major-generals commanding' brigades. They were again so placed with their names and full rank in the official 'Army List' of July, 1876. These are very apparent facts. Upon sending in the usual printed form for Staff pay of their rank, it was officially notified that only the Staff pay due to the next inferior rank would be allowed, and this disallowance on deduction has been made. This intended deduction or displacement to inferior rank was not made known to officers before appointment, nor is it known under what Warrant or Regulation it has been made. But I know, and others know, very practically, that the disallowance was made and still continues, for the Staff pay due to the rank as mentioned in the General Order for mobilization is still withheld."

Col. Barne asked the Secretary for War, on Thursday, whether he had any intention of altering or abolishing the numbers of any regiments of the Regular Army; and, if so, whether the House would have an opportunity of discussing that alteration before it was carried into effect. Mr. Hardy.—I have not formed any intention upon the subject at present, but if I should do so I shall, no doubt, be responsible to Parliament.

The Natal correspondent of the *Western Morning News* in his last letter mentioned a charge of murder which had been preferred by some coolies against Capt. McLeod, the Protector of Immigrants for Natal. Capt. McLeod was for fifteen years in the 42nd Highlanders, and served in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny, and his numerous military friends in England will be glad to hear that he has been acquitted. The original charge was that of murder, but it was reduced by the Attorney-General to culpable homicide, and Capt. MacLeod was committed to take his trial at the Circuit Court. The trial terminated on Feb. 17, and throughout the colony the greatest interest was taken in the proceedings. The jury acquitted the captain, the result being received with loud applause.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.

Remittances should be made payable to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

J. L. N.—The officer whose name is constantly being associated with the reforms now being carried out would no doubt answer any questions put to him on the subject. We would recommend you to address a letter to him.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.—The officer's term of service was extended, in Dec., 1873, for five years.

A. J. K.—Commissions in the Royal Marines are granted to gentlemen who pass the qualifying examination for the Army, and volunteer to accept appointment to the Marines. Your brother should write to the Secretary of the Admiralty if he desires to become a candidate.

ENGINEER OFFICER.—You will find every particular as to the future pay, &c., of this branch in another column.

SAMOA.—Better wait until the court-martial has concluded its sittings

P.—We really cannot see it.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

56th Regiment (Pompadours). Report on the Shooting Club and Fifth Annual Rifle Meeting, 1876.
Questions and Answers for Mounted Men and Drivers of Field Artillery.
Portuguese Western Africa. No 1.
Cook's Handbook for London. With Maps.
The Easter Annual.
The Shipwrecked Mariner.
How to "make up;" a Practical Guide for Amateurs, &c.

Wyld's Plan of the Volunteer Review, April 2, received.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

The Scale of Charges for Advertising in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE is as follows:—

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

After a weary waiting for weary years, a streak of dawn appeared in the darkened horizon of the Corps of Royal Marines when it was announced in the Estimates for the ensuing financial year that a certain amount had been provided which it was presumed would be devoted to removing the present dead-lock in the Captains' and Subalterns' Lists. The day was anxiously looked forward to when the First Lord of the Admiralty should lay the Estimates before the House, and satisfy the anticipations of a large body of officers by submitting a scheme by which they were to benefit; but the statement brought little or nothing to cheer the grey-haired Captains of thirty, or the struggling subalterns of eighteen years' service. Mr. Ward Hunt made an important admission, that so far back as 1874, three years ago, he was so impressed with the question of the Marine officers that he made out a scheme, which, however, had to be delayed until the Army Commission had reported. This apology for delay has on previous occasions been made to the House, but it is difficult to understand in what spirit of fairness the acceptance or rejection of the recommendation of the Army Commission could be made to bear upon the Royal Marines, inasmuch as the Corps was not represented on the Commission, nor was any evidence taken touching its requirements. The wants of the Corps should be cared for solely by the Admiralty, under whom they serve, and, if it is plainly proved and acknowledged that there are existing evils to be remedied, the remedy should be applied without reference to or waiting for the result of a Commission that was not called upon to take its interests into consideration. Having spoken of "another scheme," which it was obvious to him the Treasury would not sanction, the First Lord stated that he was anxious not to lose time by submitting it for modification by the Treasury and Admiralty separately, which would have necessitated the postponing the motion to another Session, and he, therefore, proposed to the Treasury a joint Committee, which was now sitting; and, in order not to have any mistakes as to their intentions, he had a lump sum put in the Estimate to meet it. The Committee, which consists of the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines, Mr. Welby, C.B., of the Treasury, and Mr. James, of the Admiralty, will earn the thanks of the Corps at large if they can produce, and that quickly, a proposal that will supply the existing wants and, at the same time, be approved by the Treasury and the House. Procrastination has hitherto been the rule with all who have had any dealings with this most important question. The obstacles and difficulties have, no doubt, been great, but they should have been met boldly when there was an acknowledged and a still growing evil to be remedied, and it is to be devoutly hoped that Mr. Ward Hunt's statement, that "it would not be long before the scheme would be reported," will shortly be verified. A distinguished General officer, who, having rapidly advanced by his own abilities and exertions, has, nevertheless, been one of fortune's favourites, a few months since, in addressing a body of officers, intimated that no man had any right to complain, since advancement or otherwise rested entirely with himself. What would this gallant officer say to a seniority corps where a subaltern drags on for more than eighteen years in the junior grade losing zeal and energy, and after that period having to begin to toil up from the foot of a long list of Captains before he can dream of anything higher? Why, the officer in question was a Lieutenant-Colonel in seven and a Major-General in sixteen years, but had he been in the seniority corps of Royal Marines no amount of energy, zeal, intelligence, or distinguished service before the enemy could have lifted him above his fellows on the list, and he must have remained a neglected subaltern for a longer period than it took him to become a General officer in the more favoured branch of the Service. Truly no standing rule can or ought to be made to apply equally to regiments of the Line and to a seniority corps, and therefore any scheme that may be propounded for the relief of the Royal Marines should in no way be made dependent upon the recognition of the report of the Army Commission. The cause of the officers who are thus suffering from unprecedented stagnation has been taken up by almost every journal of the day, and has repeatedly been brought before the House of Commons by the members for Devonport and Chatham and others, and the general feeling of sympathy is so strong that the Treasury need not fear opposition in approving anything in fairness or reason that may be proposed.

The reasons which were operative last year as regarded the period of the Prince of Wales's return to England, at the time when our "spring" assumes its most forbidding aspect, and, armed with fog and east wind, tears one's life out, may be assumed to have had something to do with the excursion to the Mediterranean which his Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales are about to make this month; but it is understood that her Royal Highness has had it for some time in contemplation to pay the special visit to her brother, the King of Greece, which was postponed, or rendered impossible, in 1875. His Majesty was, it may be remembered, a guest at Marlborough House for a short time last year, but the Queen of the Hellenes was not then able to accompany him, and there is every cause for the supposition that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales would be very much gratified in meeting the amiable consort of her brother, who has so close a relationship to the husband of her sister, and that the meeting of her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, and of the Duke, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, would afford a most agreeable guarantee of goodwill and friendship, which would extend their influence beyond the bounds of social intercourse.

We believe that Major-General Sir D. M. Probyn, V.C., K.C.S.I., in succeeding General Sir W. Knollys as Controller of the Prince of Wales' household, is understood not to have abandoned his career, in case of his services being needed in the field.

Captain O'Beirne, M.P., would seem to have extracted a negative of negatives in the shape of the reply from our Secretary for War, the other evening, to his inquiry respecting that very vexed subject, forage stoppages from Cavalry officers. Mr. Hardy evidently considers that it is chivalrous to bear more than our share in supporting the burden of the State. Is he sure that the Cavalry officers will coincide in this view?

We believe we are right in stating—we shall be only too grateful to be corrected—that at the recent examination of candidates for the Army Medical Department, only one-and-twenty aspirants offered themselves for the fifty vacancies, and that five of these were rejected. Ever since the days of the erring cities of the plain, a crucial pessimist test has invariably been fixed upon. We should, therefore, imagine that as regards the present system for obtaining our medical officers such has now been reached.

Considerable difference of opinion appears, from Sir William Codrington's letter to the *Times*, to exist between the War Office and the General and Staff officers who did duty with the mobilized army corps last summer. We are, generally, tolerably accurate in our calculations of receipt; yet those who in this case have been recipients have discovered a somewhat glaring error. There is certainly a shade of defence on the side of those who are instructed to give, that they never issued regulations as to the amount that would be given; but this, it is to be feared, is, after all, only a sorry subterfuge. It is difficult to understand how the Financial Secretary at the War Office, with the huge department under his direction, could have allowed his assistants to commit so lamentable a blunder. We recently called attention to the necessity of returning the financial transactions of the Army to the Commissariat Department, and we have here a striking example of the necessity for such a change.

With reference to the proposal of the Militia Committee as regards the designation of Line regiments, a distinguished General officer thinks that a very feasible and simple way of getting out of the many difficulties of the said prosposal would be to amalgamate a Militia regiment and each Line regiment in the Service, making the Militia regiment the 2nd battalion of the Line regiment for recruiting and reserve purposes. He would call the Militia the home battalion of the regiment, giving it the number and designation of the Line regiment. Of course, there would be details to be arranged, but he sees no serious difficulty in regard to these. This arrangement would be in every way preferable to that which has been suggested in the Militia Committee's Report.

The decision to decrease the Army Medical Department by twenty-one officers, and make a similar addition to the Army Hospital Corps, was, we think, a wise one, seeing how under-manned the Medical Service is. The arrangement is commendable, too, on another ground—it gives an increased number of commissions to deserving non-commissioned officers, and may be the means of attracting a few men to the ranks. A doctor should be employed only in his professional capacity, and to turn him into a storekeeper is a mistake. The store duties properly belong to the officers of the Army Hospital Corps. Though we have felt it our duty to condemn the majority of the changes carried out in the Medical Service, we are glad to be able to express our approval of this last one.

The senior subalterns of Cavalry are gradually being provided for. Since we published our list in October last, Lieutenants Cotton, 21st Hussars (1); Wynter, 16th Lancers (2); Hill, 16th Lancers (7); and Kennedy, Scots Greys (11), have been promoted in their own regiments, whilst Lieutenant Bell, 5th Lancers (4), has been given his troop in the 8th Hussars. At the present time Lieutenant Fisher, 21st Hussars, is the oldest officer doing subaltern's duty in the Cavalry of the Line; he joined the Army September 9, 1864, and exchanged as a Lieutenant from the 2nd Queen's five years ago. After him comes Lieutenant Kenyon-Stow, 19th Hussars, who entered the Army January 3, 1865, and has suffered very considerably as a consequence of the reduction of his late regiment—the Military Train; so much so that he found himself at the end of six years service a junior Cornet in the 19th Hussars. Following Lieutenant Stow come Lieutenants Loyd, 21st Hussars (who is anticipating early promotion); Fife, 5th Lancers (who exchanged from Infantry); Becher, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lloyd, 20th Hussars; Bouverie, 17th Lancers; Brown, 17th Lancers; and Hemans, 20th Hussars. By an occasional selection much has been done of late to brighten the prospects of the senior Lieutenants. Strange to say, selections have hitherto been made exclusively from the old Line Cavalry regiments, whereas three regiments with the strongest claims to the consideration of the authorities have never once been allowed to benefit. Nothing could be more gloomy than the prospects of all ranks of the 19th, 20th, and 21st Hussars, and we feel it our duty again to call the attention of the Horse Guards to the condition into which these regiments are fast drifting.

We are all well aware of Cicero's definition of the perfect letter-carrier. Our good neighbours on the other side of *la Manche* would seem, however, to be in want of a perfect letter-keeper. The account of the loss of documents from their archives has almost a legendary air about it. We can hardly imagine that prosy specifications of bricks and stone would be so eagerly sought after as they seem to have been. Their lines are better understood when written on the earth. There must be some secret diplomacy contained in these documents, possibly a Tilsit raft. If so, it is unfortunate that now, as then, the old trick has gone against its conceivers.

Mr. Roger Goldsworthy, C.M.G., has arrived home from Nevis, having in the short time he has held the Presidency established a reputation for zeal such as will ensure his rapid advancement in the Colonial Service. The people of Nevis do not seem to know how highly to speak of their ex-President, and determined, as we pointed out last week, upon the adoption of effectual means of testifying to their appreciation of his many excellent qualities. It is highly gratifying to note the success which has in almost all instances attended the policy Lord Carnarvon, since his entrance to the Colonial Office, has followed, of providing for soldiers whenever the opportunity has offered for him to do so.

Captain V. Chater, 91st Highlanders, succeeds Lieutenant A. G. Spencer, 5th Lancers, who has resigned the appointment, as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General J. Ramsay Stuart, C.B., commanding the troops in Scotland. Captain Chater entered the Army July 12, 1864, and became Captain February 12, 1872.

Captain A. R. Savile, 18th Royal Irish, Garrison Instructor at Dover, is to retain his appointment until June 15 next, and Captain H. G. MacGregor, 29th Regiment, his appointment on the Home District Staff until June 30.

Lieutenant Lord Edward Somerset, 23rd Fusiliers, has been appointed temporarily to the Staff of Major-General Somerset, C.B., at Gibraltar, as Aide-de-Camp.

Major Montgomerie, 20th Hussars, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Barker, 64th Regiment, appointed Assistant-Director of Military Education, as Professor of Military History at the Staff College. Major Montgomerie served throughout the suppression of the Indian mutiny, with the Guide Cavalry at the battle of Nuggufghur, and siege and capture of Delhi, and with the 1st Sikh Cavalry at the Alumbagh, under Outram, from January 16 to March 2, 1858; siege and capture of Lucknow (slightly wounded), subsequent operations in Oude, and affair of Simree (medal with two clasps). He entered the Army October 4, 1853; passed from the Staff College, December, 1865; became Brevet Major, July 5, 1872; and Major, April 30, 1873.

The impertinence of an evening contemporary in questioning the propriety of the recent selection for the Black Rod is only exceeded by its bad taste in attacking, as it has done, one of the most distinguished and popular officers in the Army, simply because it has been his good fortune to have his services acknowledged. Sir William Knollys' career has, from the first, been marked by a most ardent attachment to the duties of his profession, and if the writer of the article had only taken the trouble to have acquainted himself with the details of the General's services, he would have found that the new Black Rod is by no means the feather-bed soldier he in his ignorance imagines him. There are many reasons which render the selection of Sir William Knollys as successor to the late Sir Augustus Clifford a particularly appropriate one, and the unanimous approval of the appointment among military men is a pretty fair criterion that Sir William has claims other than those he possesses as a courtier.

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY, March 16, 1877.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.—Liverpool Brigade—Sir Richard Lewis Mostyn Williams Bulkeley, Bart., to be Hon. Lieut.; March 16, 1877. The Rev. Thomas Rees Walters, B.A., to be Hon. Chaplain; March 16, 1877. Dr. Hugh Greig Hughes to be Hon. Surg.; March 16, 1877.

March 19, 1877.

The undermentioned medical officers have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 4th inst.:—Richard Lovell Bluett Head, Alexander Collins, M.D.

March 21, 1877.

Royal Naval Reserve—H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., &c., &c., &c., to be Hon. Capt.

March 22, 1877.

The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority as stated against their names:—Mr. William Broad, Feb. 6, 1877; Mr. Henry Watkins White, March 3, 1877; Mr. Edward D. Dooley, March 17, 1877.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Charles M. Buckle, to the Lord Warden, vice Norman B. Bedingfield, whose period of service has expired; C. H. Simpson, to the Hector, vice Buckle.

Lieutenants—William J. Norcop, to the Devastation.

Navigating-Lieutenant—Richard G. Roe, to the Research.

Fleet Surgeon—Stephen Bowden, M.D., to the Crocodile.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed Hon. Capt. in the Royal Naval Reserve.

ALACRITY, Lieut.-Com. W. U. Moore, was nearly refitted on Jan. 22, and was to receive her new crew by the Hankow, due at Sydney about Feb. 15.

ALBATROSS, Com. E. Rice, was at Panama as senior officer in Central America at the departure of the last mail.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. R. O'B. Fitzroy, with the flag of Vice-Admiral Hornby, arrived at Malta on the afternoon of the 17th inst.

AMETHYST, Capt. A. J. Chatfield, left Coquimbo on Jan. 31 for Valparaiso, *viâ* Juan Fernandez.

ANTELOPE. Lieut.-Com. E. Wingfield, was paid off at Malta on March 16.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. F. M. Prattent, arrived at Queenstown on the 22nd inst.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. P. H. Colomb, flagship of Vice-Admiral Ryder, was at Hong Kong on Feb. 1.

BARRACOUTA, Capt. Charles E. Stevens. A court-martial assembled yesterday, under the presidency of Rear-Admiral C. Fellowes, C.B., Admiral Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, for the trial of Capt. C. E. Stevens. There are several charges again Capt. Stevens for overbearing and scandalous conduct, preferred by the paymaster. Mr. W. Eastlake, Deputy Judge-Advocate of the Fleet at Devonport, was appointed to officiate at the trial, and Mr. G. P. Martin, R.N., barrister-at-law, Deputy Judge-Advocate at Portsmouth, was to prosecute.

BELLEROPHON, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. C. Cooper Key, was at Jamaica on Feb. 23. She left Trinidad on Feb. 9 with the Encounter, Eclipse, and Dryad, and arrived at La Guayra on Feb. 12; she left again on the 13. The Eclipse parted company on Feb. 14 for Barbados, as senior officer. The Admiral, with the other ships, arrived at Jamaica on Feb. 19, and found the Bullfinch and Pert there. He intended to leave for Bermuda on Feb. 27 in the Bellerophon, with Encounter, Dryad, and Pert, calling at Havana.

BITTERN, Com. G. J. Anstruther, was at Constantinople on March 14.

BULLFINCH, Com. R. M. Lloyd, is to remain on the Jamaica division.

CLYDE, Com. H. C. Best. The drill-ship Brilliant, tender, was inspected by Admiral Phillimore on Saturday last, and we understand he expressed himself pleased with the cleanliness of the crew and the ship, and complimented the Naval Reserve men on their general good conduct. Admiral Phillimore afterwards inspected the Coastguard men at Inverness, and was also much satisfied with his inspection of that station.

CROCODILE, Capt. P. R. Sharpe, arrived at Spithead on Sunday evening from Bombay, and came into harbour at nine o'clock on the following morning. She brought home the 55th Regt., which has been quartered in the New Barracks, Gosport.

CURLEW, Com. E. J. Church. A sad fate has overtaken a quartermaster of this vessel, named Price. When out skating he endeavoured to rescue a companion, who had fallen into a fishing-hole, but unfortunately fell in himself, and was drowned; his companion was rescued. The funeral took place on Jan. 9.

DANAE, Capt. J. C. Purvis, which was commissioned at Portsmouth on Sept. 20, arrived at Spithead on Friday, the 16th inst., from Sheerness, and proceeded in the evening for the West Coast of Africa.

DARING, Com. J. G. Hanmer, was at Panama by last accounts, and will be at Esquimalt early in April.

DEVASTATION, Capt. F. W. Richards, returned to Malta late on the 17th inst., with the Thetis in tow.

ECLIPSE, Capt. J. E. Erskine, was at Barbados on March 1; she arrived there on Feb. 28, as senior officer. She would proceed about March 8 to St. Vincent, to bring the Lieutenant-Governor to Barbados, and leave again on March 10 with the Governor-in-Chief for Tobago and Grenada, and was to be back at Barbados about March 19.

EURYDICE, Capt. Hare, will be ready for sea shortly, but has been delayed owing to it having been found necessary to make several alterations in her fittings since she came out of the hands of the contractor.

FANTOME, Com. T. M. Maquay, was at the Sandwich Islands up to the last date, Nov. 29.

HELICON, Lieut.-Com. Stopford, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on board, returned to Malta on the 18th inst. from Syracuse and Palermo.

HERCULES, Capt. Bowden-Smith, flagship of Admiral Hon. Sir J. Drummond, was at Malta on March 17.

HIBERNIA, Com. A. E. Stephens, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Rice, second in command in the Mediterranean, will be paid off at Malta on the 31st inst., and be re-commissioned the day following. Admiral Rice shifted his flag to this ship from the Triumph on March 7, and resumed duty as Admiral Superintendent of the yard.

HIMALAYA, Capt. E. White, will not return to England through the Suez Canal, calling at Malta and Gibraltar, but will proceed from Colombo to East London, Cape of Good Hope, with the 80th Regt., and, after carrying out some exchanges with Mauritius, will return to England with the 32nd Regt. She arrived at Trincomalee on the 21st inst., and will leave to-day for Colombo.

IMMORTALITE, Com. Gerard Noel. Capt. Hume having been invalided home, arrived at Simon's Bay on Feb. 16.

JUNO, Capt. A. J. Poland, senior officer in the Straits of Malacca. Capt. J. A. Poland left for Hong Kong in the Himalaya, on temporary leave, and Com. Anson, of the Magpie, was put in command of the Juno.

LONDON, Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan. The proprietors of the *Western Daily Mercury* have called our attention to the fact that the information respecting captures, which we inserted last week, was from the correspondent of that paper, and not from the columns of its local contemporary, the *Western Morning News*, as we erroneously stated.

MALABAR, Capt. E. Kelly, arrived at Malta on the 21st inst., and sailed on the forenoon of the 23rd for Portsmouth.

MIDGE, Capt. H. Salmond, was at Hong Kong refitting.

MONARCH, Capt. M. C. Seymour, arrived at Malta on March 7 from the Piræus.

MYRMIDON, Com. the Hon. R. Hare, was at Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, on Feb. 6; she would probably leave that day for Rio de Janeiro and Spithead.

NARCISSUS, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lambert, C.B., arrived at Simon's Bay on Feb. 16. A fatal accident occurred on board on Feb. 14, an ordinary seaman, named Frederick Wilson, aged twenty years, falling off the yard to the deck whilst engaged in reefing topsails. The poor fellow's skull was severely fractured, and he died in the course of an hour. His remains were buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Simon's Town on the 16th.

NASSAU, Com. R. H. Napier, having thoroughly refitted, has left Hong Kong for the Haitan Straits, to commence surveying the coast between Shanghai and Hong Kong.

NEWCASTLE, Capt. R. G. Douglas, arrived at Simon's Bay on Feb. 16.

NYMPHE, Capt. S. P. Townsend, was to be sent to West Australia, to convey the Governor to the North-West Coast.

OPAL, Capt. F. C. Robinson, left Coquimbo on Jan. 31 for Callao, touching at Iquique, as senior officer in Peru. She will visit Esquimalt after the Daring.

ORONTES, Capt. E. H. Seymour, may be expected at Portsmouth early next month, and after having defects made good will go to the Cape.

OSBORNE, Com. H. L. Pearson, arrived at Gibraltar on the 20th inst., and was to proceed the same night for Brindisi. The Prince and Princess of Wales leave Marlborough House to-day for a cruise in the Mediterranean in the Osborne, during which the Prince will visit the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Malta, and the Princess will visit the King and Queen of the Hellenes at Athens. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to be absent from England about six weeks.

PEARL, Capt. L. Brine, which has been employed as commodore's ship on the Australian station, may be expected to arrive in England to pay off early in May. She has been nearly four years in commission.

PLOVER, Com. B. H. Stewart, arrived at Carthagena on Feb. 3.

RAPID, Com. E. C. Drummond, arrived at Malta on March 11 from Constantinople and the Piræus.

READY, Com. S. Grove, will be ready to pay off at Sheerness on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

REPULSE, Capt. F. W. Wilson, flagship of Rear-Admiral de Horsey, was at Coquimbo on Feb. 4. A correspondent on board writes to the *Portsmouth Times* from Coquimbo, Feb. 4:—"We have had a week's cruise, in company with the Amethyst and Opal, and, drilling together, we had, I can assure you, a very lively time of it. The Amethyst could beat us in everything but reefing topsails with the watch and making plain sail, but the Opal could not take a place at all. I have just received some glorious news. The Admiralty have telegraphed to Admiral de Horsey that he can send the Repulse home without waiting for the arrival of the Shah, and the admiral has had a notice posted that as soon as we have taken in condemned stores, and he has transferred his flag to the Amethyst, we can be off, so that in about four months you may, if all goes well, look for a big ship in your waters."

RINGDOVE, Com. U. C. Singleton, arrived at Portsmouth on the 21st inst. to pay off in Fourth Division of Reserve.

ROCKET, Lieut.-Com. C. R. Harris, was at Esquimalt up to the last date, Dec. 11.

SANDFLY, Lieut.-Com. J. Bell, has visited Port Moresby.

SAPPHIRE, Capt. E. H. Murray, remains in New Zealand.

SHAH, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, will probably visit Esquimalt after the Opal.

SIRIUS, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, which, we stated last week, had been ordered home on account of her machinery accident, will make her way to Devonport under sail. Her present boilers were put on board at Devonport in 1875, when her machinery was thoroughly overhauled.

SPARTAN, Capt. R. E. Tracey, arrived in Bombay Harbour on Feb. 24. She left Zanzibar on Jan. 15, called at Seychelles on the 21st, left on the 27th, and reports the islands as being healthy. The Spartan called at King's Island, Maldive Islands, on Feb. 9, to institute inquiries relative to the loss of the brig Briton, in June last, but learned that nothing had been heard of her at the Maldives. The islands were healthy, but the chief, who is called "the Sultan of the Twelve Thousand Isles," was reported to be very ill. The Spartan experienced light winds and fair weather during her passage.

SWINGER, Lieut.-Com. E. A. Bolitho, was at Hong Kong refitting.

SYLVIA, Capt. B. W. Bax, had arrived at Hong Kong to refit on Feb. 1.

TAMAR, Capt. W. H. Liddell, arrived at Malta on the 16th inst., and was to proceed on the 19th for Hong Kong.

TOPAZE, Capt. A. T. Thrupp, arrived at Simon's Bay on Feb. 16.

TOURMALINE, Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., was at Simon's Bay on Feb. 19.

TRIUMPH, Capt. G. H. Parkin, sailed from Malta for Devonport on the 14th inst. to pay off.

TYRIAN, Lieut. A. H. Duthie. Respecting the collision between this vessel and the schooner Vigil, of Banff, already reported, the *Scotsman* says:—"It seems that the Vigil first descried the gunboat about half-past 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. The weather at the time was somewhat rough, a good breeze blowing from N.N.W., and the schooner was on the starboard tack. Both vessels were about five miles off Aberdeen. It is stated that the lights of the schooner were burning brightly, but that the steamer came straight down upon the Vigil, as if these had not been seen. As the steamer approached, Capt. Macgregor, of the Vigil, shouted out, but no attention was paid to his cries, and shortly after the Tyrian struck the schooner on the port side. The bulwarks of the Vigil were stove in, and some of the deck planking was split, while the bowsprit of the gunboat was carried away. The rigging got entangled, and considerable damage was done to the sides of the schooner by the bumping that ensued. Eventually the vessels got separate, and the injured side of the Vigil being exposed to the sea, she began to make water fast. She then went on the port tack, and, getting the assistance of a tug, was towed into Aberdeen. When the collision occurred a large splinter of the deck planking struck the master of the schooner on the face, gashing him terribly, and rendering him insensible for a considerable time."

VALIANT, Capt. N. Salmon, V.C., was taken into Keyham Basin on Wednesday, and will have defects made good, a general refit, and bottom recoated with composition while in dock.

VALOROUS, Capt. L. F. Jones, will leave Plymouth Sound to-day for Portsmouth with supernumeraries. She was to have embarked navigating parties and stores for the Foxhound, and Forward, 4-gun screw composite-gunboats, building at Barrow-in-Furness, also for the Griffin and Falcon, 3-gun screw-composite gunvessels, building at Birkenhead, but according to present arrangements she will return to Devonport to carry out the service.

VULTURE, Com. H. H. Washington, left Malta on March 8 for the East Indies.

WIZARD, Lieut.-Com. C. Doxat, was at Zante on March 8, on her way from the Piræus to Malta.

WOLVERENE, Commodore Hoskins, was at Sydney on Jan. 22; his broad pendant was transferred from the Pearl to the Wolverene on Jan. 14, 1877.

ZEPHYR, Lieut.-Com. W. G. Le Cocq, arrived at Nassau on Feb. 6, and sent the Pert to Jamaica.

THE SARTORIUS TORPEDO RAM.

The following is given by the *Times* as a description of the vessel designed by Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Sartorius, K.C.B.:—"We may state that the monster will be of medium size, narrow as compared with its length, in order that a maximum speed may be realised, and that its tapering bow and stern may each be armed with snouts for ramming purposes. Although it will only draw about fourteen feet of water it will be deeply immersed. In midship section it will be oval, tapering at the centre downwards to a point, so that it will have somewhat the appearance of a peg-top. The deck, or, rather, the portion of the structure which will be seen above the water, will be bluntly cylindrical, but sufficiently convex to deflect an enemy's projectiles. This feature in its construction will dispense with the necessity of its being heavily armoured. We believe three inches will be the thickness of the plating, which will, however, extend in an unbroken arc from below the water line and over the weather deck, and thus afford a perfect protection to the vitals of the vessel. The sides below water will consist of iron skin only, but the space from the bilge to the keel will be filled with cement and concrete. The armour will probably consist of steel plates, the construction of which is now engaging the attention of the dockyard authorities. The new ram will carry no guns of any kind. Indeed, the whole of her offensive apparatus will be below the water level. To the enemy she will expose nothing but her convex deck and its fittings. The bow and quarters of the ship will be provided with torpedo gear upon the same principle as that of the Glatton, the former being so arranged that a slight sheer out of line will enable her to discharge her torpedoes at any enemy previous to ramming him. In addition to this, she will carry a couple of torpedo tubes amidships. The Whitehead projectiles with which she will be armed will be of an improved type, the speed of which will so far transcend that of the engines described by Lord Charles Beresford that 24 knots an hour are expected to be realized. The vessel will be designed to combine speed and invulnerability combined with great offensive power and smallness of target."

The *Portsmouth Times* says:—"With reference to the statement made by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, which we published in our Tuesday's impression, we are in a position to state that in all probability the present Controller of the Navy, Rear-Admiral William Houston Stewart, will again hoist his flag here as superintendent of this dockyard, when the time arrives next month for Sir Leopold M'Clintock to strike his flag. When Rear-Admiral Stewart has served the required time to qualify him for promotion he will return to the Admiralty, and be succeeded here either by Rear-Admiral Luard, now acting as superintendent at Malta (who will return to England shortly), Rear-Admiral Rice being about to again resume the duties at Malta, which he temporarily left when directed to go afloat as second in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, or by Rear-Admiral Foley, late captain-superintendent at Sheerness."

The Malta correspondent of the *Western Morning News* writes under date of March 9:—"Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh left Malta yesterday morning in the Helicon for a cruise, visiting Palermo, &c.; they will, probably, be away about ten days. They have been living very quietly amongst us now for some months. The Duke, while with his ship, does his duty as captain in the same way as the other captains of the Fleet, goes to the dockyard to see about the requirements of the Sultan, waits upon the admiral, &c., and he is not too proud, when landing at the Marina, to take the first four-wheeler on the stand to drive up into the town. Everyone who has had intercourse with him speaks of his quiet, amiable manner; and, were it not that now and again when he is recognised and a crowd of hats are lifted, one would scarcely know we had royalty in our midst."

CAPTAIN COOK'S MONUMENT IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have been favoured by the Secretary of the Admiralty with the following interesting memorandum respecting the monument erected to the memory of Captain Cook at Karakakoa :—

A report has been received at the Admiralty from Commander Long, of H.M.S. Fantome, giving a detailed description of the measures carried out by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the improvement of the site of the monument erected in Kealakekua or Karakakoa Bay, in the Island of Owhyhee, to the memory of the great circumnavigator, Captain Cook.

Rear-Admiral the Honourable Arthur Cochrane, late Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station, after visiting the islands in 1875, drew the attention of the Admiralty to the state of the monument, and, on his application, the Princess Likéliké (now Mrs. Cleghorn), the sister of the King of the Sandwich Islands, who, originally, presented a piece of ground as a site for the memorial, added to her former generosity by bestowing an additional plot of about half an acre for an enclosure.

At the Admiral's suggestion, the Admiralty, with the concurrence of the War Office, gave directions for twelve old 32-pounder guns, which were in store at Esquimalt, being conveyed to the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of forming a suitable fence.

The monument is a plain obelisk of concrete, twenty-seven feet in height, erected on the shore, and close to the spot where the great seaman fell. The expense of its erection was mainly borne by English subscribers interested in the island, amongst whom were Lady Franklin, Rear-Admiral Richards, Mr. Follett Synge, &c. The seaward base of the obelisk bears the following inscription :—

IN MEMORY
of
The great Circumnavigator
CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, R.N.,
who discovered these Islands on
18TH JANUARY, 1778,
and fell near this spot on
14TH FEBRUARY, 1779.
This monument was erected in November,
1874, by some of his
FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.

Admiral Cochrane thus describes the locality and the monument :—

"The appearance of the Bay of Karakakoa (which is open to the westward) gives the impression that it had been formed by two streams of lava, which had run down from the great mountain of Kilanea into and a little above the level of the sea, forming the horns of a crescent, constituting the bay ; the background of the bay is formed by a high precipitous bluff, composed of layers of lava, stones, and mud, ejected from the volcano. In the sides of this cliff, which rises from the sea several hundred feet, are very numerous apertures, or small caves, which were constructed and used in former times as the burial places of the great chiefs of the island. When King Kamehameha I. conquered the island, he caused many of the skeletons of the chiefs to be removed to the Island of Oalin in which Honolulu is situated, entertaining, as it is supposed, some idea that the respect and veneration which was entertained by the people for the Chiefs, and for their remains, would, as he thus became their custodian, cause the population to regard him, their recent conqueror, in a more favourable light. On the north shore of this bay, where there is a very fair landing, free from surf, the spot is pointed out where the illustrious navigator was slain. The monument erected at a short distance from the beach is very modest and unpretentious."

Admiral Cochrane remarks that now that a monument has been erected, probably all foreign men-of-war and tourists from the United States who visit Honolulu, will call there, and that already an hotel—not a bad one—had been erected, and a few private houses. He describes the country and the climate, on the side of the great volcano, which slopes upwards from the Bay of Karakakoa, as being charming, and the temperature, 1,500 feet above the sea, all that could be desired. A square mass of stones marks the spot where, as tradition points out, the natives retired out of range of the cannon shot of Captain Cook's ships, to mutilate and desecrate the remains of that gallant man. He says that any ill-feeling by the natives towards the English has not been known for ages, and that a more kindly and hospitable people does not exist. The present king, Kalakaua, appears most desirous of forwarding any mark of respect in memory of the distinguished officer, as also of Capt. Vancouver, who first introduced cattle and other animals in the islands, and to whose memory his Majesty said they were all much indebted.

The guns used for the enclosure of the site were conveyed from Esquimalt to Owhyhee in H.M.S. Fantome in September last. They have been fixed in the ground vertically at intervals, and connected by a chain, thus enclosing an area of ground of about 150 feet square, in which flowers and shrubs, kindly provided by the Rev. M. Davis, of the Church of England Mission, have been planted ; also seeds of the Algaroba tree, which is most suitable for the dry and rocky soil.

Commander Long states that the appearance of the monument has been greatly improved, and that it is now quite sufficient for so disadvantageous a site. He suggests that if it should be desired to erect a better memorial, the addition of a "Captain Cook's Ward" to Honolulu Hospital would be an appropriate arrangement, and well fitted to perpetuate the memory of the distinguished discoverer of the islands, one of whose greatest cares was the health and comfort of his men.

Her Majesty's Consul-General at Honolulu states that great credit is due to Commander Long for the spirit and energy with which he carried through the undertaking, which was necessarily long and wearisome, and in which he was well seconded by the officers and men under his command.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

Notice is given to the officers, seamen, and Marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for the slave dhow Mamboasa, captured on Feb. 20, 1876, by her Majesty's ship London, will commence on Tuesday, the 27th inst., in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes :—Flag, £4 6s. 2d.; captain, £12 9s. 10d.; second class, £2 1s. 10d.; third class, £1 15s. 11d.; fourth class, £1 3s. 11d.; fifth class, 14s. 4d.; sixth class, 12s.; seventh class, 8s. 4d.; eighth class, 4s. 9d.; ninth class, 2s. 4d. Also, that the distribution of the slave bounty awarded for seven slaves, captured on March 1, 1876, by her Majesty's ship London, will commence on Tuesday, the 27th inst. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes :—Flag, 19s. 11d.; captain, £2 17s. 9d.; second class, 9s. 9d.; third class, 8s. 5d.; fourth class, 5s. 7d.; fifth class, 3s. 6d.; sixth class, 2s. 10d.; seventh class, 2s.; eighth class, 1s. 1d.; ninth class, 6d. Also, that the distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for the slave dhow Chua, captured on March 12, 1876, by her Majesty's ship London, will commence on Tuesday, the 27th inst. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes :—Flag, £20 3s. 10d.; captain, £58 11s. 2d.; second class, £9 16s. 10d.; third class, £8 8s. 9d.; fourth class, £5 12s. 6d.; fifth class, £3 7s. 6d ; sixth class, £2 16s. 3d.; seventh class, £1 19s. 4d.; eighth class, £1 2s. 6d.; ninth class, 11s. 3d.

NAVAL ENGINEERS.

The following tabular statement gives the numbers and estimated annual cost of the present establishment of Engineer officers, as compared with the numbers and cost of the permanent establishment proposed for the future, and also the rates of pay now received by each rank of Engineer officer, and the rates proposed for the future :—

RANKS AND RATINGS.	PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. Full Pay.		Half-Pay.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Chief Inspectors of Machinery	5	2,281	—	—
Inspectors of Machinery..............	4	1,825	1	292
Chief Engineers	143	41,010	27	4,435
Engineers and Assistant Engineers	716	119,528	*10	*985
Chief Engine-room Artificers	—	—	—	—
Engine-room Artificers	350	34,674	—	—
Total	1,218	199,318	38	5,712

1,256 £205,030

RANKS AND RATINGS.	PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT. Full Pay.		Half-Pay.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Chief Inspectors of Machinery	5	2,920	—	—
Inspectors of Machinery..............	4	2,044	3	931
Chief Engineers	193	55,343	27	4,965
Engineers and Assistant Engineers	585	105,426	*15	*1,587
Chief Engine-room Artificers	100	12,634	—	—
Engine-room Artificers	350	37,020	—	—
Total	1,237	215,387	45	7,483

1,282 £222,870

No. 26. £17,840. Probable ultimate increase exclusive of retirements.

* Harbour Pay.

N.B.—There are no sufficient data for computing the increased charge that will be incurred on account of retirements. The number of engine-room artificers has been taken at 350, but it is possible that this number may be somewhat increased.

	FULL PAY		HALF PAY.	
	As at present. Per diem £ s. d.	As proposed. Per diem £ s. d.	As at present. Per diem £ s. d.	As proposed. Per diem £ s. d.
Chief Inspectors of Machinery... ...	1 5 0	1 12 0	0 16 0	0 18 0
Inspectors of Machinery	1 5 0	1 8 0	0 16 0	0 17 0
(The three officers holding the appointments of inspectors of machinery in the reserves to receive 3s. a day more as heretofore.)				
Chief Engineers :				
Under 5 years' service (including junior service allowed	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 6 0	0 6 6
And to count all confirmed time from the age of 20				
Under 8 ,,	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	No change
,, 11 ,,	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 8 0	
,, 14 ,,	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 9 0	
,, 17 ,,	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 10 6	
,, 20 ,,	0 17 0	0 18 0	0 12 0	
Above 20 ,,	0 18 0	0 19 0	0 14 0	
And for each additional year of service 1s. a day more until the max. is reached.	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 16 0	
Engineers—			Harbour Pay.	
On promotion... ...	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 5 6	0 5 6
After 3 years' service	0 9 0	0 10 0		0 6 0
,, 5 ,,	0 10 0	0 10 0		0 6 0
,, 6 ,,	0 11 0	0 11 0		0 6 0
The senior engineer in ships with engines of 3,000 indicated horse-power and upwards to have 1s. a day.				
Assistant Engineers :				
2nd Class	0 6 0	Under 1 year. 0 6 0	0 3 6	Under 3 years. 0 4 0
1st Class	0 7 6	Above 1 year. 0 7 6	0 4 6	Over 3 years. 0 4 6
Chief Engine-room Artificers	New Rating	Under 3 years. 0 6 9 Above 3 years. 0 7 0		
Engine-room Artificers—				
Under 3 years' service	0 5 0	0 5 3		
Above 3 ,,	0 5 9	0 5 9		
,, 10 ,,	0 5 9	0 6 3		
After re-engaging for a further term of 10 years—				
Above 13 years' service	0 5 9	0 6 6		

(To be eligible for the rating of Chief Engine-room Artificer on re-engaging for a second period of 10 years.)

RETIRED PAY.

Chief Inspectors and Inspectors of Machinery—Maximum to be £500 instead of £450, as at present.

Chief Engineers to be allowed to count all confirmed time from the age of 20. No Chief Engineer to receive less retired pay than he would have been entitled to as Engineer.

Engineers— To receive retired pay instead of pensions : Engineers to be retired at 45,	Qualified for promotion for each year's service : On full pay, £7 10s.	On Harbour pay, £3 15s.
	Maximum, £150.	
	Not qualified for promotion : £6 10s.	£3 5s.
	Maximum, £130.	
and		
Assistant Engineers at 40 years of age.	After three years' service, £25, and £5 0s.	£2 10s.
	Maximum, £50.	
	Under three years' service, £20 per annum.	

Chief and Engine-room Artificers to be pensioned on the same scale and under the same regulations as other chief petty officers. Maximum not to exceed £60 a year.

INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

The session of this institution for 1877 commenced on Thursday at the Society of Arts, Lord Hampton in the chair.

Lord Hampton, after a few preliminary observations on the subjects of the papers which were about to be read, stated that he thought it his duty to touch upon the unusual number of casualties that had befallen some of our most important men-of-war during the past year. In illustration of what he meant he would allude to the explosions on board the Thunderer, the Hydra, and the Vesuvius ; and he would refer again to the cases of the Assistance and the Orontes, two troopships that had become helpless on the seas in consequence of accident to their machinery. The Bodicea was, in another case, disabled only by the breaking of a small pin. Then there was another case, that of the Thetis. They were not, he thought, as yet in possession of the exact circumstances attending the accident.

Mr. N. Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction, then proceeded to read his paper "On the Fighting Power of the Merchant Ship in Naval Warfare." Premising that no one doubted that in a naval war the steamships owned by English merchants would be of great value for the purpose of supplying stations and war fleets with stores and munitions of war, our first-class ocean-going mail steamers could, he said, maintain a speed, even when loaded, which would be unapproachable by most of the fighting ships of the enemy. He desired, however, to push the question, and ascertain the value of the merchant ship in active, offensive, and defensive warfare. He thought first-class steamships in defensive warfare might be made available for—1. Self-defence on the high seas against rovers, whether men-of-war or armed merchant ships. 2. The patrol of the highways of commerce by vessels in the employment of the Government, for the destruction or capture of rovers. 3. Clearing the offing of important harbours, at home and in the colonies, of hostile vessels, including breaking the attempted blockades of ports. 4. Convoying merchant ships. 5. Protecting harbours, naval stations, and coasts, at home and in the colonies, against violation. In offensive warfare such ships might be available for—1. The capture of trading ships belonging to the enemy, or liable to capture on his account. 2. The infliction of injury upon harbours, naval stations, and coast towns, and landing military forces on the enemy's territory. 3. Disabling or destroying the armed ships of the enemy. 4. Blockading the principal ports of the enemy to prevent the passage of merchandise inwards or outwards, and to lock up his armed ships. 5. Transporting troops, stores, and munitions of war, and keeping up communications by despatch vessels. Our mercantile steam fleet was a magnificent national possession, and needed only to be manned by trained British seamen, and to be at the service of the State ; and it would not, Mr. Barnaby believed, be the fault of the naval administration if this was not accomplished. (Cheers).

A discussion followed, and several other papers were entered upon. We regret that want of space prevents our giving a full report.

ROCKET-FLOATS.

The Rev. Mr. Ramus, inventor of the rocket-float, informs us that the Admiralty have now for the second time undertaken to consider his invention, which is simply a float (carrying a charge of explosives large enough to destroy a ship) with a rocket laid horizontally upon it and securely attached to it. When the rocket is fired, its combustion supplies the propelling force that drives the float over the water in the direction required. The chief peculiarity of the invention lies in the construction of the float, the bottom of which is formed of three or more consecutive inclined planes, which enable the float to pass evenly over the surface of the sea at a rate of speed hitherto considered impossible. The Admiralty engineer has shown that the utmost resistance which the water can offer to vessels of this construction can never, at any assigned rate of speed, exceed one-eighth of the entire weight of the vessel. And it has been further ascertained, by numerous experiments made with rocket-floats, as well as by calculations derived from experiments made with rockets on board H.M.S. Excellent some years ago, that the combustion of a rocket will supply a propulsive force prodigiously greater than is necessary for overcoming the resistance of the water to a rocket-float, so that there will always be an immense surplus force available for the acceleration of the float as long as the rocket burns. A computation has been submitted to the Admiralty by Mr. Ramus, in which he shows that a rocket-float of 50 tons can be driven over the water at a speed of 275 miles an hour, and can be propelled to a distance of nearly four miles. The rocket-float is guided in any desired course by a fixed rudder of thin metal, so that it can be projected against a ship or any other object on or near the sea with perfect precision. The cost of a 50-ton rocket-float will not exceed £1,200, and that of a 10-ton float (the most serviceable size) will be about £250 ; yet a few of these inexpensive implements, well directed, would in a few hours destroy a fleet of iron-armoured ships.

Lieut.-Col. A. W. Dashwood, formerly of the 19th Lancers and 71st Highlanders, died at Shenley Grange, Herts, on the 15th inst., in his 81st year.

SIR EDWARD BELCHER.

By the death of Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, K.C.B., which occurred on Sunday last, the Navy has lost one of its most distinguished officers of the old school. He entered the Navy in 1812 as first-class volunteer on board the Abercromby, and while in that ship was employed on the coast of France and on the north coast of Spain. From the mastheads of the squadron he made a survey of the Basque Roads in so satisfactory a manner as to gain, according to O'Byrne, the approbation of Lord Keith, Sir Harry B. Neale, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Sir Philip Durham, Lord Amelius Beauclerk, and all the captains. While in the Bellerophon he assisted in the survey of St. John's Harbour. In January, 1815, he joined the Malta, and assisted at the surrender of Naples, and was engaged at the reduction of Gaeta. He was at the battle of Algiers, on board the Superb, and after the action was selected by Lord Exmouth to make a plan of the batteries. He obtained the rank of lieutenant in July, 1818. After leaving Algiers he was employed off the West Coast of Africa against the slave trade; and afterwards in the West Indies, where he was employed in surveying. On the return home of the Salisbury, in 1824, he volunteered to accompany Capt. Beechy in the Blossom on his scientific voyage to the Pacific, when he acted as assistant-surveyor to the expedition, and in that ship visited the frozen regions for the purpose of co-operating with the expeditions under Franklin and Parry. During that time he suffered many severe hardships, was wounded, and twice wrecked. As commander of the Etna and the Sulphur he executed some various important surveys. In the command of the latter he served at the destruction of the forts of the Bocca Tigris in company with the Nemesis, and in the operations against and capture of Canton, which were greatly facilitated by his previous surveys. For his services he was appointed captain in May, 1841, and nominated a Commander of the Bath in October following; and in 1843 received the honour of knighthood. In November, 1842, he was appointed to the Samarang, surveying-vessel, and sailed in her for Borneo. Afterwards he visited Brune, and there was offered by the Sultan the Island of Labuan, whence Sir Edward proceeded to the China Seas. On June 4, 1844, while in the Straits of Jilolo, he fell in with and was attacked by a fleet of Illanon pirates. In the conflict which ensued the pirates were defeated, but Sir Edward received a severe wound. His conduct on that occasion met with the approbation of the Board of Admiralty, and was declared "highly creditable" by Lord Palmerston; and by a court of inquiry instituted at the instance of the Dutch, was thanked for his forbearance and humanity under the provocation he had endured. He was granted a pension of £250 for his wound. He also rescued the crew of the British barque Premier, which had been wrecked, the crew falling into the hands of the natives, on the west coast of Borneo, and afterwards concluded treaties with the two Sultans concerned. At the Philippines the unprecedented privilege was conceded to him of surveying the different harbours and approaches within the forbidden limits of the batteries. Sir Edward's last appointment was to the command of the Assistance in February, 1852, and of the expedition consisting of the Resolute, Capt. Kellett; North Star (store-ship), Capt. Pullen; Intrepid, Capt. M'Clintock; and Pioneer, Capt. Sherard Osborn, which sailed in the following April for the Polar regions in search of Sir John Franklin; and of the Investigator and Enterprise, commanded by Capts. M'Clure and Collinson, which vessels had entered the Arctic Seas through the Behring Strait. In April, 1854, Sir E. Belcher found it necessary to abandon his ships, and in the following year, having returned to England, he was tried by a court-martial and acquitted for so doing. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath March 13, 1867. The late Sir Edward Belcher had conferred on him in 1874 a Greenwich Hospital Pension. His commission as rear-admiral was dated Feb. 11, 1861; vice-admiral, April 2, 1866; and admiral, Oct. 20, 1872.

TORPEDO VESSELS.

On Monday morning Mr. Ward Hunt, Admiral Sir John Hay, Admiral Boyes (Director of Naval Ordnance), Com. Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Barnaby, C.B. (Director of Naval Construction), Capt. Codrington, R.N., and Messrs. Thornycroft and Donaldson, the constructors of the new torpedo vessel Lightning, left Westminster-bridge Pier for a run down the river in the Lightning. This vessel is 84ft. in length by 10ft. 10in. beam, and is the fastest in the Navy, the mean speed attained on the preliminary runs being fully 19 knots per hour. After clearing the Pool, the speed was increased to about 14 or 15 knots, and maintained at this rate of steaming till near Long Reach, when it was proposed to try the vessel over the measured mile. The steam pressure, however, was only 105lb. to the square inch, and it took 3min. 56sec. to do the mile, being equivalent to a speed of 15¼ knots against the tide. On the return journey, with the full pressure of 120lb. steam, the mile was done in 2min. 56sec., equivalent to a speed of 20·45 knots per hour. Something, however, must be deducted on account of the tide, which was still running up, so that in all probability the mean speed, with full pressure, would be a little over 19 knots. The Lightning reached Westminster-bridge on the return journey at half-past 2 o'clock, so that, including the easy running through the Pool, the distance of about forty-five miles was done in two hours and forty minutes, being at the mean rate of sixteen statute miles, or nearly fourteen knots an hour. The machinery worked perfectly. The French Government, being satisfied with the torpedo vessels supplied by Messrs. Thornycroft last year, and of the value of such vessels, has given an order for six more. Messrs. Yarrow and Co. are also building torpedo vessels for the Dutch and Greek Governments. The speed of these vessels will be about eighteen miles an hour. The torpedo, containing 35lb. of dynamite, is to be carried at the extremity of a long steel pole projecting 30ft. in advance of the boat.

THROAT IRRITATION.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Surely the man who started the idea of doing away with the time-honoured designation of our regiments by means of simple numbers must be one singularly deficient in imagination. Thirty years' military duty, chiefly regimental and on regimental Staff, convince me no more impolitic change could be made. Imagine, too, the inconvenience of having to substitute a long territorial for the present short and quickly pronounced numerical title. Just think of the loss of time involved in writing in all reports, and on parade, &c., and being forced to repeat "Nottinghamshire Regiment" instead of "45th," and again of the liability to confusion in taking up ground for review, which has to be done by seniority, from right to left. How can the numbering of regiments be dispensed with? It seems as if some evil genius, some military Puck, were at work determined to destroy the last remnant of *esprit de corps* in our regiments, and to reduce all to the same uninteresting dead level. It would appear to be forgotten that throughout Napier's noble history of the Peninsula war our regiments are referred to by the very numbers it is now proposed to abolish. To do this is, in effect, to rob such regiments of the means of identifying themselves with their individual glory. We read of Albuera that "Col. Inglis, twenty-two officers, and more than four hundred men, out of five hundred and seventy, fell (not in the West Middlesex Regiment) but in the 57th alone." While of regiments famed for equal prowess nearer the rising sun—regiments whose history is an epitome of British victory in India, from Assye to Lucknow—the 78th, landed by Wellesley in 1803, and Havelock in 1857, will, if this new idea is enforced, be henceforth called by a name unmentioned in all this brilliant record, while, at the same time, no other will be enriched through its loss. Such glory is, indeed, not transferrable, and the regiments now threatened in this fashion may well exclaim with Iago, "He that filches from me my good name robs me of that which not enriches him and makes me poor indeed." It is simply impossible that the proposition referred to can have originated with any officer who has much intimate knowledge of, or sympathy with, the feelings of our soldiers in camp or barracks. It is an idea more likely to find favour with Militia officers. I say so, not in any disrespect towards the Militia, but it is natural to suppose the localisation idea would be more prominent, while the extraordinary influence that old and honourable tradition exerts in our most famous foreign service corps would be less understood by the home-serving Militia officer. But this idea of keeping our regiments, excepting, perhaps, a very few special corps, truly local—that is to say, composed only of men from particular counties—is one not likely to be found practicable; nor in some cases, where the population is almost entirely manufacturing, would it, if practicable, be perhaps desirable. The fact of so small a proportion of the territorial designations being Irish is enough to show the idea cannot be entirely acted upon. The localisation system can be completely and most conveniently carried out in Germany, but no European Armies exist under more opposite conditions than the British and German, to say nothing of the contrast presented by the free, raw, undrilled recruit who takes Queen Victoria's shilling entirely of his own accord and the man who is forced—will he nill he—by conscription into the German Army after having been more or less drilled from infancy. We have, in the one case, an army never employed away from home, and in the other one that is for ever on duty in every quarter of the globe, and whose motto might well be that of the Royal Marines, *Per mare per terram.* It is earnestly to be hoped that before any decisive step be taken in this matter the opinion, not of mere Staff, but of experienced regimental officers, men who have lived among the soldiers, may be called for. The great Frederick was not above saying "a general ought not to be inattentive to the advice of even a subaltern officer," and after he had earned renown in war he published his "Military Instructions" to his generals, but in conclusion requested them to favour him with their criticisms, in order that he might subscribe to their opinions if they should prove sounder than his own. With all due respect, one may venture to note this redoubtable warrior's example for the high civilian authorities, who now hold the honourable sentimentality of our regiments so cheap, apparently, that they propose to deface and disnumber them.—I am, &c.,
C.

SIR,—Allow one voice at least to reply to many letters you have given insertion to against territorial regiments. So far, it is to be remembered the objectors alone to the scheme have spoken. Its advocates are silent; but, as it behoves someone of them to raise a banner to stem the crusade against what, if the whole body of regimental officers were canvassed, would be found to be regarded, if not by the majority, at least by a minority, who do their duty without letting *esprit de corps* interfere with *esprit de service* and *esprit de devoir*, as a spirit injurious to the efficiency of the Army as a whole, I therefore trust you will give insertion to this protest against the outcry that has arisen at the recommendations of the late Royal Commission. Many of that minority could tell how *esprit de corps* has carried officers of other regiments they are associated with on duty to forget subordination and discipline, without which, where is an efficient army? And is not an army made up of corps? Strongly as that minority value reasonable *esprit de corps*, they would tell you, if asked, the only cure they can see as yet proposed for the hitches, break-downs, and complications of the Brigade Depôt system, are territorial regiments. Finally, it is borne in mind the territorial regimental scheme need not—will not, I humbly venture to say—destroy *esprit de corps*, as each battalion of the new regiments will retain its honours, its traditions, and its distinctions.—I am, &c.,

AN ADVOCATE OF THE LOCALIZATION
SYSTEM IN ITS INTEGRITY.

SIR,—Let me hasten to assure "LXVIII" that he cannot look with more disgust than I do on the ridiculous new titles proposed for the regiments of the British Army. My plan was to preserve as many as possible in their integrity, as the titles I used were not mine, but were invented by a Parliamentary Committee.—I am, &c.,
XXXV.

March 22, 1877.

Another gunboat for the Chinese Maritime Customs has been launched. She is a vessel of 70 tons. Length, over all, 90ft.; beam, 15ft.; depth of hold, 5ft. She is constructed to run 11 knots an hour, and is fitted with a ram.

WAR MEDALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In these days, when medals (very properly too) are given to everyone who joins a successful expedition, whether he be under fire or not, it seems hard on those who, under the less generous rules prevailing in former days, find themselves undecorated, though they formed part of a victorious force, performed faithfully the duties allotted to them, but did not happen to be actually under fire. This is particularly the case with regard to the China expedition of 1860, for which no one received a medal, unless actually under fire, though those regiments detailed to garrison important places, who thus materially assisted in the expedition, often had a worse time of it than their comrades in the front. Take, for instance, the garrison of Canton, consisting of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, the 3rd and 5th Bombay Native Infantry, some Royal Artillery, Engineers, and Marines. This force never even received field allowance, or any share of the prize money, while the losses in officers and men were, I believe, equal to those of any regiment in the front. The 87th marched by forced marches from Umballa to Calcutta, to proceed to to China, and though told they would be one of the first regiments to be sent to the front, they found themselves on arrival sent to garrison Canton, while the Buffs, originally detailed for that duty, proceeded to the front in their place. Surely it would not swell the Army Estimates much to give the China medal to the few regiments of that expedition who have not received it, while it would gratify many an old soldier, and place him on an equality with his luckier comrades of the Abyssinian and Ashantee wars.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

THE DEARTH OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Noticing a remark on the dearth of non-commissioned officers, and the plan your correspondent suggested to remedy that defect—viz., getting the sons of farmers and well-to-do tradesmen to enter the Army as such—my belief is, the plan would never succeed. There are not many farmers' sons who would give up their homes for the Army, unless there was some chance of rising higher than the driller of raw recruits; and much less a well-to-do tradesman's son, who has been brought up for something better, and looks to being a partner in his father's business. Your correspondent goes on to say that these young men, after a certain time of probationary service, should be examined as to their fitness and capability to be non-commissioned officers, and, if not up to the standard, should be discharged from her Majesty's Service. Here would be a drawback that would keep many away. I believe with him that our Army would be much better in every respect if the middle class could be encouraged to join; but until there are better inducements offered and higher openings, there will be scarcely any of the middle class in the ranks.—I am, &c.,
TRUTH.

SIR,—Permit me to say a few words about the Army in which I am proud to be a private. I read in your paper of the 24th ult. something about enlisting men for non-commissioned officers and permitting them to wear civilian clothes, &c. Now, does any one in his sober senses believe that such a proceeding would benefit the Service? I am inclined to think quite the opposite, and have not the slightest doubt but the greater number of the readers of your paper will agree with me.—I am, &c.,
HOLD THE FORT.

March 4, 1877.

ARMY EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In these competitive examination days, when so many sons of poor clergymen, poor officers, and widow ladies, who carry off the coveted reward by dilligent study, and enter the Army for the Army's good, there are many expenses the young sub should be released from, especially those who gain commissions for the West India regiments. When my son was sent to Chatham he was attached to the most popular and expensive regiment, which he felt as a great honour. Having only his pay to live upon, he was obliged to practice the strictest economy, drinking water at mess, never entering the billiard-room, kept from the card-table, and did not smoke. Yet his mess expenses were more than his pay. And the same while he was at Manchester. Although at Chatham for only three months, he had to find his man-servant a new suit of clothes, from hat to boots, and a new suit for his man at Manchester, independent of their monthly pay. Another expense might be saved the young sub destined for foreign service—the furnishing of his room, the moving of which presses very heavily upon his scanty means, to say nothing of discomfort. Should he have to hire what is barely requisite for the short time he is stationed either at Chatham or Manchester, those who supply such things make him pay pretty heavily for the accommodation. I send you a bill for small articles his servants required, which the young sub had to pay, being about three times as much as they cost:—Bucket, 3s.; carpet broom, 8s.; slop-pail, 4s.; black lead brushes, 1s.; candlesticks, 3s.; citol (?), 3d.; washing book, 6d., &c. Again, I think it is hard for a young sub to have to pay a share of the champagne, wines, &c., consumed on guest nights when he is only attached for a few weeks. For instance, my son had put down in his monthly mess bill £1 8s. for wine when he had only four glasses of sherry during the time. By all means let the young sub pay his share of the ordinary mess, but not compel him to pay the same as if he belonged to the regiment, and had the same privilege of inviting friends on the guest nights. These small items may appear trivial to those who have private incomes or rich parents, but to the poor sub, if they were abolished, would save him much anxiety and pain, and would be a very small item in the Army Estimates.—I am, &c.,

A CONSTANT READER.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief directs that until further orders the examination of sub-lieutenants shall be conducted in all respects in the manner prescribed for non-commissioned officers—viz, in the field, *viva voce*, and by written questions summarizing the result of the latter, as prescribed in para. 53, section 4, Queen's Regulations.

FURNISH ON THE NEW HIRE SYSTEM.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea."—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices. 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.—So many years have elapsed since it was a stock piece with Mr. Charles Kean that, to the bulk of present playgoers, "The Wife's Secret," by G. W. Lovell, is practically a new play; and its revival at the theatre presided over by Mr. Henry Neville has proved exceedingly welcome. Though people are generally suspicious of subjecting themselves to blank-verse plays of five acts length—other than those by Seakespeare—no fear need be entertained of the present. While built on the Elizabethan model, it is powerfully and brightly written; the author has a good story to tell, which he tells so well that the interest of the last act is quite as great to the end as that of any of the other four. The period chosen is just after the abortive attempt upon Salisbury, when Cromwell had firmly established himself as Protector, and was disposed to show scant mercy to his enemies, past or present. The chief offender in the Salisbury affair, it happens, was one Lord Arden, whose sister, Eveleen, is happily wedded to Sir Walter Amyott, a Puritan gentleman. As a fugitive, Arden seeks his sister's roof at a time when her husband is hourly expected. She shelters him, and swears on oath that she will not humiliate him by informing his enemy that he is an inmate of the house. Sir Walter's suspicions are aroused by an Iago-like unjust steward, and his own eyes witness what he cannot but take as positive evidence of his wife's faithlessness. He taxes her with perfidy, but she is bound by her oath. He then protects her supposed lover, and determines to leave her for ever, showing a magnificent devotion, which places the whole of the play far above the rank and file of such modern productions. Just as matters approach an almost tragical ending, an accident reveals to him the truth of the case, and all ends happily, even to the prospect of a pardon for the Cavalier brother, who has been the cause of all the mischief. Though the piece is written in blank verse of a high order, it must not be supposed for a moment that it is of a ponderous nature. There is a capital underplot relating to the courtship of a coxcombical page, and a Royalist waiting-woman who has turned Puritan for the nonce, both very amusing creations. The steward, too, is a study replete with a certain kind of humour. Altogether "The Wife's Secret" is a far better play than we get now-a-days, and it seems a pity that its revival is for such a short period. The acting is well worthy of the work. Mr. Neville as Sir Walter gives a fine picture of the brave, trusting, and chivalrous gentleman, forced by circumstances to doubt his wife, but ready at any moment to snatch at a straw which will prove her innocent. The acting of Miss Bella Pateman as Lady Eveleen is also worthy of every praise. She is graceful, animated, and interesting in the earlier scenes, and when the complications crowd upon her, and she is unable to use the one word which would clear them all off in a moment, the impersonation becomes as finely intense as anything seen for many a day. This lady cannot fail to make her mark upon the London stage. Mr. R. Pateman may be congratulated on his careful and effective rendering of the steward, Jabez Sneed, and Mr. Avondale for his admirable reading of the lines that fall to the lot of Lord Arden. But two of the most attractive characters in the piece are the page and the waiting-woman already mentioned. As Robert, the page, Miss Patty Chapman plays with real comedy spirit, and proves herself the thorough artist she should be, considering her training. As for Miss Camille Dubois, her rendering of Maud, the mendacious maid, is simply exquisite. This clever young actress has caught the character as it is, and reflects the time as exactly as if she had just stept out of a picture of the period,

AQUARIUM.—Stage adaptations of the works of Charles Dickens are proverbially unsatisfactory, and "Great Expectations," by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, is no exception to the rule; but it has in it strong interest and powerful situations, and is not so blameworthy as some of its companions on the ground of making action subservient to the development of one or two favoured characters. When produced at the Court some years ago it had a fair amount of success, which we hope will be repeated at the Aquarium. A satisfactory company has been engaged for its representation, including many well-known favourites. Miss Maggie Brennan plays Pip very well, and with all her known capacity for assuming the male garb; Mr. W. Belford resumes his part of Orlick with great effect; the convict Magwitch is exceedingly well played by Mr. E. F. Edgar; Mr. F. Dewar makes a good piece of character out of Mr. Jaggers; and Mr. James Fawn is remarkably funny as Joe Gargery. It must be recorded, also, that one of the best bits in the piece is the Biddy of Miss Julia Roselle. The piece is well put upon the stage.

DRURY-LANE.—During the week "The Corsican Brothers" has been played in conjunction with "Haska." As it is succeeded this evening by "The Colleen Bawn," it does not call for comment just now; but it may be recorded that a grand ballet took the place of the masquerade at the French Opera, and that Mdlle. Bossi made a hit as the principal dancer. Mr. H. Sinclair represented the Brothers; Mr. Howard Russell, Chateau Renaud; and Miss Murielle Emelie, Lesparre.

BREVET MAJORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Something ought really to be done to help on the unfortunate brevet majors. At present it takes about nine years for an officer to pass from junior to senior of his rank as brevet major. But if this is so now, what will it be in a few years' time, when the whole of the officers of the two Ordnance Corps reach the head of the list. It will be too late to try to mend matters then if they are not taken notice of before. But perhaps matters will mend themselves when Parliament has voted the money which is necessary for providing a scheme of retirement.—I am, &c.,

ONE OF THEM.

A general opinion having been expressed that prior to Archdeacon Wright leaving England for British Columbia, his long and valuable services in connection with the Portsmouth Garrison, his readiness at all times to assist in any useful work, and especially his untiring energy in promoting the restoration of the Royal Garrison Church, the "*Domus Dei*," should receive some recognition, it is proposed to present him with a memento of his connection with this garrison and borough. Subscriptions may be made payable to Mr. R. W. Ford, Hon. Sec., 31, St. Thomas's street, Portsmouth.

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON.—March 22, at Avon Cliffe, Stratford-on-Avon, the wife of Major Hamilton, late 60th Royal Rifles, of a son.

CRESSWELL.—March 19, at Harehope, Northumberland, the wife of Oswin Baker Cresswell, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HAMOND.—STEWART.—March 22, at the Parish Church, Stoke Dameral, by the Rev. E. Polwhele, M.A., Rector of Pillaton, Cornwall, assisted by the Rev. Hector de Courcèlles, Curate, Robert N. Hamond, Lieutenant commanding H.M.B. Squirrel, eldest son of R. N. Hamond, Esq., of Fakenham, Norfolk, to Janetta, widow of Charles Stewart, Esq., late Royal Artillery, and youngest daughter of Admiral John Jerns Tucker, Trematon Castle, Saltash, Cornwall.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.—On Monday and during the week the performances will commence at 7 with the Operetta Bouffe of TEN OF 'EM. At 7.30, the romantic drama entitled HASKA. To conclude with the popular Irish drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN. Prices from 6d. to £4 4s. Doors open at 6.30, commence at 7. Box office open from 10 till 5 daily.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Entire change of Entertainment. HYLDEMOER, a Fairy Story, with a ghost effect. CHRISTMAS AND ITS CUSTOMS, and a New Optical Entertainment, consisting of FAMOUS STATUARY UNDER THE LIME LIGHT, and the SHADOW PANTOMIME, by Mr. J. L. King. CHEMICAL MAGIC, by Professor Gardner. The SEANCE, by the Polytechnic Medium. The TALKING LION, &c., by Mr. James Matthews. The GIANT CHRISTMAS TREE. Admission to the whole, 1s.; Schools and Children under 10 years, 6d. Open from 12 till 5 and 7 till 10.

WANTED, for the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, a Master Shoemaker. Applications, giving references, to the Quartermaster, Royal Military Asylum. None but first-class tradesmen need apply.

WANTED, for the Louth Rifle Regiment of Militia, a QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT. Also a PAYMASTER-SERGEANT. Application to be made, and testimonials forwarded to the Adjutant, Louth Rifles, Dundalk.

MESSMAN WANTED, for the 8th Hussars, Aldershot. Applications in writing, with references, to be made to the Mess President

THE MESSMAN of the 11th Regiment is open to an engagement, after being four years with the battalion and up to the time of their embarkation to India last month. Highest testimonials of many years' standing. Address Messman, Wellington Hotel, Aldershot.

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SADDLERY.—A complete set of regulation Cavalry Saddlery and horse appointments to be sold, the property of an officer retiring. Cost between £30 and £40. No fair offer declined. Address E., 8, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A retired Military officer of nearly 21 years' good service, and who can produce the highest references as to general ability, experience, and other qualifications, is desirous of an appointment as Secretary to a Nobleman or Gentleman. Is a bachelor, a good correspondent, and can, if necessary, undertake management of the household, or other confidential duties. Address, O. J., care of J. W. Vickers, General Advertising Offices, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

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MEMORIAL IN HONOUR OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—By a public meeting in Calcutta, 16th March, 1876, a Committee was constituted under the presidency of Sir Richard Temple to collect funds for the erection of a fitting Memorial of Lord Napier of Magdala, for which they require about £5,000. About £2,500 has already been raised in India, and an Auxiliary Committee (named below) has been formed in London to collect subscriptions in this country.

Subscriptions are now invited, and it is requested that they may be paid into the bank of Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand, or to the Honorary Secretary, Captain R. Trimen, late 36th Royal Sussex, Junior Army and Navy Club, who will give any further information.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

The Right Hon. Lord LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Chairman.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. L. A. Simmons, K.C.B., R.E.
Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., LL.D.
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Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Erskine Baker, K.C.B., R.E.
Colonel Henry Yule, C.B., R.E., Vice-Chairman.

FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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Sir B. H. Ellis...	10 0 0	Sir A. T. Wilde	10 0 0
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Sir H. D. Harness	5 0 0	Sir J. L. A. Simmons	5 0 0
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Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Lawrence...	3 3 0	Major Gen. G. Hutchinson ...	2 2 0
Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Malcolm ...	2 2 0	Sir G. Yule	2 2 0
Miss Yule	2 2 0	Sir J. C. Cowell	2 0 0
		Hon. E. Drummond	1 1 0

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD.
EVENING MEETING, Monday, 26th March.
The Chair will be taken at half-past Eight precisely.
Rear-Admiral Jasper H. Selwyn in the Chair.
1. Mr. LOFTUS PERKINS, C.E.,
On "Recent Important Economies in the Use of Fuel for Raising Steam, as accomplished by the Perkins' System."
2. Captain LOTHIAN SCOTT, R.E.,
On "A System of Sighting Ordnance which Dispenses with Calculations in Practical Gunnery."
By Order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.
16th March, 1877.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
117, Victoria Street, Westminster.

NOTICE.

The Stores will be CLOSED from the 30th March to the 2nd April inclusive, the 30th March being GOOD FRIDAY, and the 2nd April a BANK HOLIDAY. The execution before the closing of the Stores of country orders received after Tuesday, the 27th, or town orders received after Wednesday, the 28th, cannot be guaranteed.

By order,
J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
117, Victoria Street, Westminster.
14th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m.

By Order,
J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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"SANITAS."
"SANITAS."

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31st December, 1876	108,886	8	11

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Meetings will be held from time to time in the Club grounds, which will be situated within easy driving distance of London, where Tilting at the Ring, Tournaments, and Falconry will form the chief features; and prizes will be awarded by a "Queen of Beauty" who will preside.

No person who is not a member of the Club will be permitted to take an active part in any of the sports; but each member may introduce a friend to witness the tournaments, &c.

Garden parties, afternoon dances, and other amusements will also be given to the members of the Club; and another house will be established in town, situated in close proximity to the Park, where tea will be supplied to the ladies in the drawing-room from three to half-past six o'clock during the season.

The whole of the affairs of the Club will be managed by a committee appointed for the purpose, who will also arrange the dates of the meetings.

The annual subscription is fixed at ten guineas; and no entrance fee will be charged for the present.

A list of the patrons and patronesses of the Club will shortly be published.

Foreigners of rank and distinction will be eligible as honorary members, and will be elected by ballot.

Gentlemen who wish to join are requested to write to the Hon. Secretary of the Tournament Club, 7, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, for the forms of application. Ladies are also requested to forward their names either to one of the members of the "Ladies' Committee," or to the Hon. Secretary direct, who will submit the names of the Committee for approval.

The following ladies are among those who form the "Ladies' Committee":—

Lady Diana Huddleston, 43, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
Lady Florence Dixie, Melton Mowbray.
Mrs Henry Oppenheim, 17, Park Lane, W.
Madame de Murietta, 11, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
Mrs. Frank Morrison, 8, Cromwell Houses, S.W.
Mrs. Herbert Stepney, Hill Street House, Rutland Gate, S.W.

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Annual Subscription	3	3
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Entrance Fee	5	5

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President—Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., &c.
Vice-President—Lieut.-General Sir Alfred H. Horsford, G.C.B., &c.

The entrance fee to this Club is, for the present, 10 guineas. Annual subscription, 8 guineas. Officers who are or have been in Army, Navy, Militia, or Yeomanry are eligible for election.

C. H. J. COLLINGS, Secretary.
Feb. 21st, 1877.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB, 94, Piccadilly.—Members are informed that for the ensuing months they have been elected honorary members of the following Clubs by the courtesy of their several committees, viz., East India United Service, Oriental, Raleigh, Junior Naval and Military, Junior Army and Navy, Verulam, Buckingham, Wanderers, Hanover Square.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, Chelsea.—Required, a non-commissioned officer discharged, or about to be discharged, from the service, without family, who possesses a certificate of qualification as gymnastic instructor, to fill the appointment of Sergeant Gymnastic-Instructor at the above Institution. Applications, either personally or by letter, to be made to the Commandant.

UNITED MILITARY AND NAVAL CLUB.—Offices, with use of dining and writing-room, 17, St. James's Place, S.W.—For officers who hold or have held her Majesty's commission in the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, Militia, Yeomanry, and other Auxiliary Forces. No entrance fee at present. Subscriptions—Town members, 4 guineas; country (including camps), 3 guineas; abroad, 1 guinea. For prospectus, &c., apply to the Secretary.

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NOTICE.—If the BAY GELDING left at Mr. Marshall's, "The Railway Tavern," Uxbridge, Middlesex, in 1874, be not taken away and all expenses paid by Captain Evans, of the Royal Elthorn Militia, whose address is at present unknown, on or before the 31st inst., the same will be sold to defray expenses.

NURSE.—An English nurse who has made the passage to India several times, and never suffers from sea sickness, will be available to accompany a family going out to Bombay some time in April. Terms, passage to Bombay. Apply to Mess Sergeant, Officers' Mess, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

CHLORODYNE.—FREEMAN'S is the original and only true.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish decided in favour of R. Freeman and against J. C. Browne and J. T. Davenport; see "Times" of July 24, 1873. Thousands of medical practitioners testify that there is no substitute for it in the treatment and cure of asthma, bronchitis, coughs, and other chest affections, neuralgia, fevers, cholera, dysentery, spasms, and all nerve pains. Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 20s. Sold by patent medicine dealers in all parts of the world. See that "Freeman's Original Chlorodyne" is engraved on the Government stamp.

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Subscriptions will be received by Major-General Sir Henry Green, Hon. Treasurer, Stafford House, S.W.; by Messrs. Drummond and Co., Charing Cross; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard Street; Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, and Co., 62, Lombard Street; and by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall Mall, and will be acknowledged in the published list.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has undertaken to receive subscriptions for the fund, which may be paid to him at the Mansion House.

Contributions are especially invited of blankets, warm jerseys, warm underclothing, and hospital linen, which will be received at Taylor's Depository, Pimlico, and should be labelled "For Relief of Suffering Turkish Soldiers."

INDIA OFFICE, 12th March, 1877.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Notice is Hereby Given that an examination of candidates for nineteen appointments as Surgeon in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in London in August, 1877.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

A further notice will be issued when the exact date of examination has been fixed.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

No. CMV.—Vol. XVIII. SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. {Price 6d.......... Postage extra.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, shall* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications shall be addressed and remittances made payable.*

The subscription to the paper is 7s. per quarter, or 28s. per annum payable in advance, *inclusive of postage to any part of the United Kingdom; to India, £1 10s. 4d. per annum;* viâ *Brindisi, £1 14s. 8d.*

THE Prussian Infantry have lately received a new edition of their Regulation Drill Book, and we are indebted to Colonel Newdigate for the admirable *résumé* of it which has recently been published in the *Journal* of the Royal United Service Institution. At a time when a committee of General Officers is endeavouring to solve the problem as to the best formation for British troops to advance to the attack, and when our own Field Exercise is said to be also undergoing another of its frequent revisions, a careful perusal of Colonel Newdigate's article cannot fail to be found highly interesting. Our own Infantry drill has of late years been so simplified that it is to be hoped many disturbing changes may be found to be unnecessary, and that changes for the sake of change will not be permitted. Whilst, however, the German Field Exercise appears to be filled with practical hints and advice, gained by dearly-bought experience in the field, our own Drill Book is singularly bald in this respect, and savours more of the parade-ground than of the field of battle, and it is perhaps in this direction susceptible of some improvement. It is, however, throughout the *spirit* rather than the *letter* of the instruction that is insisted on by our neighbours. The company-column formation is still, it seems, adhered to, although the authorities at Berlin are fully alive to the many disadvantages of this order of attack, and superior officers are expressly desired to guard against letting their troops get out of hand, and the partition of a battalion into smaller divisions than are absolutely necessary is strongly deprecated; but the system is probably found suitable to their peculiar instincts and training, or so much importance would not have been attached to it. We know, however, from the carefully-compiled accounts of Prussian experiences in the late war and the war of 1866 that this order of formation under the stress of fire often led to dire confusion, and one has only to recall to mind one or two special instances which illustrate this to be tempted to believe that the Prussians were often victorious in spite of their tactics. In the attack of the 35th Regiment on Vionville it is reported that company columns which started on the right were at the close of the action found on the extreme left, and some of those from the left crossed to the extreme right of the position, while of the four columns which attacked the centre of the position one diverged to Flavigny on the right, another to the village of Vionville on the left, leaving the other two, as a very natural consequence, to be utterly overpowered and crushed in their advance. Again, in the passage of the 26th Regiment through the Bois de Givodeau, at the battle of Beaumont, we have another marked instance of the divergence of company columns and the various parts of the company columns from the true direction and the resulting disorder, while at the storming of the Rotter-Berg, at the battle of Spicheren, we find it reported that thirty-two company columns belonging to three different army corps, and of five different regiments of four various brigades, were all mixed up together in utter confusion. The company-column system, however, undoubtedly affords many opportunities for the dexterous and independent leadership of the company officers; but we must look beyond their tactics to find the secret of the Prussian successes, which were more often due to singular good fortune, to superior strategy, and to a great preponderance of numbers, and, above all, to the intelligence of the officers and the careful and very practical training received by all ranks, and the scope given by their regulations for the exercise of individual judgment and discretion. From the instances we have cited and many others which could be quoted it is apparent that the great range and the remarkable precision of modern fire-arms must occasion more or less irregularity and confusion in the front attacking line, and the aim of all tacticians should be to develope a system which will diminish this liability to a minimum, and which will afford a remedy with due celerity. Our Oakhampton experiments illustrated the terrible power of field guns on Infantry even in loose order; and although the conditions of the experiments could not possibly be quite similar to those which would occur on actual service, still the fact that seventy-one men out of a hundred were disabled by a battery in four minutes at a range of 1,000 yards is sufficiently appalling, while at 600 yards in two minutes ninety-eight out of one hundred and fifty were placed *hors de combat;* and these numbers do not represent the whole of the loss inflicted by the guns, for the dummies representing the supports in rear were also severely handled. These, however, were only fifty yards in rear of the front line; and, moreover, we must remember that the gunners were not disturbed or incommoded by the "ping" of rifle bullets or the crash of bursting shells. In the Prussian Drill Book some stress is laid on the ability of companies to manœuvre without confusion in the dark, and could battles be fought at night much of the power of modern fire-arms would undoubtedly disappear, and, as of old, cold steel wielded by strong arms and stout hearts would secure the victory; but it is almost impossible to believe that much success can be achieved in this direction. In a recent article we suggested, in the absence of a better one, the advantages of the very simple expedient of advancing to the attack from line in four successive ranks at intervals of one or two hundred yards, according to the nature of the ground, the lines in rear in wooded or broken ground following in file, if not exposed to heavy fire, and this principle or some modification of it seems to be the one most likely in the long run to prevent the ugly gaps the divergence of company columns is apt to occasion, and to preserve what is so important—the cohesion and continuity of the line.

A recent case of harsh treatment, by the police, of two boys serving on board the Duke of Wellington, has been brought under our notice by a correspondent, and we trust that some measures may be adopted to prevent the possibility of any recurrence of such an incident. It appears that the boys were on leave from Saturday to Monday, and were making their way to Southampton to spend the time with their friends, when they were apprehended by the police at a country station, and were locked up on suspicion of being absent without leave because they had no passes. One of the relatives of the lads was sent for, and produced a letter in which it was stated that they intended visiting Southampton for their leave. But the police officer was not to be persuaded, and the unfortunate lads spent the night in the station. That was bad enough, but worse remained, for on the following morning these unoffending lads were handcuffed and taken through the town to appear before the Mayor, who at once dismissed them and allowed them to go to their friends. Leave-breaking is unhappily so common an offence that it is not surprising the police in the neighbourhood of our seaports should keep a sharp look-out for stragglers, for whose apprehension there may be some reward offered. But it is inexcusable that any police officer should have the power, on his own responsibility, to detain anyone in her Majesty's Service after having proof offered them on the part of their relations, and after having ascertained their identity. That is inexcusable blundering, but it was something worse than pig-headed officiousness that caused the indignity of being handcuffed to be put upon these lads. We hope that an enquiry into this matter may be ordered, and that the offending constable may at least receive a caution. And in order that mistakes of this nature may not again arise, we would strongly recommend the issue of passes at all times when those on leave intend to quit the immediate neighbourhood of the port at which their ships are stationed. While leave-breaking remains so general an offence as at present, it would be unwise to remove from the civil power the right of apprehending stragglers, but we are bound to admit that this is a case in which the wearing of her Majesty's uniform most certainly had its drawbacks. The issue of the Uniform Circular has been supported in these columns, and we trust that when the annoyance felt by the men at what they consider an interference with their liberties has passed away, they will see that by observing the rule of appearing in uniform they have raised the tone of the Service throughout, and have removed every tinge of that suspicion with which they state the blue shirt is now looked upon. But, meanwhile, the Admiralty must not fail to do its utmost to protect our blue-jackets from any indignities or annoyances, and it is to be hoped that the case to which we have alluded will not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

There has been so much false sentiment and misapprehension about the late Gunner Charlton, that to give a brief description of his case is but to perform an act of justice to the authorities. Charlton was evidently a man of bad character, for during his little more than twelve years' service his name had been sixteen times entered in the Regimental Defaulters' Book, and he had been four times tried by court-martial. On December 10, 1874, he was tried by court-martial for insubordination, and sentenced to 104 days' imprisonment. While in Millbank he complained of debility, and was, in consequence, attended to and sent to light work, instead of shot drill. He made no complaint whatever of his feet. On March 18, at 7 a.m., he was handed over to a conducting non-commissioned officer to be taken back to his battery. He started without breakfast, but was given sixpence with which to provide one. The day was bitterly cold and Charlton had no great-coat, but the non-commissioned officer in charge of him lent him his own. On arriving at Exeter his feet were found to be in a very bad state—frost-bitten, in fact. He was taken into hospital. After a time he was transferred to the Herbert Hospital at Woolwich, and remained there till November 21, 1876. On that day he was discharged, having lost almost all of one foot and most of the toes of the other. Up to that time he was retained in the Service, and received the same treatment as any other soldier. On discharge he received as hospital clearances and compensation for clothing upwards of £20. As long as he was in the Service no steps could, according to the rules, be taken about his pension, but, on December 4, the War Office recommended the Treasury to sanction a special pension of a shilling a-day. The sanction was given on December 30, but on the 31st of that month Charlton was found in the streets of Woolwich in a destitute state, and was taken to the workhouse hospital, where he expired the following day. It is believed that his decease was caused by indulgence in drink; certainly want had nothing to do with it The only remarks which suggest themselves are:—

First, the system of medical inspection at Millbank could not have been very good, or the state of Charlton's feet—they appear to have been bad whilst in prison—would have been discovered; second, in inclement weather every prisoner should, on discharge, be provided with a great-coat; third, the delay with regard to his pension was greater both in the War Office and the Treasury than was necessary. This delay, however, in his case, caused him no inconvenience, and neither directly nor indirectly brought about his death.

The extraordinary manner in which the troopship Simoom has been sent backwards and forwards in carrying out some reliefs in the West Indies would lead one to suppose that those who draw up the sailing orders have a most imperfect knowledge of geography, or consider time and expenditure of fuel of no importance. From Port Royal she was ordered to Belize to effect the relief of the troops there, and then returned to Port Royal and embarked a small detachment of the 35th Regiment to remain in charge of Nassau while the West India regiments were being exchanged on the West Coast of Africa. Had it occurred to the officials responsible for the issue of her instructions that it was quite possible to save a double journey by sending the Nassau detachment in the Simoom when she sailed for Belize, she would then have been able to go from that place straight to Nassau instead of running back again for a mere handful of men.

Commander Edwin Lipscombe has been selected by the Admiralty for advancement to the "1816 List," in the vacancy caused by the death of Commander Gordon. Commander Lipscombe obtained his commission as Lieutenant in May, 1826, and was placed upon the Retired List with the rank of Commander in July, 1864. He entered the Navy in 1806, and served at the reduction of the towns of Omago, Dignano, and Fiume, as also saw much boat service in the capture and destruction of the enemy's vessels.

Commander Pearson Johnstone, who has this week been promoted out of the Ganges, training-ship, entered the Service in 1856, and was promoted to Lieutenant in 1859, and in that rank has served six and a-half years in a sea-going ship. The First Lord of the Admiralty, in the exercise of his discretion, has preferred Commander Johnstone before some thirty who were senior to him, and while yet on the right side of thirty-five years of age he happily finds himself on the Commanders' List with a fair chance of reaching the top of the professional ladder.

A correspondent, writing from Massowah last month, remarks that there was no war news there. A raid had been made by Abyssinians against some villages, but there had been nothing like a battle between the Egyptians and Abyssinians.

In consequence of the favourable reports received from the Fawn of the working of the spare rudder designed by Rear-Admiral Sir E. Commerell, V.C., K.C.B., the Admiralty has directed one to be fitted to the corvette Garnet, now building at Chatham.

Navigating-Lieutenant Percy James, who is in command of the turret-ships Magdala and Abyssinia, is to be congratulated on the line he has adopted in endeavouring to raise Volunteers for working the guns in these ships should the defence of Bombay become necessary. Instead of asking for naval Volunteers, he suggests Marine Artillery Volunteers, and he will probably find a larger percentage ready to enrol themselves under these circumstances than if he had followed the home model. It is not every man who is equal to assume the *rôle* of the sailor, and many who would gladly become Marine Gunners hesitate to adopt the rig of a Blue-Jacket while feeling what thorough landsmen they are. But for this, we believe the numbers of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers would be much larger than they are at present.

Lord Lonsdale has received the appointment of Vice-Admiral for the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland. The number of Vice-Admirals of the coast of Great Britain is now five. Ireland possesses two, and the provinces of Munster and Connaught are vacant.

Although the Director of Admiralty Contracts is away on sick leave, yet his visit to the Mediterranean will be connected with a very fair amount of work, for in conjunction with Rear-Admiral Rice, Mr. Rowsell will thoroughly inquire into the working of the clerical staff of Malta Dockyard, and will endeavour to reduce the amount of labour. In fact, the alterations lately introduced at the home ports, on the recommendation of the committee which was appointed to reform the clerical staffs of the yards, and of which Mr. Rowsell was a member, will, as far as practicable, be carried out at Malta. On the last occasion of Mr. Rowsell's visiting Malta on leave, he devoted much time and labour to examining into the steps it would be necessary to take to ensure the victualling arrangements of the island and fleet being put in working order for a given time, in the event of war. It is also stated by the Malta correspondent of the *Standard* that Mr. Rowsell is to act as commissioner to inquire into the possibility of abolishing the Bread Tax at Malta, by which some £50,000 per annum is raised.

Lieutenants H. E. O'Neill and L. M. Matthews, of the London, and Richard Batt, coxswain of the launch of that ship, have been acquainted by the senior officer at Zanzibar that the Admiralty has been pleased to note with satisfaction their zeal and ability in connection with the capture of slavers on the East Coast of Africa.

Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock will haul down his flag as Admiral-Superintendent at Portsmouth on April 29.

Vice-Admiral Seymour, C.B., in command of the Channel Squadron, gave a dinner on board the Minotaur, at Cadiz, on the 23rd inst., in honour of King Alphonso. A return banquet was given the day following by his Majesty to the officers of the British squadron at the Carraca Arsenal.

We desire to call particular attention to an admirable suggestion respecting the employment of naval officers in dockyards, made in a letter headed "Naval Half Pay."

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Peter Suther, M.D., who died on the 21st inst., obtained his commission as Surgeon in the Royal Navy in September, 1805, and the following month served in the Swiftsure in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar. In 1809 he was in the Eurydice at the reduction of Martinique. He served variously at home and abroad until May, 1841, when he was appointed to Woolwich Dockyard, where he remained until appointed, in April, 1849, to be Staff-Surgeon at Chatham Dockyard, which post he held until promoted to the rank of Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, July 25, 1855. He was the last survivor of the ninety-eight medical officers who were present at the battle of Trafalgar. By Dr. Suther's death a Greenwich Hospital Pension of £50 a-year for retired Naval Surgeons is placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

It is not improbable that the Naval Store Depôt which has been maintained for years past at Rio de Janeiro will be transferred to Monte Video.

Orders have been given for a court-martial to assemble at Hong Kong for the trial of Commander Sir William Wiseman, of the Lapwing, which recently narrowly escaped loss at Chefoo. The Lapwing was to leave Shanghai for Hong Kong about February 12.

The constructors of the engines of a ship which was much wanted as a relief on a distant station, but was delayed week after week by the difficulties experienced in making the engines work smoothly, have, we hear, found that the defects they were called upon to make good cost so much in labour and material that a remarkably small margin of profit remains. Under these circumstances, they appealed to the Admiralty for some consideration, but as there is a slight difference of opinion as to which side is the more entitled to put forward a claim, there is little prospect of the engineering firm meeting with assistance from the Admiralty.

Acting Sub-Lieutenants A. T. Carter, R. G. Noel, J. R. Childs, A. R. Beck, P. W. Bush, H. T. F. White, F. H. Biddulph, and H. M. V. Hughes, have been confirmed in their rank, having completed their examinations at the Royal Naval College.

It has been directed that in future the racers of broadside guns shall have distinguishing marks to facilitate laying when preparing for ramming.

Lieutenant Digby, in command of the Jackal, has, we hear, received from the Admiralty an expression of their Lordships' satisfaction at the manner in which he carried out the difficult duty of communicating with St. Kilda and taking off a shipwrecked crew.

The Channel Squadron was under orders to leave Cadiz for England on Tuesday last.

The die for the Arctic medal is completed and medals have been struck and will shortly be distributed to those who served in the late expedition.

The Good Service Pension of £150 a-year for Marine officers, vacant by the death on the 19th inst. of Colonel G. S. Digby, C.B., R.M.A., has been conferred on Colonel Robert Boyle, C.B., R.M.L.I.

It appears that the Thetis was only provisioned for what was considered a sufficient number of days for her to reach Malta, and the unshipping of the screw and meeting with head winds so delayed her that provisions ran short. It has been stated that the officers and crew were compelled to go on quarter allowance for seventeen days, but we hear from Malta that they were on half allowance for ten days.

The proprietor of what he is pleased to call "The Grand National Amphitheatre," may be a very enterprising showman, but he goes rather too far when he advertises that "Dr. Cameron, the celebrated African traveller, will, for the first time in England, enter the dens of lions and tigers, delineating 'the hunt,' 'the fight,' and 'the death' in the forest jungles." There is but one celebrated African traveller of the name of Cameron, and the audacity of the owner of this show in using the name of an officer and a gentleman to gull the public, is unequalled. As might have been anticipated, the performing "Dr. Cameron" hails from the States.

Mr. Henwood, the Naval Architect who has had a long-standing difference of opinion with the Admiralty as to the value of certain designs for ships of war, intends to proceed against Mr. Childers for libel, owing to some remarks he made when First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Detached Squadron was under orders to leave the Cape on March 8 for England, calling at Madeira.

We regret to hear that the condition of Staff Captain Braddon, Assistant Master Attendant at Portsmouth, causes considerable uneasiness amongst his friends. The attack from which he is suffering occurred when he was bringing the Victoria and Albert down the harbour, and, finding the task a difficult one, on account of several vessels being in his way, he became anxious. This brought on faintness, which next day developed into paralysis.

The following officers have vacated or are vacating their appointments on the personal Staff of General officers:—Brevet Major H. Kerr, 7th Fusiliers, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., in India; Captains J. E. P. Jervoise, 3rd Hussars, Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay; G. Woollcombe, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Inspector-General of Royal Artillery; H. M. Jackson, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bermuda; W. L. B. Coulson, 25th Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Macdonnell in India; J. G. B. Stopford, 32nd Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; and K. R. B. Wodehouse, 62nd Regiment; and M. Fawkes, 89th Regiment, Aides-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay; and Lieutenants A. C. Spencer, 5th Lancers, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Stuart, C.B., at Edinburgh; H. Paget, 7th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir E. H. Greathed, K.C.B., at Colchester; W. P. Thackwell, 73rd Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Ceylon; W. J. Smyth, Rifle Brigade, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General H. Smyth, C.B., at Devonport; and C. E. Parke, Rifle Brigade, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General W. Parke, C.B., at Dover.

Major-General A. T. Phillpotts, C.B., whose appointment was some weeks ago announced, will enter upon his duties as Inspector-General of Artillery on Monday next, vice Lieutenant-General Sir J. W. Fitzmayer, K.C.B. General Phillpotts will have for his Aide-de-Camp Captain E. H. Toogood, Royal Horse Artillery.

We have good reason for believing that many of the restrictions as to the acceptance of Staff appointments out of India by officers of regiments serving in that country are to be withdrawn.

From all accounts the recommendations of the recent Yeomanry Committee are not being attended with the most satisfactory results, for we hear of a falling-off in numbers, whilst there is no perceptible advance in the matter of efficiency. The decision with regard to the West Essex regiment is said to be directly attributable to the recommendation the Committee saw fit to make with regard to the Artillerymen, which many regiments, the West Essex included, had attached. It certainly seems a pity that these men were not encouraged to continue their connection with their regiments. But is the Committee responsible for the curt phraseology of the official correspondence? We are inclined to exonerate it ourselves. However, let the blame rest where it may, there is a feeling of dissatisfaction, not so much at the decision as at the high-handed manner in which somebody—we do not profess to know who—adopted when promulgating the official dictum. We stand a chance of being deprived of the services of a regiment, but this loss may be considered as having been requited if a lesson has been learnt. Officers and men of the Yeomanry, like those of the Volunteers, give both time and money in their country's interest, and they naturally expect to be shown a little consideration. The more disagreeable the nature of correspondence, the greater should be the care exercised in the wording, and the War Office would, perhaps, do well by bearing this in mind.

Colonel W. Bellairs, unattached, will succeed Colonel G. Dean-Pitt, C.B., as Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope. Colonel Bellairs was present with the Second Division throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-56, from the landing in Turkey to the evacuation of the Crimea, including the battle of Alma (as Adjutant of the 49th Regiment) and Inkerman (when he led into action a detached wing of the 49th Regiment), siege and fall of Sebastopol, affair of October 26, attack of the Quarries June 7, and of the Redan June 18 and September 8 (mentioned in dispatches for distinguished conduct); appointed Deputy-

Assistant Quartermaster-General in December, 1854, and Assistant Quartermaster-General to the 2nd Division at the close of the campaign (medal with three clasps, Brevet of Major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He was appointed Ensign May 8, 1846, and became Colonel August 22, 1873.

Deputy Surgeon-General T. Fraser, M.D., Surgeon-Major on the Half-Pay List, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Andrew Maclean as Surgeon on the Staff of the Royal Military College. Dr. Fraser served with the 10th Hussars in the Crimean campaign from April 17 to August 30, 1855, including the capture of Tchorgaun, battle of Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). He entered the Army December 16, 1845; became Surgeon-Major, December 16, 1865; and retired upon half pay with the higher honorary rank July 29, 1874.

General W. F. Forster, we are sorry to say, is seriously ill. The report that Major-General Foster is suffering has evidently arisen from a confusion of names.

Lieutenant the Hon. C. D. Home, Rifle Brigade, joins the Staff of Major-General the Hon. L. Smyth, C.B., at Devonport, as Aide-de-Camp. He entered the Army June 12, 1869, and became Lieutenant October 28, 1871.

DEATH OF FIELD-MARSHAL FITZGERALD.

The death is announced at Tours of Field-Marshal Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, G.C.B., colonel of the 18th Royal Irish, at the age of ninety-one years. Sir John Fitzgerald was the son of Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., M.P., of Carrigoran, and was born in 1786. On Oct. 27, 1793, when only seven years old, he obtained a commission as ensign in an independent company of Foot. On Jan. 31, 1794, he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and on May 9 in the same year was promoted to a half-pay captaincy in the old 79th Regt., not the 79th Highlanders, which had been reduced in 1783. On Oct. 31, 1800, he was brought on to full pay as captain of the 46th Regt. According to Hart's "Army List" he joined that regiment for duty in the following year, when, though only fifteen, he had already been a titular captain seven years. The establishment of the 46th having been reduced in 1802, Capt. Fitzgerald was again placed on half pay, but on July 9, 1803, he was appointed to the New Brunswick Fencibles, and on Sept. 25 became brevet major when only seventeen years old, being an instance of rapid promotion, we fancy, quite without parallel. On Nov. 9, 1809, he was transferred to the 60th Royal Americans, now the 60th Rifles, and joined that corps in the Peninsula. He was present at the siege of Badajos, and the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, together with many minor affairs. During part of the war he commanded a light battalion, and was at the battle of the Pyrenees in the command of a brigade. He was taken prisoner by the French, as far as we can ascertain, at or after the battle of the Pyrenees, but subsequently exchanged. He received the gold cross for his services. On Feb. 5, 1824, he was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 20th Foot, having received the brevet of col. in 1819. In 1830 he became a major-gen., and in 1841 a lieut.-gen., having in the interval commanded a division in the Bombay Presidency. In 1854 he became a full general. In 1850 he obtained the colonelcy of the 18th Royal Irish, and in 1862 was created G.C.B. Sir John Fitzgerald married first, in 1805, Mary, daughter of Mr. Hazen, Esq. She died in 1848; secondly, in 1850, Jean, daughter of Hon. Donald Ogilvy. She died in 1863. He sat as M.P. for Clare in the Liberal interest from 1852 to 57. By the order of the Minister of War the military honours paid to French officers of his rank were rendered to his remains, and the whole of the garrison escorted the body to the grave. The French papers express the hope that this proof of courtesy and good fellowship will be appreciated in England.

The *Times* furnishes the following account of the obsequies:—"The funeral of the Field-Marshal was solemnized at Tours on the 27th inst. On Monday last orders from Paris were received at Tours by the military authorities there, instructing them to give the English Marshal a military funeral. Accordingly, on the day of the Marshal's interment the large French garrison stationed at Tours turned out to pay the last honours to the deceased soldier. The English residents were unanimous in their desire to unite in honouring their compatriot. The entire arrangements were ably superintended by Col. MacAdam, and the result was a most imposing spectacle. At eleven a.m. precisely the procession left the Marshal's house in the Rue de Sebastopol. Gen. de Boerio was in command of the forces. The way was led by the 66th Foot; next came a company of Chasseurs à Cheval; then followed the pall, which was borne by Gen. de Grammont, two French colonels, and Col. Elphinstone and Lieut. Macleod in their English uniforms. A brother of the deceased was chief mourner, and after him came nearly all the English residents at Tours, among whom were the Rev. C. Dowman, Rev. Mr. Kirby, Col. MacAdam, and Mr. Neilson Nicholson. A large number of French officers followed, while the 13th Chasseurs à Pieds and 3rd Dragoons formed the rear. The way was lined by the 32nd Infantry. The procession moved slowly along the densely-crowded streets to the church St. Etienne, where, as Sir J. F. FitzGerald had become a recent convert to the Catholic faith, the chief burial mass was performed by the curé. The large church was filled with spectators, and a military band assisted in the mass. The services lasted about an hour, when the procession, being re-formed, proceeded to the cemetery of St. Symphorien, where, in foreign soil, and with no official recognition from his own land, Field-Marshal Sir. J. F. Fitzgerald was laid after having served his country for eighty years."

His Excellency Kuo, the Chinese Ambassador, recognizing the international character of the Seaman's Hospital (late Dreadnought), Greenwich, has intimated the intention of the Chinese Government to subscribe £20 annually to the charity.

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards. The regiment is to move from Regent's Park to St. John's Wood Barracks.

1st Life Guards are to move from St. John's Wood to Windsor.

2nd Life Guards. The regiment moves from Windsor to Albany-street Barracks.

2nd Dragoon Guards, from Cahir, relieve the 5th Dragoon Guards at Ballincollig.

5th Dragoon Guards. On removal from Ballincollig the regiment proceeds to Newbridge, where it will spend next winter.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). On proceeding to India next winter, the *Times* says, the regiment will, in all likelihood, be quartered at Muttra, taking the place of the 10th Hussars.

7th Dragoon Guards will be moved to Dublin from Newbridge for the winter.

1st (Royal) Dragoons are under orders to proceed at once to Aldershot, and will take over the quarters of the 5th Lancers. The troop, vacant by the retirement of Capt. Maunsell, will be filled by selection from the General List of the Cavalry.

3rd Hussars. The *Times of India* is sorry to learn that the cause of Col. Blundell's departure for England is severe illness, brought on by exposure while at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Col. Blundell is expected to arrive at Portsmouth in H.M.S. Malabar, due on Monday.

4th Hussars. Major Chaine has sailed for India to rejoin head-quarters from leave.

5th Lancers leave Aldershot about the 9th proximo for Ipswich and Norwich, to relieve the Royal Dragoons. Head-quarters and six troops will be quartered at Norwich and two at Ipswich.

6th Dragoons are under orders of readiness to move from Dublin to Edinburgh.

7th Hussars are ordered to proceed to Ireland from Edinburgh, exchanging relief with the Inniskilling Dragoons.

9th Lancers. Lieut. M'Innes acts as adjt. during the absence of Lieut. the Hon. E. Vesey, on leave in England.

10th Hussars. It is reported that the regiment will leave Muttra next winter for Umballa. Lieut.-Col. Lord Ralph Kerr has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, and Lieut. and Adjt. the Hon. C. C. W. Cavendish for six months, on private affairs. The report that Capt. Battine has expressed a desire to take up duty with head-quarters is, we believe, unfounded.

11th Hussars. Brevet Major Balfe has been granted an extension of leave from India to remain in England from June 17 next to Feb. 17, 1878.

16th Lancers. Lieut. and Adjt. Barker is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar.

17th Lancers. Lieut. the Hon. J. Pleydell-Bouverie obtains the vacant troop.

19th Hussars. The greatest regret is expressed by all ranks at the approaching retirement of Col. Jenkins, who has commanded the regiment since its formation in Jan., 1862, and has brought it up to the highest state of efficiency. No better Cavalry officer is to be found in the Service, nor is there one who can be said to be more deservedly respected. The *Irish Times* says:—"The report that Capt. Percy Barrow, 19th Hussars, from the Staff at the Curragh, is likely to obtain transfer to Aldershot in a similar capacity will doubtless be the keynote for the usual outburst of indignation among those officers who are graduates from the Staff College. The fact is, Capt. Barrow is one of the smartest and best officers in the Cavalry Service; and it reflects great credit upon the authorities at the Horse Guards that they have not allowed such a man to escape their notice."

21st Hussars. It is understood that Brevet Major Biddle will shortly retire, as will also Brevet Lieut.-Col. Lane. Col. M'Leod, too, will vacate the command before long.

Royal Artillery.

It is under consideration, the *Standard* hears, to remove the Royal Horse Artillery's mounted band to Aldershot, in consequence of the dissolution of the Depôt Brigade, and there seems to be some uncertainty with respect to the disposal of the other well-known bands of the Royal Artillery, which are commanded respectively by Mr. Smyth and Mr. Lawson. All the bands, however, have been disconnected from the depôt and attached to the coast brigade for two years past, so that there is no present ground for disturbing them, and it is believed that, like the officers' mess, they will remain at Woolwich and continue to make the garrison the head-quarters of the Royal Artillery.

In accordance with the new battery system of Indian reliefs, A and B Bats. of the new C Brig. (formerly A and B of the E Brig.) Royal Horse Artillery will proceed to India in the autumn, probably relieving F and G Bats. of the C Brig. (late A and B of the F Brig). This will diminish the number of field batteries for Indian service by two for the autumn of 1877, the batteries of Majors Hannen and Anderson (formerly F and G of the 24th Brig.) being probably the two lucky ones which will obtain a year's reprieve from foreign service.

Lieut. R. W. O'Grady has been appointed Assist.-Supt. of Factories in Madras, vice Capt. A. N. Pearse, appointed adjt, of the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness.

Lieut.-Col. J. Ford (late Madras), Capt. A. N. Pearse, and Vet.-Surg. B. W. Skoulding, F Brig. R.H.A., are expected home from India in H.M.S. Malabar.

The retirement of the following officers will shortly take place, they having accepted the vacant pension of £600 a-year, viz.:—Cols. J. Desborough, C.B., G. Shaw, C.B., H. A. Smyth, and Brevet Col. J. E. Thring.

We hear that a detachment of Artillery is about to be sent from Dublin to Carlow to make room for the depôt of the D Brig. R.H.A., about to move from Woolwich to Portobello Barracks, under the localization arrangement.

Lieut. H. H. Costobadie has sailed for India to join C Brig. R.H.A., on transfer from D Brig.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Raper, 21st Brig., and Major E. C. W. Raynsford, C Brig. (late Bengal), have applied for leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

Col. C. H. Dickens, C.S.I. (late Bengal), has been granted leave from India to England for one year and nine months, on private affairs.

Col. C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., Depty. Adjt.-Gen. of Royal Artillery in India, has been granted leave to England.

Lieut. J. M. Alves, F Brig. R.H.A., has been assigned local rank as capt. in India from Dec. 23, 1876.

The *Standard* understands that a Royal Warrant will shortly appear laying down rules for the retirement of officers of the Coast Brigade.

Royal Engineers.

Major D. H. Trail, R.E., Examiner Public Works Accounts, Punjab, has, the Lahore paper tells us, been transferred in a similar capacity to the Central Provinces. His successor is Col. Davison, who, on being relieved at Bombay by Major Westmorland, comes up here. His charge, however, will not be a permanent one, as Col. Davison has only to put in five months' service to entitle him to retire, when, in all probability, there will be another shuffling of the cards, which may result on the return of Major Westmorland to this province.

Grenadier Guards. Capt. Lord Burghley is retiring.

Scots Fusilier Guards. The sergeants' mess of the 1st Batn. has been honoured during the past week by receiving from her Majesty two portraits, one of the Queen and the other of the late Prince Consort, who was for many years colonel of the regiment. The pictures are in massive gilt frames, each surmounted by an Imperial crown. A correspondent says:—"It is hardly possible to express the intense feeling of gratification and pride felt by all ranks in the battalion in being thus signally honoured by her Most Gracious Majesty, which it is believed is intended to mark her high approbation of the battalion at her inspection at Windsor on Feb. 12, 1876."

1st or Royal Scots. Paymr. (Capt.) Elliot, 2nd Batn., was to have taken passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, due at Portsmouth on Monday.

3rd Buffs. The following letter has been addressed to both battalions:—"Dec. 18, 1876.—Sir,—Having had the honour to submit to his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief your letter of Nov. 13 last with its enclosures, containing an account of the wreck, off Paternoster Point, of the hired transport St. Lawrence with the 2nd Batn. 3rd Foot on board, I have it in command to desire that you will be pleased to convey to Col. Pearson and the officers and men of the battalion, and to the several details of other corps under his command, the expression of his Royal Highness's approval of their exemplary conduct on the occasion in question, affording, as it does, a further instance of the advantages of discipline, steadiness, and obedience to orders under what are, perhaps, the most trying circumstances in which it is possible for soldiers to be placed. The order and regularity with which first the women and children, and afterwards the troops, with provisions, arms, and baggage, and such portions of the military stores as it was possible to save from the wreck, and ultimately re-embarked in vessels that had been sent to the relief of the sinking ship, were most creditable to all concerned, and the energy and endurance displayed by Capt. Wylde, who was despatched on a ride of over sixty miles with intelligence of the disaster to the authorities at Cape Town, are deserving of the highest commendation. The thanks of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief are also due to Commodore Sir W. Hewitt and the officers and men of H.M.S. Active and Spartan, who so promptly, and with so much personal kindness and consideration, lent their assistance to the troops, and his Royal Highness has directed that his appreciation of their valuable services should be communicated to them through the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. I am to add that it is a matter of great satisfaction to his Royal Highness to learn from Col. Pearson's report, as forwarded by you, that the battalion under his command, notwithstanding the hardships and risks to which it has been exposed, is in a perfectly fit state to proceed to its intended destination within your command. You will be so good as to furnish Col. Pearson with a copy of this letter, and direct him, after reading it at the head of his battalion, to cause it to be entered in the record of its service.—I have, &c., C. H. Ellice, Adjutant-General." Sub-Lieut. Hind, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate, and is expected to arrive in H.M.S. Malabar. Surg.-Major Collis, 1st Batn., having vacated his appointment as medical officer, is expected home from India in H.M.S. Malabar.

4th King's Own. Lieut. De la Rue, 1st Batn., has left England for Gibraltar to rejoin head-quarters.

5th Fusiliers. Capt. Hackett, 1st Batn., is employed on famine duties in India. Capt. Vincent is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar.

6th Regiment. It is with regret we learn that telegraphic information has reached England from India announcing the death of Major W. J. M. Crawfurd, 1st Batn. Major Crawfurd served with the 79th Highlanders in the Crimea from Aug. 16, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). Also in the Indian campaign of 1858-59, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, attack on the fort of Rooyea, action of Allygunge, capture of Bareilly, relief of Shahjehanpore, capture of the fort at Bunnia, pursuit to the left bank of the Goomtee, destruction of Fort Mohumdee, taking of Rampore Kussia, occupation of Sultanpore, passages of the Goomtee and Gogra, and subsequent operations to the Raptee (medal with clasp). He entered the Army Aug. 25, 1854; became lieut., Feb. 9, 1855; capt., Oct. 23, 1860; and major, Oct. 1, 1870. He exchanged to the 6th from the 24th Foot Dec. 1, 1875, and was on the point of proceeding to England on leave on medical certificate. The *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore says:—"Our coming Lieut.-Governor has not yet, we hear, nominated his personal Staff, but it will be a matter of regret to many to learn that Capt. Morton, Sir Henry Davies's popular private secretary and A.D.C., returns to regimental duty with his corps, the 6th Royal Regiment. During his tenure of office Capt. Morton has upheld the character, which he had in his regiment, of being an officer of great ability and judgment, a staunch friend, and a thorough 'good fellow.' His loss will be much felt at Lahore, and he leaves this station with kindly wishes for his future from all."

8th King's. Lieut.-Col. Drew remains with and Major Whitting joins the 2nd Batn. on promotion. Sub-Lieut. Porter, 1st Batn., has qualified for promotion.

11th Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies of the 1st Batn. may be looked for at Portsmouth daily now in H.M.S. Malabar from India. The officers expected home in the Malabar are Col. Roe, Major Corrie, Capts. Halliday, Toller, Hare, and Meredith; Lieuts. Smith, Reid (adjt.), Thompson, Stawell, Murray, Bullock, Ryland, Batson, Carden, and D'Oyly; Sub-Lieut. Fairbrother; and Surg.-Major Tulloch, M.D. The battalion will be stationed at Devonport. Lieut.-Col. Osborn joins the 2nd from the 1st Batn., Major Birch remains with the 1st Batn., Major Smyth remains with the 2nd Batn., Capt. Smith remains with the 1st Batn., and Capt. Astley joins the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

12th Regiment. Lieut. Cautley, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

15th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

17th Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Whitby, 1st Batn., has qualified for promotion.

18th Royal Irish. Lieut. and Adjt. Lawrence, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate, and is expected to arrive, as is also Lieut. Forster, in H.M.S. Malabar.

20th Regiment. Major Clarkson, 2nd Batn., has been appointed commandant of the School of Instruction for Officers of the Auxiliary Forces at Aldershot, vice Lieut.-Col. Drew, who resigns on assuming command of the 2nd Batn. 8th.

21st Fusiliers. Capt. Hewett, 1st Batn., has been assigned local rank as major in India from Aug. 4, 1875.

22nd Regiment. The 1st Batn. has arrived at Cork from Fleetwood, and relieved the 77th, having been conveyed in H.M.S. Assistance.

25th Regiment. Lieut. Bather, 1st Batn., is expected home from India in H.M.S. Malabar.

33rd Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Fanshawe is about to retire from the Service, and will shortly arrive home from India to arrange with the Army Purchase Commission as to terms. Capt. Bally is on passage home in H.M.S. Malabar.

37th Regiment. A correspondent writes to us pointing out the inconvenience the sergeants are put to owing to their having no mess accommodation at Winchester, the sergeants' mess in the barracks there having, on the departure of the 3rd Batn. 60th Rifles, been set apart for the use of the Brigade Depôt.

39th Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Fenwick and Lieut. Rudyerd are expected home from India in H.M.S. Malabar.

40th Regiment. Capt. Mansergh has received orders to proceed home from India forthwith to join the depôt. Lieut. Georges has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee. Sub-Lieut. Purchas has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate, and is expected to have taken passage in H.M.S. Malabar. Capt. Morphy is looked for in the same transport.

44th Regiment. Capt. Bald has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

45th Regiment. Lieut. Krupp has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs, and is on passage in H.M.S. Malabar.

48th Regiment. Capt. Powlett has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

Royal Marines.

Capt. St. John rejoined his head-quarters on the 26th inst., from leave in Holland.

Qrmr. Halling has been transferred from Plymouth head-quarters to the depôt at Walmer, to succeed the late Mr. Woon.

Capt. E. O. B. Gray has also been detached for duty at the depôt.

A series of fortnightly readings, which have been held throughout the winter at the Royal Marines Barracks, Plymouth, were brought to a close on Monday evening last. These entertainments were held in the large lecture-room, and consisted of readings, recitations, and instrumental and vocal music. The ladies of the corps, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men all lent their aid to swell the programme; and it is a satisfaction to record that the room was invariably full of the rank and file, their wives, and families, an undeniable proof that the amusements provided answered their desired end.

The funeral of the late Col. George Stephen Digby, C.B., Commandant of the Royal Marine Artillery, took place at the Portsmouth Cemetery on Friday. The *cortége* left the deceased officer's late quarters in the following order:—A guard and firing party of 400 men in six companies, under the command of Lieut.-Col. H. W. Mawbey; the bands of the Royal Marine Artillery, the Royal Marine Light Infantry, the 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers), and the 49th Regiments; the corpse, borne on a gun-carriage drawn by six white horses, the coffin being covered with the Union Jack, and upon it resting the cocked hat, sword and belt, and the medals of the deceased, the deceased's groom leading the charger with the boots reversed. Col. H. Adair, the Second Commandant; Capt. Robert Woollcombe, Staff officer; 100 gunners of the Royal Marine Artillery; the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Marine Artillery; the Staff non-commissioned officers of the Corps; the whole of the officers of the Corps at head-quarters, together with many from long distances officers from the various regiments and corps in the garrison; the rear of the procession being brought up by a number of naval officers, including the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral George Elliot; and Rear-Admiral Sir Francis L. M'Clintock. Lieut.-Gen. Schomberg, C.B. (formerly commandant of the Corps), Col. Jolliffe, Col. Macnamara, Gen. Langley, and Col. C. W. Adair, C.B., A.D.C., were among the Marine officers present. Col. Rodney, the Depty. Adjt.-Gen., and Col. Sir Francis Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., the Assist. Adjt.-Gen. of the Marine Forces, were unavoidably absent. The coffin was borne from the entrance to the cemetery to the chapel and the grave by non-commissioned officers of the Corps, the pall being borne by Lieut.-Col. Cox, Col. Richards, Capt. Herbert, R.N., Col. C. Adair, Col. Wombwell, Capt. Arthur (H.M.S. Vernon), Capt. Herbert (H.M.S. Excellent), Capt. Waddilove (Steam Reserve), and Col. Petrie.

Capt. G. M. Shewell has been appointed instr. of musketry at the Portsmouth Division in place of Major G. Mairis, whose period of Staff service has expired.

Col. Kennedy, Capt. Pritchard, and Capt. Heseltine have been appointed to make an official investigation and report upon deficiencies in the accounts of the Plymouth Divisional Friendly Society.

53rd Regiment. Col. Dalzell is about to retire upon full pay.

56th Regiment. Major Clutterbuck is retiring upon full-pay pension.

59th Regiment. Lieut. Stoyte is expected to be a passenger from India in H.M.S. Malabar, due at Portsmouth on Monday.

60th Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate, and, with Capts. Charley and Chalmer, is expected home in H.M.S. Malabar. Lieut. Davies obtains Capt. Johnstone's company. The services of Lieut. Okeden, 2nd Batn., have been placed at the disposal of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for employment on his Honour's personal Staff from the date on which he quitted his appointment on the personal Staff of the Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

62nd Regiment. Major Hay is expected to arrive home from India next week in H.M.S. Malabar.

63rd Regiment. Capt. Day is expected home from India in H.M.S. Malabar. Surg.-Major Robotham has been appointed to the charge of the Kussowlie Convalescent Depôt, with effect from the 1st inst.

65th Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Hamilton has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate, and is expected to arrive in H.M.S. Malabar, in which Lieut. Coleman will also, no doubt, be a passenger. Surg.-Major Sherlock is likewise expected to be a passenger in the Malabar, he having vacated his appointment as medical officer.

71st Highlanders. Lieut. Craigie has sailed for Gibraltar, to join head-quarters.

72nd Highlanders. Lieuts. Spens and Lendrum are expected to arrive home from India in H.M.S. Malabar.

74th Highlanders. Lieut. Templer and Sub-Lieut. Edwards have sailed for Penang, to join on appointment.

77th Regiment has arrived at Newry from Cork, and relieved the 94th, having been conveyed in H.M.S. Assistance.

78th Highlanders. It is expected that Lieut. Sargent will be given the vacant company.

87th Fusiliers. It is believed, says the *Irish Times*, that a major will be ordered from Bermuda to Galway for duty with the 68th Brigade Depôt, in anticipation of the return home of the regiment.

88th Connaught Rangers. It is arranged that the head-quarters and service companies shall sail for the Cape of Good Hope on May 12 in H.M.S. Orontes. Head-quarters and six companies go to the Cape, one to Simon's Bay, and one to St. Helena.

89th Princess Victoria's. Major-Gen. Gore, commanding the British Burmah Division, inspected the regiment at Thayetmyo on Jan. 19, 20, and 22. The barracks and the various institutions were visited, and found to be in every way satisfactory. At the conclusion of the inspection the major-gen. addressed Col. Penton, speaking in laudable terms of everything he had seen, and promising to make a favourable report. The following regimental order was subsequently published:—"The commanding officer has much pleasure in announcing to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment that the major-general commanding the division expressed himself this morning highly pleased with the efficiency and appearance of the battalion, and also with its steadiness under arms." Lieut. Vipan is expected home in H.M.S. Malabar.

92nd Highlanders. Lieut. Gilpin-Brown has been granted leave from India to England to appear before a medical board, and, with Lieut. Forbes, is expected to have taken passage in H.M.S. Malabar.

94th Regiment has left Newry for Fleetwood, having embarked at Belfast in H.M.S. Assistance. Lieut. Spooner accompanies Major-Gen. Sir Richard Kelly, K.C.B., from Cork to Colchester as aide-de-camp.

98th Regiment. Major Scheberras is named at Malta for the command of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, which is about to fall vacant.

102nd Fusiliers. Sub-Lieut. Way has sailed for Gibraltar to join on appointment.

109th Regiment. Lieut. Murphy has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs, and is on passage in H.M.S. Malabar.

Rifle Brigade. We regret to learn of an accident which occurred a few days ago to Capt. Chamberlain, 3rd Batn. The *Kentish Express* states that he "was riding on horseback between the huts at Shorncliffe when a line, stretched across the thoroughfare by a soldier's wife for the purpose of drying clothes, caught him across his throat and threw him to the ground. He was picked up insensible, and at once conveyed on a stretcher to his quarters by some Guardsmen. The injuries he had sustained were found to be of a very serious nature. Capt. Chamberlain had only just commenced acting as brigade-major."

1st West India Regiment. It is with much regret we have to record the death, in the prime of life, of Lieut.-Col. Strachan. The deceased officer died at Upper Norwood, on the 23rd inst., of pneumonia, consequent on six weeks' illness of African fever, aged forty-three. Col. Strachan returned home from the Gold Coast on April 16, 1875. Having served there for fourteen months, his health suffered so much that he got an extension of leave after the six months allowed to him, but the fatal disease had such hold of him that, in spite of the best care and advice, he succumbed, another victim to the deadly effects of the African climate. Col. Strachan entered the Army as ensign Feb. 14, 1852; became lieut., Feb. 25, 1853; capt., March 4, 1862; major, Dec. 23, 1871; and lieut.-col., April 15, 1874. He was highly respected and beloved by officers and men, and his remains (interred in St. Peter's Churchyard, Croydon) were followed by all the officers of his regiment at present on leave, Col. Johnston being the chief mourner. Capt. Marshall's retirement is to occasion no promotion, Capt. Pollard being taken on to the establishment from the Supernumerary List.

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery. The correspondent of the *Standard* at Malta learns that Cols. Mattei, C.M.G., and Gatt are about to retire upon pension, and that Major Scheberras, 98th Regt., will be offered the vacant command.

Medical Department. Surgs.-Major J. Tulloch, M.D., W. Collis, H. Sherlock, and M. L. White, and Surgs. E. Townsend, R. Drury, and W. A. Duke are expected to arrive home from India in H.M.S. Malabar. Surg.-Major W. C. Roe is in readiness to embark for the Mauritius. Surg. N. Wade embarks early in June for the West Indies.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

Essex Rifles. Lieut. F. W. Parr has been appointed instr. of musketry to the regiment.

West Kent. Owing to the prevalence of small-pox throughout the districts from which the men are obtained, it has, we understand, been very wisely decided not to assemble the regiment for training this year.

Royal North Down Rifles. Mr. L. Orme, late of the 100th Begt., has been recommended for one of the vacant companies.

Leitrim Rifles. Capt. and Adjt. Phibbs, Sligo Rifles, has received orders to proceed to Carrick-on-Shannon to-day to take up the duties of adjt.

Royal Limerick Artillery. In accordance with instructions received from H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society was lately presented at a full-dress parade of the troops at Winchester to Capt. Sir Claude de Crespigny, Bart., for saving a man from drowning under the following circumstances:—Sir Claude was in charge of the regimental bathing parade at Tarbert, Co. Kerry, when it was reported to him that a man was drowning, having been caught by the severe current known as Tarbert Race. He was being carried away by it, and was about 300 yards from the shore, and very much exhausted, when the gallant officer at once swam out, and supported him until a boat from the Coast-guard station, about a quarter of a mile off (which had been launched, but unfortunately filled), could reach him. Col. Newdegate, commanding the Rifle Depôt at Winchester, who presented the medal, spoke in the highest terms of this instance of personal bravery.

Royal Longford Rifles. Lieut. Dopping has been recommended for the vacant company.

Queen's County. Lieut. Taylor and Sub-Lieut. Jacob do duty with the recruits during preliminary drill.

There is to be no School of Instruction for officers of the Auxiliary Forces (Infantry) at Aldershot next month.

The *Whitehall Review* hears that "the War Office has refused to approve of the appointment of a captain of the Royal Marine Light Infantry whose name was recently submitted for a vacant Militia adjutancy. The military authorities have no objection to Marine officers being appointed to adjutancies of Volunteer corps, but, owing to the localization system, they consider it undesirable to allow the soldier-sailors to take up duty with regiments of Militia, as their presence might, it is thought, have the effect of loosening the connection which, under the present Brigade Depôt system, ought to exist between Regulars and Auxiliaries."

YEOMANRY.

Royal 1st Devon. The regiment is ordered to assemble this year at Exmouth on May 23, and will be inspected on the 29th, and dismissed on the 30th.

Royal North Devon. The regiment is to assemble at Barnstaple on May 10, will be inspected on the 16th, and dismissed on the 17th.

North Somerset. Orders are issued for the regiment to assemble at Bath on Sept. 15. It is to be inspected on the 21st, and dismissed on the 22nd.

West Somerset. The regiment will assemble at Taunton on June 2, is to be inspected on the 8th, and dismissed on June 9.

The following officers join the School of Instruction at Aldershot next month, viz.:—Capt. FitzGerald, Lieuts. Small and Pratt, Sub-Lieuts. Harter (to join on the 15th prox.), James, Theobald, Lord, and Salting, Royal Bucks; Sub-Lieut. Knowles, Duke of Lancaster's Own; Lieut. Roch, Pembroke; Sub-Lieuts. Darby and Baldock, Shropshire; Lieut. Lindow, Westmoreland and Cumberland; Lieut. Watson-Taylor and Sub-Lieut. Brudenell-Bruce, Royal Wilts; Sub-Lieuts. Vavasour, Greenwood, and Lawson, Yorkshire Hussars; and Lieut. Rawson and Sub-Lieuts. Charlesworth and Wheatley, 2nd West York.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

5th Bengal Cavalry. Col. W. J. P. Barlow has returned to India from furlough in Europe, and resumed duty as commandant.

9th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. A. P. Palmer, squadron officer, has qualified for promotion as substantive major.

14th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. L. H. Williams, commandant, has arrived home from India.

15th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, squadron subaltern, has applied for furlough to England on medical certificate, and is expected home in H.M.S. Malabar, looked for daily at Portsmouth.

17th Bengal Cavalry. Major T. J. Watson, second in command, has qualified for promotion as lieut.-col. Lieut. E. W. Chalmers has returned to India and resumed duty as squadron officer.

18th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. E. S. Neave has returned to India and resumed duty as squadron commander from furlough in Europe.

19th Bengal N.I. Lieut. D. E. Gouldsbury, wing officer, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs.

29th Bengal N.I. Capt. E. Beddy, wing officer, has qualified for promotion as substantive major.

30th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. T. Bell, second in command, has been granted furlough to England for eighteen months.

38th Bengal N.I. Surg. W. M. Courtney, in medical charge, has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

2nd Punjab Cavalry. Capt. E. B. Bishop has returned to India and resumed duty as squadron officer.

4th Punjab Cavalry. Capt. T. Shepherd, squadron officer, has arrived home from India on leave.

3rd Punjab Infantry. Lieut. H. F. V. Gaitskell, qrmr., has arrived home from India.

4th Punjab Infantry. Lieut. E. Lloyd has passed the Government examination in Persian.

4th Hyderabad Cavalry. Major A. A. Johnson, commandant, has been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate.

1st Sikh Infantry. Capt. A. G. Ross has returned to India and resumed duty as wing commander.

4th Madras Light Cavalry. Vet.-Surg. J. H. Cox has been granted leave to England for six months on urgent private affairs.

4th Madras N.I. Surg. M. E. Murphy, M.D., has been granted leave to England for one year and eight months.

16th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. H. White, wing officer, has been granted furlough to England for eighteen months on medical certificate.

34th Madras N.I. Capt. Q. S. A. Jamieson, wing officer, has been granted leave to England for fifteen months.

1st Central India Horse. Lieut. H. A. Vincent, squadron officer, has been granted furlough to England for one year.

9th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. G. W. Anson, second in command, has been granted leave from India to England for one year and 295 days.

14th Bombay N.I. Capt. F. A. Davidson has resumed duty as wing officer on return to India from furlough.

17th Bombay N.I. Col. J. Pogson, commandant, has been granted five months' leave of absence in India on private affairs.

24th Bombay N.I., under the command of Col. Henderson, was to have reached Mehidpore a few days ago, *en route* from the Delhi Assemblage, relieving the wing of the 25th N.I., which returns to head-quarters at Mhow.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 27, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date March 28, 1877:—

5th Dragoon Guards—Capt. J. D. Bourne to be Major, vice M. P. Blake, retired on half pay; March 17, 1877. Lieut. R. W. Kearsley to be Capt., vice J. D. Bourne; March 17, 1877.

1st Dragoons—Capt. R. M. S. Maunsell retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

3rd Hussars—Lieut. H. F. Berkeley to be Capt., vice C. E. Nettles, retired on full pay; March 7, 1877.

17th Lancers—Capt. F. W. Blumberg retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

18th Hussars—Sub-Lieut. F. T. Miles to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1876. Sub-Lieut. G. W. Frisby to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1876.

Royal Artillery—Major-Gen. J. Abbott, C.B. (late Bengal), to be Col.-Com., vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Fordyce, K.C.B. (late Bengal), deceased; Feb. 27, 1877. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. C. Hailes (late Bombay) to be Col., vice C. B. Fuller (late Bombay), removed as a General Officer; Feb. 27, 1877. Major C. J. Tyler to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. L. Balfour, placed upon the Supy. List; Feb. 17, 1877. Major A. R. Hoskins (late Bombay) to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. J. C. Hailes (late Bombay), promoted; Feb. 27, 1877. Major F. Lyon, from the Supy. List, to be Major, vice C. J. Tyler, promoted; Feb. 17, 1877. Capt. and Adjt. T. H. Ouchterlony (late Bombay) to be Major, vice T. C. Fletcher (late Bombay), cashiered by sentence of a General Court-Martial; Jan. 25, 1877. Capt. W. E. Lockhart (late Madras), from the Supy. List, to be Major upon the Supy. List; Jan. 29, 1877. Capt. G. B. Macdonell (late Madras) to be Major, vice J. Ford (late Madras), who retires upon a pension; Jan. 29, 1877. Capt. F. B. Roberts (late Bombay) to be Major, vice A. R. Hoskins (late Bombay), promoted; Feb. 27, 1877. Lieut. R. F. Williams to be Capt., vice G. B. Macdonell (late Madras), promoted; Feb. 14, 1877. Lieut. H. Torkington to be Capt., vice F. B. Roberts (late Bombay), promoted; Feb. 27, 1877. Lieut. H. H. Pengree to be Lieut. upon the Supy. List. The promotion of Capt. F. H. Taylor, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 13, 1877, is antedated to Jan. 29, 1877. The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts. with temporary rank, dated Feb. 14, 1877, viz.:—Henry Townsend Butcher, vice H. G. Henderson, resigned; John Chancellor Bampfield, vice T. H. Darton, resigned; Henry Bowden Gundry, vice R. Mallock, resigned; Henry Walters Morrieson, vice A. W. Ferrier, promoted; William Hugh Williams, vice G. S. Parry, promoted; George Gregory Simpson, vice F. W. J. Barker, promoted; Henry Liston Murray-Dunlop, vice C. A. Empson, promoted; Henry Macleod Leslie Rundle, vice W. F. de H. Curtis, promoted; Thomas William Powles, vice H. E. Dolphin, promoted; Herbert Valiant Willis, vice F. F. Ditmas, promoted; Henry Martin Sandbach, vice A. A. Saunders, promoted; Richard Makdougall Brisbane Francis Kelly, vice W. V. Gregory, promoted; the Hon. George Augustus Anson, vice R. Corbett, promoted; Hugo Montgomery-Campbell, vice J. W. Buckle, promoted; William Charles Pollard, vice W. Taylor, promoted; James David Barry, vice G. Will, promoted; Charles Henry Leigh Mercer, vice O. F. T. Annesley, promoted; Frederick Edmond Kent, vice W. Law, promoted; Charles Henry Alexander, vice W. E. Denison, promoted; John James Porteous, vice H. S. S. Watkin, promoted; Arnold Charles Burmester, vice E. A. Ollivant, promoted; Frederick Houlton Ward, vice W. R. Fox, promoted; Hugh Edward Fieschi Heneage, vice R. H. Wallace, promoted; Henry Bruen, vice J. P. Ewing, promoted; Henry Gerald Pelly, vice R. F. Williams, promoted; John Surtees Minter, vice F. H. Taylor, promoted; Charles Prideaux Triscott, vice E. C. C. Sandys, transferred to the Bengal S.C.; Edward Foord, vice H. J. Daubeny, deceased; John Shiffner, vice R. C. Corbett, resigned. The temporary commissions of the following Lieuts. to be made permanent, and antedated to Feb. 2, 1876, such antedate not to carry back pay, viz.:—R. C. Foster, H. S. Hudson, J. L. Keir, F. A. Curteis, T. P. Battersby, S. E. L. Lendrum, J. O. English, F. J. A. Trench, F. R. Thackeray, C. A. Anderson, D. C. Carter, J. J. Hewson, L. Barrett, A. E. Hay, W. N. Lloyd, F. G. Stone, A. C. Daniell, W. Hanna, C. T. I. Noble, A. J. Abdy, F. J. Fox, C. M. Barlow, W. H. F. Taylor, C. H. Pelly, J. R. K. L. Heyland, J. A. L. Campbell, J. F. Craig, J. Adye, F. E. Cuthbertson, W. L. White, W. H. O'Neill, A. J. Hughes, L. C. M. Blacker, K. J. W. Murchison, A. Eardley-Wilmot. Lieut. F. M. Longcroft and C. Longridge resign commissions.

Grenadier Guards—Sub-Lieut. C. F. W. Fane to be Lieut.; June 13, 1876. Sub-Lieut. A. L. M. Napier to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1877.

Coldstream Guards—Sub-Lieut. the Hon. A. L. Dawson to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1877. Lieut. and Capt. L. D. Mackinnon to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. and Capt. A. R. M. Lockwood, who resigns that appointment; Feb. 20, 1877.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Sub-Lieut. G. C. Abercromby to be Lieut.; March 18, 1876. Lieut. and Capt. A. Broadwood to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. and Capt. M. W. Wilson, who resigns that appointment; Jan. 1, 1877.

8th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. B. Drew to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. V. W. H. Webb, retired on full pay; March 7, 1877. Capt. and Brevet Major R. Whitting, from the Supy. List, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. B. Drew; March 7, 1877.

11th Foot—Major G. T. Osborn to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. W. H. Crompton-Stansfield, retired on half pay; March 7, 1877. Capt. and Brevet Major E. Birch to be Major, vice G. T. Osborn; March 7, 1877. Capt. W. A. Smyth to be Major, vice W. D. Naper, retired; March 7, 1877. Lieut. P. H. Smith to be Capt., vice Brevet Major E. Birch; March 7, 1877. Lieut. S. B. Astley to be Capt., vice W. A. Smyth; March 7, 1877.

20th Foot—Lieut. G. R. Summers resigns commission.

21st Foot—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. J. Croker, and the transfer of Capt. Saunders to the Supy. List, to be postdated to Jan. 5, 1877.

27th Foot—Lieut. G. H. Michaelson to be Adjt., vice Lieut. H. Wodehouse, who resigns that appointment.

29th Foot—Lieut. C. de F. Green retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy.

47th Foot—Qrmr.-Sergt. J. A. Furlong to be Qrmr., vice M. Carey, retired on temporary half pay.

60th Foot—Capt. P. A. J. H. Johnstone retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

65th Foot—Lieut. S. D. Crookenden to be Capt., vice C. A. Fillingham, deceased; Jan. 2, 1877.

76th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major W. Franklin, from the Supy. List, to be Capt., vice B. Simner, retired; March 17, 1877.

77th Foot—Sub-Lieut. F. D. Lumley to be Lieut.; March 10, 1875. Sub-Lieut. B. Sapte to be Lieut.; March 10, 1875.

78th Foot—Capt. D. Hay retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

87th Foot—Lieut. A. P. Johnson resigns commission.

90th Foot—Lieut. S. J. Stevens to be Capt., vice F. R. Harvey, retired; March 7, 1877.

100th Foot—Sub-Lieut. F. J. Kempster to be Lieut.; March 10, 1876.

102nd Foot—Lieut. C. Grant, from the 2nd West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice L. A. Wainright, who exchanges.

103rd Foot—Lieut. H. F. Heathcote to be Capt., vice the Hon. H. M. Hobart, retired on a pension; Jan. 17, 1877.

1st West India Regiment—Capt. G. J. Marshall retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. L. A. Wainright, from the 102nd Foot, to be Lieut., vice C. Grant, who exchanges.

Staff—Major-Gen. A. T. Phillpotts, Royal Artillery, to be Inspr.-Gen. of Artillery, vice Major-Gen. Sir J. W. Fitzmayer, K.C.B., whose term of holding that appointment expires; April 1, 1877.

Medical Department—Surg.-Major R. E. Heath, M.D., retires upon temporary half pay; Feb. 12, 1877. Surg. T. E. Carroll resigns commission.

BREVET.

Major J. Ford, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, retired full pay, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Jan. 29, 1877.

Paymr. and Hon. Capt. J. C. Mansergh, Royal Artillery, to have the hon. rank of Major; Feb. 25, 1877.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death, on Feb. 7, 1877, of Gen. W. N. T. Smee, Bombay Infantry, and of Lieut.-Gen. W. R. A. Freeman, Madras Infantry:—Lieut.-Gen. E. Messiter, Madras Infantry, to be Gen.; Feb. 8, 1877. Major-Gen. C. Prior, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieut.-Gen.; Feb. 8, 1877.

To be Major-Gens. in the East Indies—Col. S. B. Faddy, Bengal Infantry, Feb. 8, 1877; and Col. R. A. Doria, Madras Infantry, Feb. 8, 1877.

The following promotions to be made in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Fordyce, K.C.B., Col.-Com. Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, who died on Feb. 26, 1877, viz.:—Major-Gen. J. Abbott, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieut.-Gen.; Feb. 27, 1877. Col. C. B. Fuller, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Major-Gen., with antedate of Nov. 9, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Feb. 27, 1877. Major H. G. Browne, V.C., half pay, late 100th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Feb. 27, 1877. Capt. J. Stanley, 47th Foot, to be Major; Feb. 27, 1877.

MEMORANDUM.

Capt. George Erskine Callander, late Royal Artillery, retired upon an annuity, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance; Dec. 20, 1872.

INDIA OFFICE, March 26, 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the officers of the Staff Corps and of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Majors—Capt. (Local Major in Persia) C. Grant, Bombay Cavalry; Jan. 4, 1877. Capt. H. A. Shakespear, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major-General F. Maitland, Bengal Infantry, deceased; Aug. 4, 1876. Capt. H. M. Buller, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major-Gen. L. S. Hough, Bombay S.C., deceased; Nov. 24, 1876.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Substantive Promotions.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Majors C. T. Hitchens, Jan. 7, 1877; H. Fellowes, Jan. 11, 1877; C. P. Hunter, Jan. 20, 1877; J. Gillespie, Jan. 20, 1877; (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) J. P. Sherriff, Jan. 20, 1877; A. H. Bramley, Jan. 20, 1877; W. Phaire, Jan. 20, 1877; L. H. P. de H. Larpent, Jan. 20, 1877; F. M. Armstrong, Jan. 20, 1877; and A. E. Campbell, Jan. 20, 1877.

To be Majors—Capts. R. H. de Montmorency, Jan. 4, 1877; A. Battye, Jan. 6, 1877; T. Dayrell, Jan. 6, 1877; G. L. K. Hewett, Jan. 20, 1877; (Brevet Major) W. Tweedie, Jan. 20, 1877; G. C. Gregory, Jan. 20, 1877; and F. F. J. Toke, Jan. 22, 1877.

To be Capts.—Lieuts. G. H. C. Dyce, Dec. 30, 1876; A. K. Abbott, Dec. 30, 1876; and S. D. Turnbull, Jan. 3, 1877.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Majors W. Peyton, Dec. 9, 1876; J. A. Ellis, Dec. 10, 1876; H. E. Mottet, Dec. 20, 1876; and G. N. Stephens, Dec. 20, 1876.

To be Majors—Capts. E. W. Shaw, Dec. 12, 1876; R. G. Jenkins, Dec. 13, 1876; G. S. Heath, Dec. 13, 1876; C. L. Highmoor, Dec. 13, 1876; J. B. Taylor, Dec. 13, 1876; T. O. Underwood, Dec. 13, 1876; J. A. Richmond, Dec. 13, 1876; C. A. Porteous, Dec. 13, 1876; C. J. O. Chambers, Dec. 20, 1876; and S. E. R. Butler, Dec. 20, 1876.

MADRAS ARMY.

Cavalry.

Late 2nd Light Cavalry—Major (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) W. J. Morris to be Lieut.-Col.; Nov. 30, 1876. Capt. (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) R. St. J. Prendergast to be Major; Nov. 30, 1876.

Late 4th Light Cavalry—Capt. (Brevet Major) C. S. Steward to be Major; Nov. 30, 1876.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Majors J. H. Castel, Jan. 20, 1877; W. T. Mills, Jan. 20, 1877; L. H. Sibthorpe, Jan. 20, 1877.

To be Major—Capt. H. N. Reeves; Jan. 4, 1877.

The name of the undermentioned officer should be as follows, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* named:—*London Gazette*, Sept. 15, 1876—Major Charles Chester Sargeaunt, not Sargeannt.

The undermentioned officer, whose promotion to the rank of Major in the Bombay Staff Corps appeared in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 16, 1877, should have been described as Capt. and Brevet Major Arthur Mark Shewell.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, March 27, 1877.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the conversion of the undermentioned Militia regiments as follows:—The Royal Anglesey, from Light Infantry into Engineers; the Royal Cardigan, from Rifles into Artillery; the Royal Monmouth, from Light Infantry into Engineers; the Sligo, from Rifles into Artillery; and the Wicklow, from Rifles into Artillery. These changes to take effect from April 1, 1877.

INDIA.

Allen's Indian Mail says:—"Col. Tudor Lavie, late Madras Artillery, who died suddenly on March 11 at the age of 70, entered the Madras Artillery in 1823. For many years he served on the Staff of the Madras Army, and was at one time Secretary to the Military Board. In 1858 he did good service with the Sagar Field Division, under the late Sir G. Whitlock, assuming temporarily the command of the Artillery when the late Major-General W. H. Miller was severely wounded at the battle of Banda, in April of the same year. In 1859 he retired on his pension with the rank of colonel."

It is announced in the *Gazette of India* that her Majesty's Indian Good Service Pension has been conferred upon Col. J. E. Mayne, Madras S.C., late judge advocate.-gen. (since retired), from June 15, 1876. Col. Mayne commanded a regiment and subsequently a brigade of Cavalry in the Turkish Contingent, during the war with Russia, and has received the Order of the Medjidie; served as depty.-assist. qrmr.-gen. in the Kurnool Moveable Column, and as deputy judge-advocate in the Saugor Field Division; was engaged in Central India in suppression of the Mutiny under Major-Gen. Sir G. C. Whitlock, K.C.B.; was present at the affairs of Sheegunge and Kobraie, battle of Banda, and storming the heights of Punwaree (Turkish medal, medal and clasp for Central India). His commissions are dated as follows:—Cornet, Jan. 24, 1839; lieut., Feb. 20, 1844; capt., Nov. 1, 1849; brevet major, June 6, 1856; major, Feb. 18, 1861; brevet lieut.-col., July 2, 1862; lieut.-col., Jan. 24, 1865; brevet col., Jan. 24, 1870. Appointments—Qrmr. and interpreter, 8th Light Cavalry, March 1, 1845; adjt., 8th Light Cavalry, July 19, 1849; depty.-assist. qrmr.-gen., Kurnool, July 22, 1857; depty. judge advocate-gen., Nov. 27, 1857; depty. judge advocate-gen., Centre Division, Dec. 4, 1857; judge advocate-gen., March 17, 1873.

The *Madras Athenæum* records the death of Capt. P. Codd, Paymr. of Military Pensioners, on Feb. 28, at his residence, Pursewaulkum, from small-pox. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and the pensioners have lost a truly good officer. Capt. Codd was connected with many of the charitable institutions of Madras, and he always took a lively interest in their welfare. His remains were interred in St. Mary's Cemetery with the usual military honours.

It was stated the other day that Lieut.-Col. A. T. Moore, V.C., Bombay S.C., would probably succeed to the command of a Cavalry regiment on his return from England. With reference to this, the *Times of India* says:—"We happened to know that, previous to his leaving Bombay, Col. Moore had been suffering for some time from the effects of an accident, which, it was feared, would prevent his resuming the active duties of a Cavalry officer. We shall rejoice, however, to hear that he has so far recovered as to be able to enter again on the duties of a profession of which he was once so bright an ornament. Should this be so, it may fairly be concluded that the appointment of Cotton Inspector-in-Chief, which the gallant officer has hitherto held, will be abolished."

Col. Drayson, R.A., and Major Sandford, R.E., recommend the addition of heavy rifled guns to the armament of Fort William, Calcutta.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Mason, Bombay S.C., cantonment magistrate of Belgaum, is said to intend retiring from the Service in April next.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Col. J. Webster, late of the 78th Highlanders, a Military Knight of Windsor, on the Royal Foundation, which occurred on Sunday night at his residence, the Upper Ward, Windsor Castle. Col. Webster went through the Indian Mutiny, and also served in Canada. He was awarded two medals and clasps. He served forty years, and was in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was elected a Military Knight four years ago. His death causes a vacancy in the Lower Foundation.

As a compliment to the military of the Woolwich district, a ball was given on the 22nd inst. to the Staff sergeants and sergeants of the various regiments in garrison by the townspeople, at the new assembly-rooms attached to the skating rink at Shooter's-hill. In the course of the proceedings a letter was read which had been sent to one of the hon. secretaries by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, who expressed thanks for an invitation, and said, "Every one must view with pleasure a celebration which will tend to draw closer the ties of mutual respect and goodwill between the military and the civil inhabitants. I have myself witnessed with pleasure, abroad as well as at home, the disposition of our Army to cultivate the best relations of this kind, and I am glad that the people of Woolwich are on their side exhibiting in so marked a manner the same disposition.—I remain, sir, your most faithful servant, W. E. Gladstone."

VOLUNTEER ADJUTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The thanks of all adjutants of Volunteers are due to you for having brought to notice the non-fulfilment of Mr. Hardy's promise of last year, which you pointed out in your issue of March 17. It is indeed a very singular anomaly that a captain, on taking up a post involving considerable extra trouble, and one of some anxiety and great responsibility, should at once have his pay cut down from 11s. 7d. to 10s. per diem, and it is surprising that these appointments are at all sought after, involving, as they undoubtedly do, in other respects, a very considerable loss. The paltry allowance of twopence per week in lieu of medical attendance will, at the end of each year, in most cases, leave a large margin of loss, whilst the loss on forage, lodging, and servants' allowances (which are framed on a most antiquated scale, and are quite inadequate) has been estimated very reasonably in your columns at not less than £100 per annum. Still, with all this staring them in the face, there are plenty of applicants, and the supply is equal to the demand. This is, however, no justification for making a hard bargain with those wishing, for private reasons, to take a stationary post, unless the same rule is applied to all Staff appointments; but until adjutants and quartermaster-generals and their deputies and assistants, and brigade-majors, &c., have their pay curtailed, and serve at a less rate than that of their regimental rank, it can hardly be right to begin with Volunteer adjutants, and to reduce their pay by 1s. 7d. per diem.—I am, &c.,

EX-ADJUTANT.

TURNPIKE TOLLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your last issue you allude to a trial relative to turnpike tolls, and wish some information on the subject of an officer's liability. In the case in question the gate keeper was convicted by the magistrates, and fined. This conviction was appealed against by the lessee, and the magistrate's conviction was quashed by the Exchequer Division of the Court of Queen's Bench, and costs given against the officer, the respondent. It was proved that he was on duty and in uniform; his horse, also, that he was driving was going to the place of parade, but it was argued that the carriage was not belonging to her Majesty, nor employed in her service under the provisions of this (the Mutiny) Act, and, on the appeal being tried, it was, I believe, on these grounds that the conviction was quashed. Under these circumstances no officer travelling on duty in any carriage can pass through any turnpike without paying toll, unless the carriage has been impressed by order of a magistrate; and, as no one ever resorts to that measure, I think the wording of the Mutiny Act creates a false impression as to officers being entitled to pass through toll free.—I am, &c.,

F. O.

March 20, 1877.

"THE FURLOUGH RULES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—With reference to the following item, which appeared in your issue of Feb. 10 last—"It has been notified at the India Office that all officers who are entitled to an adjustment of their furlough pay at the rate of 2s. per rupee, and are now in India, should make application to the Government of their respective presidencies for the issue of the same to their agents in this country should they desire the amount to be paid here"—I should be very much obliged if any of your readers would kindly inform me what officers are entitled to this adjustment, and whether the order, which I have not seen, carries retrospective effect? I came home on the furlough rules of 1868, which guaranteed me my half Indian pay "converted at the exchange of 2s. for the rupee;" but during my two years' furlough I was paid first at the rate of 1s. 11d., and afterwards at the rate of 1s. 10d., whilst Government, in their deductions from my pay on account of the orphan fund, charged me at the rate of 2s. a rupee. Is it possible that they are going to redress this grievance, or that they have done so? And is this redress only to have effect from this year, or does it have retrospective effect? If so, what?—I am, &c.,

A READEROF YOUR GAZETTE.

THE COMMISSARIAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—"Dum Spiro Spero's" suggestion in your last number is an excellent one. May I add yet another—namely, let the age for retirement in the upper ranks be reduced from sixty to fifty-five years, assimilating it to that laid down for the junior grades. This would give a few steps, and reduce the formidable array of supernumeraries which now bars the way to promotion.—I am, &c.,

A FOSSILATED ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY.

March 21, 1877.

In answer to Mr O'Neill, Mr. Hardy said, on Monday, he should be unable to lay on the table any report as to the qualifications of Antrim and Downpatrick as depot centres, as there were none which were not purely departmental.

According to the *Times*, the Cavalry regiments in Ireland will probably be stationed as follows after the Curragh season:—The Queen's Bays, at Ballincollig; 3rd Dragoon Guards, at Cahir; 4th Dragoon Guards, at Longford; 5th Dragoon Guards, at Newbridge; 7th Dragoon Guards and 7th Hussars, in Dublin Garrison; and 19th Hussars, at Dundalk.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* states that the commander of the Egyptian squadron which is to cruise in the Red Sea will be Federigo Pasha, Morrice Bey (Com. Morrice, R.N.) being second in command. M'Killop Pasha, who was originally to have commanded the squadron, is still indisposed. The correspondent quoted doubts if the despatch of the squadron is prompted by pure anti-slavery sentiments. An Italian expedition, under Capt. Martini, is shortly to land at Sela, and the Egyptian authorities are said to apprehend that the reception given by the Governor of Sela and the natives of his district to the Italian explorers will be far from friendly, and that there may be open hostilities, and a necessity for Italian reprisals. The governor is known to be hostile to the Italian expedition, and he has been confirmed, as is asserted, in this feeling by the opposition previously raised to the expedition by the Khedive himself. It is mainly with a view to prevent a collision that the Egyptian squadron is said to have been despatched.

REVIEWS.

Dispatches and Correspondence of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G. (John Murray.)

(SECOND NOTICE.)

In the autumn of 1829 the Eastern Question had become still further complicated, and the aspect of affairs was gloomy in the extreme. In a dispatch to the Earl of Aberdeen, under date August 10, 1829, the Duke of Wellington calls attention to the fact that the affair of Greece had been taken up to prevent the war between Russia and the Porte, which English interference had since occasioned, and also the establishment in Greece of an exclusive Russian influence, which had been created there under French as well as Russian protection, and under circumstances likely to occasion "discontent, revolutionary notions, and possibly insurrection against British authority in the Ionian Islands." Having thus reviewed the position of affairs, and pointed out that the only chance of terminating the war in Turkey was by concessions on the part of the Porte of territory, the demand for which was inconsistent with the promises and engagements made by the Emperor to all Europe, and injurious to the interests of England, the Duke thus states his opinion as to the course that ought to be adopted:—

> There is very little use in making complaints upon any subject unless one is prepared to strike a blow. But I think that it would be desirable that you should make Lord Heytesbury sensible of this state of things, and point out to him to what object he ought to direct his attention in the discussions with Count Nesselrode, viz.: first, the necessity of the contracting parties to the Treaty forcing Capo d'Istria to attend to the advice given to him by the Conference; and, secondly, that he should call the attention of the Emperor's Government to the revolutionary conduct of Capo d'Istria. We are not one of those Governments that need be afraid of modern revolutionary doctrines or actions. We have resisted both successfully against means much more powerful than can be now brought against us. The Emperor of Russia's Government must judge whether it is fitting that such a system should be acted upon anywhere under their protection and with their assistance.

Within a few days after we find a most important "memorandum" on the "state of affairs in the East." In it the Duke points out that Count Bernstoff, in his communications with the Austrian Minister at Berlin, had made the same complaints of the coldness and want of exertion of the English Government to prevail upon the Porte to make peace which Baron Bülow made to Lord Aberdeen; moreover, that it was admitted that the Porte might reasonably entertain doubts of the sincerity of the wishes of the Emperor of Russia for peace, or even of the expediency of complying with his Imperial Majesty's terms, and that England was called upon to remove those doubts, and convince the Ottoman Porte that she would give no assistance to enable her to resist the invasion of her territories by the Emperor of Russia. Before considering these propositions, the Duke proceeded to point out on what ground the English Government had stood since first informed that the Emperor of Russia intended fo make war upon the Porte. In the first place, England declined to engage in or sanction hostilities which she thought unnecessary, and not only foresaw, but foretold the risk incurred of overthrowing an empire and disturbing the peace of Europe. The result of a contest so unequal was never doubted, more particularly as two of the Powers interested in the conservation of the Porte as a Power in Europe were engaged in a treaty with the Emperor for the settlement of Greece; but it was equally clear that the Russian Emperor was about to destroy the work nearly accomplished by seven years of the joint care, anxiety, and negotiations of all the Powers of Europe, including his own august predecessor and brother. The consequences of the invasion of the Ottoman Empire were foretold in the dispatch addressed by the Earl of Dudley to Prince Lieven on March 7, 1828:—

> The Ottoman Empire is not a country like some of those whose example we could cite within our own times, which, after having been invaded, resume their domestic tranquillity and their political existence upon the retreat of the invaders. Once broken up, its capital taken, and its provinces in rebellion, the recomposition of it as an independent State would be a work scarcely within the reach of human integrity or human skill. A new order of things must arise in those countries of which it now consists. What that order would be it is vain to conjecture, but we may venture to foretell that a final adjustment would not take place till after a series of troubles and disasters, for which the greatest benefits that could be supposed to arise from it could not for many years afford a sufficient compensation.

The following is the reply of Count Nesselrode to the paper which contained the extract above quoted:—

> Ni la chute de ce Gouvernement, ni des conquêtes n'éntrent dans nos vues, parce qu'elles nous seraient plus nuisibles qu'utiles. Au reste quand même malgré nos intentions et nos efforts, les decrets de la Divine Providence nous auraient prédestinés a etre temoins du dernier jour de l'Empire Ottoman, les idées de sa majesté quant aux agrandissements de la Russie seraient encore les memes. L'Empereur ne reculerait pas les bornes de son territoire, et ne demanderait a ses allies que cette absence d'ambition et de pensées exclusives dont il donnerait le premier l'example:

The duty which was now sought to be cast upon England was that of removing the doubts of the Porte as to the sincerity of Russia's wish for peace. The Duke thus expresses himself in reference to this:—

> The difficulty of this question has always consisted in its having been made a personal one. We are told that the Emperor of Russia is a highly honourable individual. He says that he wishes for peace, and we must not only give credit to his assertions, but we must urge the Porte to give credit to them. I put the honour of the individual out of the question, and I look at the case only as it relates to the powerful monarch of a great empire. When such an one wishes for peace, and is desirous that other Powers should make known his wishes to his enemy, he explains himself to them frankly, and he commits no act which can render the negotiation of a treaty of peace more difficult. Let us view the conduct of the Emperor of Russia, and see how far it will bear this test. In his Imperial Majesty's manifesto, at the commencement of the war, he declared that he desired and should demand no increase of territory, that he should require from the Porte compensation for the losses in commerce of his subjects, and for the expenses of the war, the due execution of the treaties with Russia, particularly the Treaty of Akermann, and security for their due execution in future.

The Duke then points out how completely Russia failed in giving any explanation of the meaning of her demands, and proceeds to criticise the acts of the Emperor, concluding his dispatch with the following observations:—

> But we are told that, notwithstanding all this, his Imperial Majesty intends to make peace—a peace which the Porte can accept, preserving its independent situation and power in Europe—that the King of Prussia is convinced that that is his Imperial Majesty's intention, and we are called upon to assure the Porte that the Sultan can expect no assistance from us, and that he ought to accept peace upon the terms offered to him. Such a demand is in itself an insinuation against us. We do wish the Porte to make peace, because it is obvious that she is incapable of carrying on war, because her destruction would entail on Europe fresh misfortunes, and because the unfortunate policy of former years has deprived her of the assistance she ought to have expected in the circumstances in which she is placed. We are, besides, engaged in a treaty with the Emperor of Russia, the objects of which have not yet been accomplished. But before we can take a more active part in any negotiations for peace, we must know the objects of the peace and the terms, and the situation in which it will leave the parties.

The period which caused such anxiety to the Government, in reference to the Eastern Question, proved a critical one as regarded affairs in Ireland. Agitation, trifled with till it assumed alarming proportions, at length caused little less than consternation in England. The concessions which had been made by Government were received in a spirit far different from that by which they were dictated. It was felt that hostility to the British Government and separation from England formed the real motives which prompted agitation, and that, consequently, it was time to cease the temporizing and vacillation which had worked so much mischief, and to adopt "stern and expansive measures, in order to prevent the attainment of those objects." We gather from the dispatches that passed at this period that the Duke felt convinced that it was imperative to preserve tranquillity and obedience to the law by the aid of stipendiary magistrates and soldiers, if it could not be accomplished by the gentry of the country and the police. In perusing this volume, the reader cannot fail to be struck by the calm and masterly manner in which the Duke dealt with questions of supreme difficulty, and also by the striking similarity which exists between the Eastern Question of that period and of this. The difficulties on the part of England as regards the Porte are nearly the same now as then. The integrity of the Ottoman Empire is as jealously protected, the impossibility of obtaining any but verbal guarantees from the Porte as painfully experienced, while the mystery which in 1829 enshrouded Russia's policy is as dark now as then, nothwithstanding the utterances of the Czar, and the frank bearing of General Ignatieff. The reader will also be struck by the remarkably consistent policy of the Duke throughout the various phases of the Eastern Question, and by the facility with which, in moments of peculiar difficulty, he fathomed the diplomacy of Russia, and unmasked her true intentions.

Juliet's Guardian. By Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron. (Chatto and Windus, London.)

This is a remarkably well and pleasantly written novel, possessing the advantage of having a moral, a very good one, that if you cannot marry the one you love you had better not marry at all. The plot hangs upon a misunderstanding between Juliet and her Guardian, which ends in her marrying the wrong man; but the author has kindly made her a widow in fair time to remedy this mistake. Many of the scenes in these volumes are exceptionally well drawn, and the author shows a capability of a deep study of human nature, and it must be confessed that some of the pet weaknesses of society are rather plainly shown up. There is at no time any lack of incident, and the interest is admirably sustained to the last line.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

The following particulars of the naval strength of Turkey have been gathered from a paper on "The Present Condition of the Turkish Navy," read before the Imperial Society of Arts at St. Petersburg, and reproduced in the *Russki Invalid* of January 29 (February 10), 1877:—The different types of ships are arranged according to the chronological order in which they were built. 1. The first Turkish ironclads constructed were ordinary frigates covered with iron plating; the plating is thickest about the water-line, and varies from 3½ to 5½ inches of iron on 9 inches of wooden planking. (Targets of similar construction have been pierced by Russian 9-inch guns at a distance of 3½ versts—about 2½ miles.) The plating is continued below the water-line—at the bows 4 feet, amidships 5¼ feet, and at the stern 5 feet. (The Russian foot is 13·75 inches, English measure). Of the above type the Turks have four ships, Aziz, Akhanie, Osman, and Mahmoud. Their tonnage is 6,400 tons, they draw 25 feet of water, and have a speed of 12 knots. The armament of this class of ships consists of sixteen guns—viz., fourteen 7-inch Armstrong guns on the main deck, and two 9-inch guns on the upper deck. The weak part in these ironclads is that the rudder and screw are much exposed, and the decks have only a thickness of 3½ inches of wooden planking. 2. The second class of ironclads consists of turreted monitors, each armed with five guns, two 9-inch guns in each turret, and a 40-pounder Armstrong in the bows. These ships have the disadvantage that they cannot fire ahead with their heavy guns, and at the stern they have a poop which is unarmoured. They have two screws; their tonnage is 2,500 tons; they draw 18ft. of water; speed, 12 knots. Of this class there are two, Khafzi Rukhman, and Latfi Jalil. 3. There is one ship of this class, Asan Taphik. She has a belt of armour extending from 5ft. above the water-line to 4ft. below it. She is otherwise unarmoured, excepting for about one-third her length, which is plated, and forms a central battery; her plating is from 6 to 8 inches in thickness, the thickness at the bulkheads being 4 inches; her tonnage is 4,687 tons. She draws 21ft. of water, has a single screw, and attains a speed of 13 knots. She carries eight 9-inch guns, six broadside, two in turrets. 4. The fourth class comprises two vessels, Asair Shefket, and Mizami Shefket, which differ from the last in size, their tonnage being 2,046 tons, their plating round the water-line is 6 inches thick, and they carry four 7-inch broadside guns, and a 9-inch pivot gun; they draw 16½ feet of water. 5. The Tjlalie is similar to the two above described, but differs in her armament. She carries four broadside guns (two 9-inch and two 7-inch) and a 7-inch pivot gun. 6. The sixth class of ships, like the above described, have a central battery; the construction of the battery in these ships, moreover, admits of the guns being fired ahead and astern. Of this type there are two ironclads—Marie Zipher and Avni Allah—of 2,400 tons each, armed with four 9-inch guns. They draw 16½ feet of water; speed, 12 knots. 7. The Mukadem Khair and Futka Buland are similar to the above, but cannot fire ahead or astern. Their plating round the water-line is from 6 inches to 9 inches thick; their tonnage, 2,760 tons; they draw 17½ feet of water; speed, 13 knots. 8. Of the eighth class of vessel there are two, named Messida and Memdukh; the first arrived in Constantinople in December, 1875, the latter last December. In these ships the central battery is 152 feet in length, the thickness of the belt of armour round the water-line is, amidships, 12 inches,* at the bows 7 inches, at the stern 5 inches. They carry twelve 10-inch and three 7-inch guns. The tonnage of these ironclads is 9,140 tons. There are few ironclads in the world of greater power. England possesses five, Alexandra, Devastation, Dreadnought, Inflexible, Thunderer; the Italian Government one, the Duilio; the Russians one, the Peter the Great. The French and German Governments possess no such powerful ships. In these ships the plating is continued below the water-line, in the centre 5½ feet, at the stem 3¼ feet, at the stern 2¾ feet. These ships draw 26 feet of water, and their speed is 13 knots an hour. There is now building at Constantinople a ship of similar type to the above, but of smaller dimensions, her tonnage being 7,000 instead of 9,140 tons, and her plating somewhat thinner. 9. This last class of sea-going ironclads consists of two armoured corvette rams, each of 4,717 tons, carrying four 25-ton 11 or 12-inch guns, and drawing 19½ft. of water, with a speed of 13 knots. 10. The Danube flotilla constitutes the tenth class of ironclads in the Turkish Navy. There are four different types of ships in this flotilla. (*a.*) Five of them are of ancient construction. Each carries two guns, either 68-pounder smooth-bores or 7-inch 4½-ton Armstrong guns. The guns are placed in a central square or octagonal iron-plated battery. The armour of these ships is 3 inches of iron plating on 14 inches of timber. Their speed is 9 knots; they draw 6½ft. of water. (*b.*) The second class is a two-turreted monitor. In each turret there are two 4½-ton Armstrong guns. The turrets are plated with 4 inches of iron, and the ship has belt of the same thickness continued to from 1 to 3 feet below the water-line. There are three of these monitors. They draw 10 feet of water; speed, 10 knots. c. Of this type there are two vessels; they are single-turreted monitors (the author expresses himself uncertain whether these and the three ships before described have arrived in the Danube) carrying one 7-inch 4½-ton gun; they draw 5½ feet of water; the plating is continued below the water-line at the bows and amidships 1 1-3 feet, at the stern 2-3 foot. They have two screws much exposed. *d.* There remain two ironclads, Khizer and Lenfi. These are monitors built at Constantinople; the details of their construction are not known. In the Turkish Navy there are altogether 31 ironclads, 19 of which are sea-going vessels, and 12 constructed for service on the Dauube.

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* Can be pierced by the Russian 12-inch guns at a distance of one mile.

MILITIA TRAINING, 1877.

The Militia of Great Britain will assemble for preliminary drill and training as stated below:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Date of Assembly.		Place of Assembly.
	Recruits.	Regiment.	
Anglesey	Mar. 26	May 7	Beaumaris
Bedford...	Feb. 26	April 23	Bedford
Berks	April 30	June 25	Reading
S. W. Borderers...	Mar. 12	May 7	Brecon
Bucks	Mar. 12	May 7	High Wycombe
Cambridge	Feb. 12	May 7	Ely
Cardigan	Mar. 23	May 4	Aberystwith
Carmarthen Artillery ...	Feb. 26	April 23	Carmarthen
Carnarvon	Mar. 5	April 30	Carnarvon
Cheshire, 1st	Feb. 26	April 9	Chester
„ 2nd	Feb. 26	April 23	Macclesfield
Cornwall Rangers	Mar. 26	May 7	Bodmin
„ Miners Artillery	Mar. 26	April 30	Falmouth
Cumberland...	May 14	July 9	Whitehaven
Denbigh and Merioneth ...	Mar. 26	April 23	Wrexham
Derby, 1st	Feb. 26	April 9	Derby
„ 2nd Chatsworth ...	Feb. 26	April 23	Chesterfield
Devon, 1st or East	April 9	June 4	Exeter
„ 2nd or South... ...	April 16	May 28	Plymouth
„ Artillery...	Mar. 12	May 7	Tregantle Fort
Dorset	April 9	May 7	Dorchester
Durham, 1st or South ...	April 16	July 2	Barnard Castle
„ 2nd or North ...	May 7	July 2	Durham
„ Artillery	May 7	July 2	Hartlepool
Essex, East...	Feb. 26	April 23	Colchester
„ West	Feb. 26	April 23	Chelmsford
Flint	Mar. 19	April 16	Mold
Glamorgan	May 26	June 23	Cardiff
„ Artillery... ...	Mar. 12	April 23	Swansea
Gloucester, 1st or South...	Feb. 26	July 2	Gloucester
„ 2nd or North...	Feb. 26	April 23	Cirencester
Hampshire	Mar. 5	April 30	Winchester
„ Artillery... ...	Mar. 1	April 26	Gosport
Isle of Wight Artillery ...	April 9	May 7	Carisbrooke Castle
Hereford	Mar. 19	May 14	Hereford
Hertford	Mar. 26	May 7	Hertford
Huntingdon...	Mar. 5	April 30	Huntingdon
Kent, East	Feb. 26	April 23	Canterbury
„ West			
„ Artillery	Mar. 5	April 30	Dover
Lancashire, 1st	April 9	July 2	Lancaster
„ 2nd	Mar. 5	April 30	Liverpool
„ 3rd	Feb. 5	April 16	Preston
„ 4th	Mar. 12	April 23	Warrington
„ 5th	Mar. 5	April 16	Burnley
„ 6th	Feb. 19	April 16	Salford
„ 7th	Mar. 12	May 7	Bury
„ Artillery... ...	April 2	April 30	Liverpool
Leicester	Mar. 12	May 7	Leicester
Lincoln, North	April 9	May 7	Lincoln
„ South	April 16	May 28	Grantham
London...	Mar. 5	April 30	Finsbury
Middlesex, 1st (East) ...	June 11	July 30	Hampstead
„ 2nd (Royal Edmonton)	April 9	June 4	Barnet
„ 3rd (Royal Westminster)	April 30	June 25	Turnham Green
„ 4th (Royal South)	April 9	June 4	Hounslow
„ 5th (Royal Elthorne) ...	April 2	May 28	Uxbridge
Monmouth	Mar. 12	May 7	Monmouth
Montgomery	Mar. 19	May 14	Welchpool
Norfolk, 1st (West)	Feb. 26	April 23	Norwich
„ 2nd (East)	Feb. 19	April 16	Great Yarmouth
„ Artillery	Mar. 19	May 14	Great Yarmouth
Northampton & Rutland... 1st Batn. ...	Mar. 26	April 23	Northampton
2nd Batn...			
Northumberland	June 11	July 9	Alnwick
„ Artillery...	June 4	July 30	Berwick
Nottingham (Sherwood Foresters) ...	Mar. 12	May 21	Newark
Oxford	Mar. 12	May 7	Oxford
Pembroke Artillery	Mar. 5	April 30	Haverfordwest
Shropshire	Feb. 26	April 23	Shrewsbury
Somerset, 1st	April 9	June 4	Taunton
„ 2nd	April 4	May 28	Bath
Stafford, 1st King's Own 1st Btn....	April 2	May 28	Lichfield
2nd Btn....		July 2	
Stafford, 2nd	Mar. 26	July 21	Stafford
„ 3rd King's Own	April 2	July 28	Newcastle-under-Lyne
Suffolk Artillery...	Mar. 19	May 14	Recruits, Ipswich Regt., Harwich
„ West...	Feb. 26	April 23	Bury St. Edmunds
Surrey, 1st	April 30	June 11	Kingston
„ 2nd...	April 9	May 28	Guildford
„ 3rd	April 23	June 11	Kingston
Sussex	Feb. 26		Chichester
„ Artillery...	Mar. 15	May 10	Eastbourne
Tower Hamlets, 1st King's Own ...	Mar. 5	April 30	Dalston
„ 2nd Queen's Own ...	April 9	June 4	Victoria Park Sq.
Warwick, 1st	Feb. 26	April 23	Warwick
„ 2nd	Feb. 26	April 23	Leamington
Westmoreland	May 14	July 9	Appleby
Wilts	Feb. 26	April 23	Devizes
Worcester	Mar. 26	May 28	Worcester
York, East	April 30	June 25	Beverley
„ North...	May 21	July 2	Richmond
Yorkshire Artillery... ...	Mar. 26	May 7	Scarborough
„ West, 1st ...	May 1	June 25	Pontefract
„ „ 2nd ...	Mar. 26	May 7	York
„ „ 3rd ...	April 9	June 4	Doncaster
„ „ 4th ...	Feb. 19	April 16	Leeds
„ „ 5th ...	Mar. 12	May 7	Knaresboro'
„ „ 6th ...	Mar. 5	May 7	Halifax

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	April 23	June 4	Aberdeen
Argyll Artillery	April 19	June 11	Campbelltown
Ayr...	June 11	July 9	Ayr
Scottish Borderers	May 7	July 2	Dumfries
Edinburgh, County	April 23	June 4	Dalkeith
„ City Artillery	April 2	May 28	Edinburgh
Fife Artillery	May 7	July 2	Recruits, Cupar. Regiment, Dunbar.
Forfar Artillery	May 1	June 25	Montrose
Haddington, &c., Artillery	April 9	June 4	Dunbar
Highland Light Infantry...	May 4	June 8	Muir of Ord.
Lanark, 1st	April 9	May 28	Recruits, Hamilton. Regiment, Lanark Muir.
„ 2nd	May 21	June 25	Lanark Muir
Perth	June 11	July 9	Perth
Renfrew (Prince of Wales')	June 11	July 9	Irvine Muir
Highland Rifle Militia ...	Sept. 21	April 6	Fort George
Highland Borderers	June 4	July 16	Stirling.

IRELAND.

	Date of Assembly.		Place of Assembly.
	Recruits.	Regiment.	
Antrim	May 21	July 16	Antrim
„ Artillery	May 21	July 16	Carrickfergus
Armagh...	April 20	July 13	Armagh
Carlow	April 2	May 28	Carlow
Cavan	April 9	June 4	Cavan
Clare	April 9	June 4	Ennis
Cork, 1st or North	May 7	July 2	Mallow
„ 2nd or South	May 10	July 5	Fermoy
„ 3rd or West Artillery	May 21	July 16	Chrls. Ft., Kinsale
„ City Artillery	June 25	Aug. 20	Chrls. Ft., Kinsale
Donegal (Prince of Wales')	April 16	June 4	Lifford
„ Artillery	April 30	June 25	Letterkenny
Down, North	April 9	June 4	Newtownards
„ South	April 9	June 4	Downpatrick
Dublin County	Mar. 5	April 30	Dublin
„ City	April 12	June 7	Curragh Camp
„ „ Artillery ...	June 18	Aug. 13	Curragh Camp
Fermanagh	April 12	June 7	Enniskillen
Galway	April 23	June 18	Loughrea
„ Artillery...			
Kerry	May 11	July 5	Tralee
Kildare	Mar. 5	April 30	Naas
Kilkenny	April 9	June 4	Kilkenny
King's County	May 11	July 5	Birr
Leitrim	April 2	May 28	Carrick-on-Shan.
Limerick	April 9	June 4	Limerick
„ City Artillery ...	May 14	July 9	Limerick
Londonderry	April 16	May 28	Londonderry
Longford	May 7	July 2	Longford
Louth	May 7	July 2	Dundalk
Mayo, North	April 9	June 4	Ballina
„ South	May 7	July 2	Westport
Meath...	May 7	July 2	Navan
Monaghan	April 6	June 1	Monaghan
Queen's County	April 23	June 18	Maryboro'
Roscommon...	April 30	June 25	Boyle
Sligo	April 9	June 4	Sligo
Tipperary, 1st (South) Arty.	May 7	July 2	Clonmel
„ 2nd (North) ...	May 14	July 9	Cashel
Tyrone...	April 4	May 24	Omagh
Mid Ulster Artillery	April 9	June 4	Dungannon
Waterford Artillery	April 2	May 28	Waterford
Westmeath	May 14	July 9	Mullingar
Wexford	April 9	June 4	Wexford
Wicklow	April 23	June 18	Wicklow

THE GATLING GUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of the 10th ult. I saw a brief notice of the new mitrailleuse of my invention, in which it is stated that the gun "will fire 300 rounds per minute." It fires from 800 to 1,000 shots per minute quite easily, and if you will make this statement in your valuable journal I shall feel under great obligations to you.—Yours, &c., R. J. GATLING, Inventor of the Gatling Gun.

Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., March 10, 1877.

The sum of £30 per annum, the *Irish Times* states, is in future to be paid to Mr. Debenham Robinson, of the War Office, for his services in compiling and editing the War Office List.

Lord Eustace Cecil, M.P., says the *Whitehall Review*, is expected to resume duty as Surveyor-General of the Ordnance at the War Office after the Easter recess. He is gradually recovering from the effects of his severe illness.

A correspondent of the *Standard* recently communicated to that paper some interesting facts concerning the sobriquets of several regiments. It would prove very interesting to our readers if he or any one else would enlighten us as to the origin of the nickname "Holy Boys" borne by the 9th Regt. Indeed, at the present moment, when the individuality of all single battalion regiments is threatened, any facts about their titles and traditions would be acceptable.

The defences of the Thames, says the *Standard*, are to be strengthened by two additional 38-ton guns (making four in all) at the fortifications on Coalhouse Point, and it is probable that the armament of the companion work on the other side of the river at Cliff Creek will be similarly strengthened. The Magog barge left the Royal Arsenal on Wednesday with the second pair of heavy guns for Coalhouse Point.

The *Times* states that "since Capt. Lord Burghley, Grenadier Guards, is about to retire from the Army, he will be succeeded as aide-de-camp on the personal Staff of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hastings Doyle, commanding the Southern Military District, by Lieut. the Duke of Montrose, 5th Lancers. Although Lieut.-Gen. Doyle becomes a full general by the death of Gen. John Spink, it is not expected that he will vacate the command at Portsmouth until the end of the year."

William Tegg and Co. will shortly publish a work entitled "Meetings and Greetings: the Salutations, Obeisances, and Courtesies of Nations, with Notes on Titles, Dignities, &c." By William Tegg, Editor of "Hone's Three Trials," "The Last Act," &c.

The *Standard* hears that "the siege operations which are to take place at Chatham in July will be on a larger scale than has ever been known at that garrison before. Some hundreds of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers are now employed in the construction of mines, redoubts, galleries, parallels, trenches, ditches, &c., and very shortly large forces of the Infantry will also be set to work to assist. Not only at Chatham are the works in preparation, but also at Upnor, Chattenden, &c., and the day will be what is termed by the military a 'grand day.' All the Engineer Volunteers of the metropolis will take part in the display, besides those from other places, and several thousand troops. The works are being carried on under the direction of Major Maquay, the chief instructor in field fortifications at the School of Military Engineering."

The writer of "Garrison Gossip" in the *Irish Times* says:—"Even his most ardent admirers never expected to have found Sir Henry de Bathe establishing the reputation he has done for himself during the time he has held the command at Manchester. The whole arrangements of the Manchester district since it has had Sir Henry de Bathe at its head have simply been perfection. Sir Henry, I see, is not unlikely to obtain an extension of his term of command for twelve months. Such a privilege is well deserved, for men of the stamp of Gen. de Bathe are worthy of all encouragement."

The Fine Art Union has been established to supply engravings of a superior character from the pictures of celebrated artists considerably under the price originally charged. The Manager states that in most cases the plates will be found to be nearly new, whilst none will be from plates old enough to render the engravings in the least indistinct. Full particulars of the Fine Art Union will be found in our advertising columns.

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ALBERT EMBANKMENT, S.E., 28th February, 1876.
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SPECIAL NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND SPORTSMEN.
W. SPARKES HALL and CO.,
310, REGENT STREET, W.,
Bootmakers to
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Christian, H.I.H. The Crown Prince of Germany, The Marquis of Lorne, &c.,
Beg to call the special attention of Officers and Sportsmen to their
PORPOISE HIDE SHOOTING BOOTS,
Which, being made of the finest selected Skins and best Workmanship, will be found not only durable, but of Great Comfort to the Wearer.
The advantage of Porpoise Leather is that it never gets hard after being wet.
Also to their
CASE FOR HUNTING BOOTS,
Which contains every requisite for the Sportsman.
The boots and trees are at the bottom, and a tray, fitted above, carries blacking, varnish, &c. (in metal bottles, with screw tops), blacking brushes, top brushes, boot-hooks, breeches-hook, boot-jack, &c.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

WM. PUGH (many years coat cutter at Messrs. Poole's, Savillerow), having succeeded to the old-established first-class business of Jackson and Co., 5, CORK STREET, BOND STREET, W., solicits the patronage of the nobility and gentry.
Best trade only at fixed fair prices, and 10 per cent. allowed for prompt cash.
N.B.—All first-class tailors give credit, and it is only by the discount system noblemen and gentlemen who pay cash get the full value ready money entitles them to.
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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, Without Sugar, Spice or any Admixture.

Specially adapted for Ships, Camps, Sportsmen, &c., being in a concentrated form, made with BOILING Water. Keeps in all climates, and palatable without milk.
Being all Cocoa, it is four times the strength of preparations mixed and therefore *weakened* with arrowroot, &c., and is in reality cheaper a Tea-spoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a halfpenny.
The Faculty pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper," and invaluable for Invalids and Children.
Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.
In air-tight canisters at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

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(Only Son and Nephew of the late G. and J. C. CORDING,)
WATERPROOFER.
VENTILATED FISHING COATS,
FISHING BOOTS, TROUSERS, STOCKINGS, AND BROGUES.
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REGULATION CLOAKS, GROUND SHEETS, CAMP BATH, BUCKET, and BASINS.
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ARMY, FINANCE, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
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PRESERVED PROVISIONS, and
YORK and GAME PIES; also,
ESSENCE of BEEF, BEEF TEA,
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SPECIALTIES for INVALIDS.
CAUTION. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. SOLE ADDRESS,
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TARRY AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS.
CONTRACTORS TO THE ARMY, NAVY, AND HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
22½, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
United Service Sherry 21s. per doz. | Amontillado 32s. per doz.
Golden Sherry 30s. " " | United Service Port 24s. " "
The above Wines are constantly supplied to HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, REGIMENTAL MESSES, and to OFFICERS OF THE HIGHEST RANK in both Services.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—MARCOVITCH and CO., Manufacturers of the celebrated PELLEGRINI, VANITY FAIR, and CZAREWITCH (mouthpiece) CIGARETTES (by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.I.H. the Czarewitch of Russia), beg to inform their numerous customers and the public in general that they have received the finest Turkish Dubec growth of Yenidge that has ever been imported into this country. It is only owing to the want of money by the Turkish merchants that MARCOVITCH and CO. have been enabled to get this tobacco.
The only Manufacturers in England who deal solely in Turkish Tobacco and Cigarettes.
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19 and 20, NEW BOND STREET, and 35, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,
Have in Stock all kinds of
BRITISH and FOREIGN DECORATION RIBBONS, MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDAL RIBBONS.
Also
MASONIC, CLUB, and REGIMENTAL RIBBONS.
Any Design Made to Order.

RACQUET, CRICKET, and LAWN TENNIS.
JEFFERIES AND CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "JEFFERIES" RACQUET.
JEFFERIES'
ROYAL LAWN TENNIS SET £5 5s., consisting of four best bats, six covered M.C.C. balls, and six uncovered ditto; net and poles, mallet, &c., the whole of the articles being of the best manufacture, and enclosed in a well-made polished box.
JEFFERIES' M.C.C. LAWN TENNIS BALLS are the only balls made the exact weight and size laid down by the rules of the M.C.C. covered and uncovered.
JEFFERIES' PATENT CANE-HANDLED RACQUET, specially prepared for tropical climates. Superior **CANE SPRING-HANDLED CRICKET BATS, STUMPS, LEG-GUARDS,** &c. Their Patent Indestructible Catgut-Seamed Cricket Ball is more durable than, and in every way superior to, the ordinary match ball.
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Manufacturers to Princes Club Co., and the Oxford and Cambridge Universities,
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(LIMITED),
BUTTON AND MILITARY ORNAMENT MANUFACTURERS;
HELMET, CHACO, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKERS; GOLD and SILVER LACEMEN and EMBROIDERERS, SWORD-CUTLERS, ELECTRO PLATERS, and GILDERS.
153, 154, and 155, STRAND, and 13, CONDUIT STREET.
WORKS—DRURY LANE, LONDON.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.

Remittances should be made payable to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

J. T.—We believe not.

ONE INTERESTED.—The officer is certainly justified in giving the order.

"Infantry Tactics" and "Tactical Instruction" are unavoidably left over.

H. B. R.—Your suggestion is a very admirable one, and it is to be hoped the Admiralty may adopt it.

J. M. H., Rotherham.—You have not given sufficient detail. No date.

R. N. R.—By special Order in Council.

PRIVATE, R.M.—Certainly. It will probably not be much longer delayed.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea. Vol. 3.
The London Series of English Classics.—Macaulay's Lord Clive.
Count Arnim and Prince Bismarck.
The Portrait.—General Ignatieff.
Colburn's United Service Magazine.
Cornhill Magazine.
Fraser's Magazine.
The Complete Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and House of Commons for 1877.
Cassell's Magazines.
The Leopold Shakspeare.
Our Military Sailors. Battalion v. Torpedo.
The New Quarterly.
Hardwicke's Science Gossip.
Baily's Magazine.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

The Scale of Charges for Advertising in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE is as follows:—

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877.

In the late discussion on naval disasters, which are so frequently attributed to executive mismanagement, no remedy is recommended, except that of improving the position of the Engineers, a somewhat general one, and liable to the same reverses as at present. That the naval Engineers are invaluable is universally admitted in the Service, and the tone of letters lately written and arguments recently advanced are not calculated to promote good feeling between the branches, whilst that the duties of each are and must remain distinct is palpable. The naval Service has, undoubtedly, been completely changed in the last few years as regards the complication of machinery on board of a man-of-war, and the first consideration is, of course, to get the greatest value out of the floating machine called a ship. By the system of appointments existing in the Navy, officers are appointed to ships of any and every type, no two of which can be handled in the same manner, and, consequently, they frequently go to strange work. This difficulty was not felt in the old sailing days of the Navy; but, to give perfect knowledge of their ship and its appliances to naval officers of the present day, it is almost necessary that a system should be adopted, as far as possible, of keeping officers to a similar class if not in the same vessel. Take, for example, one of our modern men-of-war, such as the Inflexible or the Alexandra, with her thirty-five engines, by which the officers on joining are said to have been so overwhelmed. By having such a parent-ship, officers might be appointed to her on joining the Service, with the understanding that they would always belong to her, and seamanship and general experience could be retained by occasional service in wooden cruisers. The various officers could be appointed by roster for their term of foreign service without changing the present system beyond always having men to serve in the same ironclad. Officers would then go on active service in a ship with the resources of which they were familiar, and, probably, less complication would arise than when strange officers join a strange ship. As regards the strictures on the handling of ships under steam, there are a sufficient number of gunboats unemployed to form a mosquito squadron, under the command of an able man, to instruct officers thoroughly in steam tactics, and, at the same time, give valuable instruction in the engines to executives who have few practical opportunities of studying these subjects. Great expense is incurred at the Naval College at Greenwich for the theoretical instruction of officers; but most men will admit that, for giving confidence and readiness in any evolution, theory cannot compare with an infinitely smaller amount of practice. For this, opportunities at present but seldom occur for junior officers except when with a squadron, on which occasion the ship is probably conned by the Captain, and but small experience is gained by the other officers as to the actual precautions necessary in each evolution, such as could be readily learnt in the school-squadron of gunboats.

We have excellent authority for stating that a disposition is shown to abandon those portions of the recommendations of the recent Royal Commission on Promotion and Retirement which render officers promoted to companies since the abolition of purchase liable to be compulsorily retired on the completion of twenty years' service; further, that the idea of interfering with those in the next senior rank does not meet with unanimous approval.

Pending the promulgation of the Royal Warrant, which is being anxiously anticipated by so many officers, it is doubtful whether the Horse Guards will take any steps for compulsorily retiring regimental Lieutenant-Colonels who complete their tenure of command under the five years rule. This is but fair.

The proposal of the Militia Committee to amalgamate existing regiments continues greatly to excite all ranks of the Army, more especially in the national regiments. It is difficult to conceive how any soldier could possibly favour the idea of sweeping away by one stroke of the pen time-honoured titles such as Royal Welch Fusiliers, 42nd Royal Highlanders, Inniskillings, Royal Scots, &c., besides the numerous distinguishing marks which are handed down as evidence of gallant acts successfully performed in most cases against overpowering odds. Discipline, we all know, is of first importance in an Army; but *esprit de corps* is an equally valuable incentive to that heroism for which the British soldier has ever been renowned. This is fostered in the memory of past deeds of daring, of honours won on the battle-field, and proudly recorded on the colours; or cherished badges, which bring the performances of a past generation of soldiers prominently before the newly-joined recruits. It is earnestly to be hoped that the confounding of the individuality of corps will not be carried into effect; that regiments will be allowed to remain as at present designated, and not blended and mixed up as suggested by a committee the members of which do not seem to have realised how sensitive officers and men are of the honourable character of the titles of the corps with which they are connected, and interference with which, they feel, would have the effect of lowering their regiments not only in their own estimation, but in that, too, of the public.

The demise, on the 24th inst., of Field-Marshal Sir John Fitzgerald makes Lieutenant-General L. A. During the "father" of the British Army. This officer appears to have joined the York Hussars September 24, 1794, with local and temporary rank, which it would seem was not confirmed until November 25, 1795. General Sir Duncan M'Gregor and General H. Thompson, of the Madras Infantry, who joined in 1800, are the two next senior officers, though, very probably, Lieutenant David Scott, late 7th Royal Veteran Battalion, who is the sole survivor of Abercrombie's army in Egypt, has served longer than either of these officers. Sir Duncan MacGregor was born March 16, 1787, being son of Mr. John MacGregor, senior Captain of the "Royal Clan Alpin Fencibles," in which regiment Sir Duncan received a commission in 1799. He became Ensign in the 72nd Regiment July 12, 1800, Lieutenant in 1801, Captain in the 78th Highlanders 1804, Major in 1813, and, as Major in the 31st Regiment, was wrecked in the Kent (East Indiaman), March 1, 1825, Lieutenant-Colonel May 26, 1825, and Colonel June 28, 1838, and Major-General November 11, 1851. The General, who resides at Blackheath, is still in possession of all his faculties, reads the papers daily, writes beautifully (without spectacles), and takes deep interest in military, political, and social questions, but especially in the more important things of religion and philanthropy.

Lieutenant R. B. Lane, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Lord A. G. Russell, at Dover. He entered the Army February 1, 1867, and became Lieutenant October 4, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Waller, R.A., is to assume command of the Auxiliary Artillery in the Home and Woolwich Districts from Monday next, vice Colonel O'Brien Wolseley, R.A., who vacates after five and a half years' service, much to the regret of those with whom he has been associated. Colonel Waller served in India in 1857-58, and was present in the actions of Secundra, Chanda, and Sultanpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, relief of Azimghur, and capture of Jugdespore (three times mentioned in dispatches, medal with clasp). He entered the Army June 19, 1850, and became Lieutenant-Colonel April 1, 1875.

A correspondent has called our attention to the want of a uniform cloak in the Navy, to be worn over epaulettes, it being impossible to get inside the present uniform great coat when in full dress. A cloak would also be much more suitable for boat work or watch-keeping in wet weather, and we trust the Admiralty may sanction the introduction of so useful a garment.

Captain W. Maloney, half pay, late Quartermaster of a Depôt Battalion, fills the vacancy in the Royal Foundation of Military Knights of Windsor created by the death, on Sunday last, of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Webster.

The reply of Mr. Hardy to Sir H. Havelock's enquiry, with regard to the officers of the Commissariat and Transport Department, was the most negative of negatives. Mr. Hardy acknowledges the existence of grievances and much dissatisfaction, but declines the assistance of a committee of General officers. We regret that so undue an advantage of official position has been thus so openly asserted, for it will only add to the cause of grievance, and render bad worse. What the Commissariat officers say is perfectly right: they ought not to be left to the mercy of a body of War Office clerks, who lack that experience which is necessary for the settlement of so important a question—one which only soldiers of experience can be considered qualified to discuss.

A novel jaune tint has been introduced for "Service" envelopes. Are we to consider this as acknowledging the prevailing fashionable colour, and has the happy inventor been o'ershadowed with a tinge of glory by advancement? We believe we are correct in stating that the idealist who introduced half-sheets of official paper was considerably glorified for his idea.

Mr. Hardy was lately interrogated about the employment of soldiers belonging to the Dover garrison in the harvest field. He replied that only six men were so employed, that the labourers were fully employed, and that there was no strike or dispute between the labourers and farmers. The secretary of a labourers' association, or some such body, has written to the *Standard* stating that the labourers of the neighbourhood were much aggrieved and complaining bitterly of the employment of soldiers on such work. Matters have come to a pretty pass when the farmers are to suffer loss, and soldiers are to be prevented from earning a few shillings because Hodge would rather keep in his own hands more than he can do, or, at all events, is willing to do, on reasonable terms. To bring down whole brigades of soldiers to oust the labourers would be unjust; but we cannot see why well-behaved soldiers, if they can be spared from their military duties, should not be allowed individually to make their own bargains with the farmers. To refuse such permission would be to place the farmers at the mercy of an ignorant and greedy class, far too dangerously powerful as it is, and also wantonly to curtail the individual liberty of the soldier. The latter certainly wants harvest money as much as Hodge, and should be permitted to earn it.

Consequent upon the reorganization about to be carried out in the Royal Artillery, promotion will be provided for two Captains to Majorities, as there is to be an increase of two batteries upon the present establishment.

Captain W. T. Dooner, 108th Regiment, has relieved Captain G. J. Gilbard, 71st Highlanders, in his duties as Brigade-Major at Gibraltar, on appointment.

Captain B. M. Dawes, 100th Regiment, left England on Thursday for Malta, to join the Staff of that garrison as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

It will occasion no small satisfaction to officers to learn that the War Office has it in contemplation to carry out that portion of the Report of the Royal Commission on Promotion and Retirement which suggests the propriety of all officers absent from their regiments on Staff employ being placed on the Supernumerary List, as is now done in the case of Captains acting as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-Generals for Musketry and Garrison Instructors.

The appointment of Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry at Aldershot will shortly be vacant, as the present very energetic holder, Captain R. T. Thompson, is obtaining promotion in his regiment, the 56th. It is reported that Captain A. Moberly, Royal Scots, Captain-Instructor at the School of Musketry, is likely to be selected to fill the vacancy.

No direct promotion will be caused in the Army in consequence of the death of Field-Marshal Sir John FitzGerald, but it is reasonable to suppose that there will be a distribution of bâtons on the approaching anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, as the Army is now virtually without a Field-Marshal—it has no officer holding the rank who has had it conferred upon him simply as a reward for service. To put forward any names would be to mislead, but officers in possession of the claims of Generals Sir William Rowan and Sir Richard England, the former a survivor both of the Peninsula and Waterloo, could scarcely be overlooked, whilst General Sir William Codrington has very much to recommend him.

It is so long since a Guardsman was last provided for, that the Colonelcy which Sir John FitzGerald's death has rendered disposable might fairly be reserved for one of those representatives of the Brigade who are still only drawing unattached pay. Lieutenant-General W. M. Wood, who stands next after Lieutenant-General Edwards, named for General Spink's vacancy, is an ex-Guardsman; so that the present would seem a fitting opportunity for rewarding a former wearer of the bearskin.

Lieutenant-General H. Smyth, C.B., hands over the command at Devonport; Major-General W. Parke, C.B., that at Dover; and Major-General Sir Edward Greathed, K.C.B., that at Colchester, on Monday. The relieving officers (as we lately announced) are:—Major-Generals Hon. L. Smyth, C.B., at Devonport; Lord A. G. Russell, at Dover; Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B. (transferred from Cork), at Colchester; and H. Hamilton, C.B., at Cork.

Major R. J. C. Marter, King's Dragoon Guards, vacates his appointment as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General at Aldershot on Monday, on promotion, and proceeds to join his regiment, from which he has been absent since April 1, 1872. On the same day Captain C. F. Clery, 32nd Light Infantry, is to join the Adjutant-General's Staff at Aldershot, being relieved as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Irish head-quarters by Captain C. L. Harvey, 71st Highlanders, who in turn is relieved at Cork by Captain E. J. Lugard, 4th King's Own Regiment.

The name of Colonel H. H. Morant, commanding the Brigade Depôt at Chester, is to be placed on the establishment of paid Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, vice Colonel the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B., who is obtaining promotion as a General officer.

We learn from Aldershot that officers commanding brigades and corps at that station have received instructions to exercise the troops in minor tactical operations, whenever the opportunity offers for them to do so, up to May 15, so that all officers may acquire a knowledge of the tactical handling of small bodies of men of their own arm, and field officers of the three arms combined. Up to the 15th proximo the exercises are to be confined to training officers and men in their own arm of the Service, and from that date to May 15 every Tuesday and Thursday will be set apart for operations to be participated in by the three arms combined.

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

Admiralty, March 24, 1877.

The following promotions have been made:—Lieut. Pearson Campbell Johnstone to be Com. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of March 23, 1877. Staff Surg. Peter Mitchell Roe, R.N., to be Fleet Surg. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of March 16, 1877.

March 27, 1877.

The following promotion has been made:—Sub-Lieut. R. L. G. Noel to be Lieut. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of March 23, 1877.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Arthur Phillpotts, to the Ganges; W. S. King, G. B. Bedford, R. K. M. Alpine, H. K. L. Phillips, H. C. Bigge, F. L. Campbell, J. F. Bedford, J. E. Gregory, and John Casement, to the Excellent, for short course, to date April 3.

Fleet-Surgeon—W. J. Baird, M.D., to the Hector.

Surgeon—W. M. Rae, to the Bellerophon.

Engineer—Peter Robertson, to the Pembroke, additional.

Assistant-Engineers (First Class)—Joseph Organ, to the Pembroke, additional; J. J. E. Moon, to the Duncan.

Coastguard Appointment.

William Lott, chief officer, to the Endymion, for the Hornsea Station.

Active, Capt. Sir William N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday afternoon from the West Coast of Africa and the Cape of Good Hope to pay off. She was commissioned at Portsmouth on Oct. 2, 1873.

Alacrity, Lieut.-Com. W. U. Moore, was paid off at Sydney on Dec. 31, 1876, and recommissioned on Jan. 1, 1877.

Alexandra, Capt. R. O'B. Fitzroy, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, entered the grand harbour of Valetta on the 17th inst., under the usual salute. Mr. F. W. Rowsell, Director of Navy Contracts, and Mr. Godfrey went to Malta in the Alexandra.

Antelope, Lieut.-Com. E. Wingfield, was paid off at Malta on March 16, and recommissioned the following day.

Assistance, Capt. Prattent, arrived at Carrickfergus on the 26th inst., at six p.m., and was to leave Belfast on the 28th for Liverpool with the 94th Regiment.

Barracouta, Capt. Charles E. Stevens. A court-martial assembled on Wednesday on board the Duncan at Sheerness for the trial of Capt. Charles E. Stevens, of the Barracouta. The Court consists of Rear-Admiral Fellowes, C.B.; Capts. Thomas Brandeth, Edward Hardinge, John C. Soady, and St. George D'A. Irvine. Mr. George P. Martin, R.N., barrister-at-law, acted as prosecutor. The prisoner was represented by Capt. G. H. Blake, R.M.L.I., barrister-at-law. There were eight charges, the first being that he did obtain from the paymaster of the Barracouta, Mr. Allen Fitzroy Gain, the sum of £30 from the public chest in a clandestine or irregular manner. The other serious charges referred to conduct towards the paymaster of a tyrannical, ungentlemanly, and unofficer-like character and injurious to Mr. Gain's health, and that on the 16th of June, 1876, the prisoner made application to the commodore for a court-martial on Mr. Gain on several charges, well knowing those charges to be false and vexatious. The charges were most voluminous, giving particulars and dates extending over a period ranging from Dec. 7, 1874, to the present date. Previous to the commencement of the first charge, Capt. Stevens, through his friend, desired that the fullest investigation should be made into his conduct. Several of his material witnesses were absent in Australia. He was anxious that these witnesses should be called, to throw the greatest possible light upon the charges; but, inasmuch as he feared it would be detrimental to the interests of the public service, and also would cause great delay to the Court in waiting for their arrival from Australia, he would withdraw their names. Mr. Gain said he was paymaster of the Barracouta. He joined her on Dec. 7, 1874. During the first few months he was on very good terms with Captain Stevens with reference to the execution of his duties. He was in the habit of paying small bills and accounts for the captain at his request, and at the end of the month stopping the amount out of the pay of the captain. The first matter which required a quarter-deck reference relative to his duties was a complaint made by two of the seamen with reference to their naval savings-bank account. On June 7, 1875, Capt. Stevens requested him to advance £50 from the public chest, as he had been refused, on application to Com. Goodenough, an advance of £100 to provide for the messing of the Governor of Fiji and Staff. This application he, Mr. Gain, refused, stating that he could not take it out of the chest. The captain said he must have it next day. The captain went into his cabin, and stated that he must have at least £30. Mr. Gain said he could not give it without the captain's order and receipt. The captain's order and receipt having been given, the £30 was taken from the public chest, the captain saying there was no need to enter this in the monthly cash account. Capt. Stevens added that he was about to receive an advance of £60, authorized by Com. Goodenough, and that repayment should then be made. On Thursday the greater part of the day was occupied in inquiring further into the manner in which this sum of £30 was procured by Capt. Stevens. The second charge was then gone into, to the effect that on June 16, 1876, Capt. Stevens brought a charge for the trial of Mr. Gain, paymaster, for conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, in setting before his captain a certificate of balance which was at variance with the truth, whereas Capt. Stevens well knew Mr. Gain was not guilty of the offence. Mr. G. P. Martin produced the letter to Commodore Hoskins asking for the court-martial, and after some further evidence was given the inquiry was adjourned. There are a large number of witnesses, and it is presumed that the trial will last some time.

Conflict, Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters, paid off at Sydney on Dec. 31, but had not recommissioned up to Feb. 9.

Devastation, Capt. F. W. Richards, towed the Thetis into Malta on March 17.

Diamond, Capt. G. S. Bosanquet, left Zanzibar on Jan. 11 for the West Coast of Madagascar and the Mozambique.

Egeria, Com. A. L. Douglas, went out of Hong Kong harbour for target practice on February 2, and returned in the evening.

Fawn, Com. Wharton, was at Massowah on February 6, and was to be employed on the survey of the Massowah channels, and other hydrographic work, in the Red Sea, till the end of April, when she will proceed to Aden, and will afterwards be employed on surveying duties on the East Coast of Africa.

Fly, Com. J. Bruce, left Hong Kong on Febrnary 3 for Foochow to relieve the Hornet, ordered to Hong Kong to pay off.

Flying Fish, Com. H. F. Crohan, left Zanzibar on Jan. 23 for the Comorro Islands.

Hector, Capt. C. H. Simpson, arrived at Cowes on the 27th inst., to do duty as guardship.

Helicon, Lieut.-Com. Stopford, returned to Malta from Sicily on March 18. She was paid off and recommissioned on the 20th.

Hercules, Capt. Bowden-Smith, flagship of Admiral Hon. Sir J. Drummond, was at Malta on March 20. She was to leave for Spithead on March 24.

Himalaya, Capt. E. White, arrived at Colombo on the 25th inst., and was to leave again on the 26th for Mauritius and East London.

Industry, Staff-Com. Dyer, has been again taken into Keyham basin, as it is intended she shall take about thirty supernumeraries on board for passage to the West Coast of Africa, for which purpose some extra fittings will be required, and this will detain her some little time longer.

Lynx, Com. F. M. Ommanney, is expected at Zanzibar about Feb. 7 from Majunga.

Malabar, Capt. Kelly, while passing through the Bitter Lake met with a machinery accident. The rod of the circulating pump became detached from the cylinder, and the engineers were obliged to work all night to make good the defect. She started again at nine o'clock on the morning of the 15th, and is due at Portsmouth to-night.

Minotaur, Capt. Lord W. Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, was at Cadiz on March 22. The squadron would probably leave for England about the 27th inst. King Alphonso visited the Minotaur on the 24th inst., at Cadiz, where he witnessed some artillery practice and clearing the decks for action. His Majesty afterwards presided at a banquet at the Carraca Arsenal, where covers were laid for 80 Spanish and English naval officers. In proposing a toast he referred to his sojourn in London, and expressed a hope that harmony would continue to prevail between England and Spain. Mr. Layard, the British Minister, also delivered a speech, in which he mentioned the fact that the British and Spanish armies had fought together for the principle of national independence. Admiral Seymour spoke in eulogistic terms of King Alphonso, and the impression his Majesty had made on the English sailors. The day previously Admiral Seymour entertained the King on board the Minotaur; covers were laid for 22 persons, want of space preventing a larger party. Admiral Seymour proposed "The Health of his Majesty." The King replied in English, and proposed a toast "To her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Prosperity of the English Nation," of whom, he said, he retained a very agreeable recollection.

Myrmidon, Com. the Hon. R. Hare, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on March 4, was coaling, and would leave at once for Spithead.

Narcissus, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lambert, C.B., was in Simon's Bay on Feb. 26. The ships of the squadron were refitting and giving leave, and would probably leave for England on March 8.

Nymphe, Capt. S. P. Townsend, sailed from Sydney on Jan. 25 for King George's Sound and Fremantle, W.A.

Orontes, Capt. E. Seymour, arrived at Port Louis, Mauritius, on Feb. 16; she would not carry out reliefs there, but would proceed shortly after Feb. 19 to Natal with detachment of the 80th Regiment.

Pearl, Capt. L. Brine, arrived at Auckland on Jan. 30, all well, and was to leave on Feb. 1 for Spithead, *viâ* Cape Horn.

Philomel, Com. Henry H. Boys, was at Zanzibar on Jan. 28.

Raleigh, Capt. G. Tryon, C.B., sailed from Malta on March 15 for Salonica, to relieve the Swiftsure, and send her to Malta.

Ready, Com. S. Grove, paid off at Sheerness on the 27th inst.

Renard, Lieut.-Com. H. J. Pugh, was in New Zealand, according to the latest accounts, and would cruise amongst the Pacific Islands on the close of the hurricane season.

Ringdove, Com. U. C. Singleton, will pay off at Portsmouth on April 4, after having been employed on the China station upwards of eight years, having been commissioned at Portsmouth in October, 1868, and recommissioned at Hong Kong on February 1, 1873. During the last commission she sailed upwards of 38,000 miles, having been for the most part engaged in river service. She was recommissioned with a ship's company of eighty-eight, of whom only forty-four came back, the remainder having been invalided home, discharged, or deserted. The first summer, 1873, was spent up the Yang-tse-Kiang, during which time the thermometer in the shade never fell below 98 deg. In the interval Hang Chow was flooded by the river, the whole town being submerged, with the exception of the houses. At Christmas she sailed to Japan, where she remained a year, proceeding to Russian Tartary in the summer on a cruise with the Iron Duke, Midge, and other ships. She was present at Nagasaki during the Naga rebellion, the crew being kept in readiness to land on the approach of the rebels, the Governor having resolved to defend the place until the last. At the end of 1874 she returned to China, and rendered good service during the typhoon which occurred at Hong Kong on May 31, 1875, at which place she was stationed the whole of the summer. In November the ship was ordered to Singapore, and took part in the Perak Expedition, under Major-Gen. Colborne. She arrived in the Perak River on November 21, and left on the 7th of the following March, the crew being in the meantime stationed on shore for a month. Com. Singleton conveyed the Sultan Ismail and the regalia of Perak down from Penang to Singapore, after his capture, and delivered him over to the Maharajah of Johore. The next seven months were spent in the Straits of Malacca, and she returned to Hong Kong in June, 1876, Lieut. Kenyon Slaney dying during the passage. After three months on the Amoy station, the Ringdove left for home on December 19, encountering very stormy weather in the Mediterranean.

Sapphire, Capt. E. H. Murray, was to leave Auckland on Feb. 4 to cruise.

Sappho, Com. Noel N. S. Digby, was at Sydney on Feb. 9, and was to be freed from quarantine on Feb. 12. There had been no fresh case of small-pox since Jan. 19; the cases had been of the mildest type.

Sealark, Lieut. F. H. Haygarth, arrived at Plymouth on the 26th inst. from Gibraltar.

Serapis, Capt. Davidson, left Bombay on the forenoon of the 27th inst.

Simoom, Capt. R. G. Pasley, arrived at Jamaica on the 27th inst., all well.

Sylvia, Capt. B. W. Bax, went into dock at Hong Kong on February 7.

Tamar, Capt. W. H. Liddell, arrived at Malta on March 16, and left for Hong Kong on the 19th.

Thetis, Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward. The following are the details of the disablement of the Thetis:—Soon after leaving Port Said she encountered very heavy weather, and while steaming head to wind her engines suddenly began racing round. They were promptly stopped, and then it was found that her screw had slipped completely down. Fortunately, it was caught by the framework, but when docked at Malta everyone was astonished that it had not been altogether lost. It was also discovered that she had lost a large portion of her keel and the lower part of the rudder, when she recently grounded on the East African Coast.

Tourmaline, Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., was in Simon's Bay on Feb. 26. He proposed to leave about April 17, after arrival of mail, which left England on March 23 for the West Coast of Africa. Letters should be sent to Cape Coast Castle after the latter date.

Undaunted, Capt. H. W. Brent, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir R. Macdonald, was at Bombay on March 5.

Valorous, Capt. L. Jones, is ordered to embark navigating parties for the Griffin and Falcon at Birkenhead, and also for the Foxhound and Forward at Barrow-in-Furness; and after having conveyed navigating parties to those places, she is to return in company with those vessels to Devonport.

Vestal, Com. H. Hand, has been on a round of visits to the Red Sea ports, and was expected at Massowah at the end of February.

Victoria and Albert, Capt. Thompson, has been placed in dock at Portsmouth for survey and preparation for service.

Wolverene, Commodore Hoskins, was at Sydney on Feb. 9, and was to be out of quarantine on Feb. 12.

Wye, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, sailed from Malta on March 20 for Portsmouth, with the paid off crews of the Helicon and Antelope. She arrived at Gibraltar on the 27th inst.

INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

On Friday, the 23rd inst., the second sitting of the Conference of Naval Architects was held in the library of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, Lord Hampton, G.C.B., D.C.L., the president, presiding.

A paper was read by Mr. W. Froude on "Experiments upon the effect produced on the wave-making resistance of ships by length of parallel middle body."

Mr. Samuda, M.P., said he went for a trip in the little torpedo ship the Lightning, which is 83ft. long, and travels at a speed of 18 knots an hour, with a small draft of water, and propelled by a screw at the end of the rudder. When they were going at 13 knots there was a gigantic wave hanging at her stern, and which threatened to come over the deck of the vessel, but when they had got to the speed of 18 knots an hour the wave completely left them. He had built vessels which when they went 18 knots an hour had a wave following them which never left them, but rather increased as the speed increased. The Germans had built a fast torpedo ship, which was 250ft. long, 2,000 horse-power, and with a very small draft of water, to go at 17 knots an hour, the cost being £10,000. But she would go at a speed of 19 knots, which was to be accounted for by the fact that attention had been paid in her construction to the wave-resisting power.

Mr. Denny, of Newcastle, gave an instance of the effect of the power of the wave resistance in a steamship which was built by a friend of his, who experimented at great length, and found that no matter how much extra propelling power was exercised, she would not go faster than a certain rate, and the cause of this was found to be that the paddle-wheel was in the hole of the vessel, and, owing to the action of the waves, could not go any faster.

Mr. Reed, M.P., pointed out that the Tiethan, to which Mr. Samuda had referred, was a sea-going ship, whereas the Lightning was but a boat. The latter was a high-flying boat, which was only built for going, whereas the other had to take ground and resist ground, sometimes to carry large quantities of provisions and a large amount of rigging. Therefore, it was a fallacy to compare the two.

The *Civil Service Review* has heard with regret that the condition of certain portions of the main building of the Admiralty, Whitehall, is even worse than it had been originally believed. At least one gentleman is absent from blood poisoning brought on by the unhealthy state of the room in which his official work is performed. Grave rumours reach us, too, says the *Review*, as to the health of the Audit Office, Somerset House. We hear that one of the members of the staff of that department is at the present time laid up with typhoid fever, contracted in the discharge of his official duties; that others have been or are suffering from ulcerated sore throats; that strong representations have been made regarding the drainage of a portion of the building in which the department is located; and that to the evils incident to defective drainage may possibly have to be added those arising from the proximity of a school of anatomy in King's College, regarding which some discoveries, unpleasant, at any rate, to the Audit Office staff, were made a few months ago. Is it too much to ask the Government to order a thorough overhaul of the sanitary arrangements of all the buildings in which civil servants have to work?

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STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

With the Dates and Ports of Commission.

(Corrected to the same date as the official "Navy List," which will be published April 1.)

ABOUKIR, 23, screw receiving-ship, Commodore Algernon McLennan Lyons, Jamaica. Recommissioned at Jamaica July 1, 1870.

Achilles, 16, screw armour-plated ship, Captain Sholto Douglas, Coast-guard ship, Rockferry. Commissioned at Devonport April 1, 1875.

Active, 10, iron screw-corvette, Capt. Sir W. N. Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 2, 1875. (Paying off.)

Alacrity, schooner, tender to Pearl, Lieut.-Com. W. U. Moore, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Jan. 1. 1877.

Albatross, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. Ernest Rice, Pacific. Commissioned at Chatham Feb. 14, 1874.

Alberta, paddle yacht, Staff-Capt. David N. Welch, tender to Royal Yacht, Portsmouth.

Alexandra, 12, double-screw armour-plated ship, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Chatham Jan. 2, 1877.

Amethyst, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. A. J. Chatfield, Pacific. Temporary flagship of Rear-Admiral De Horsey. Commissioned at Devonport July 1, 1873.

Antelope, 2, iron paddle-vessel, Lieut.-Com. E. Wingfield, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta March 17, 1877.

Arab, 4, composite screw gunvessel, Com. F. S. Broughton, East Indies. Commissioned at Devonport July 2, 1875.

Argus, 5, paddle-sloop, Com. E. J. Jermain, North America and West Indies. To be recommissioned.

Asia, 4, guardship of Reserve, Capt. C. L. Waddilove, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. M'Clintock, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1876.

Assistance, 2, iron screw troop-ship, Capt. Prattent, particular service. Commissioned at Portsmouth Dec. 1, 1875.

Audacious, 14, double screw, armour-plated ship, Capt. Colomb, flagship of Vice-Admiral A. P. Ryder, China. Commissioned at Chatham Sept. 1, 1874.

Aurora, 28, screw-frigate, Capt. H. D. Grant, C.B., Coast-guard ship, Greenock. Commissioned at Devonport May 8, 1874.

Avon, 4, double-screw composite gunvessel, Com. L. C. Keppel, West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 1, 1876.

Barracouta, 5, paddle-sloop, Capt. C. E. Stevens. Commissioned at Sheerness March 10, 1873. Sheerness (paying off).

Beacon, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. Dunlop, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Chatham July 8, 1873.

Beagle, schooner, Lieut.-Com. C. Caffin, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Jan. 11, 1876.

Bellerophon, 15, armour-plated screw-ship, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, K.C.B., North America and West Indies. Recommissioned at Halifax Sept. 27, 1876.

Bittern, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. G. J. Anstruther, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Devonport July 4, 1871.

Black Prince, 28, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Capt. T. Lethbridge, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport July 29, 1875. (Ordered home).

Boscawen, 16, training-ship, Com. R. G. Kinahan, Portland. Recommissioned at Portsmouth Jan. 1, 1873.

Boxer, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Arthur Alington, Cape and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Chatham Dec. 11, 1876.

Brilliant, 8, training-ship for Naval Reserve, Inverness, tender to the Clyde.

Britannia, training-ship for Naval Cadets, Capt. W. Graham, Dartmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Britomart, 2, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Sulivan, Devonport.

Bullfinch, 3, double-screw gunvessel, Com. R. M. Lloyd, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness July 13, 1874.

Cambridge, 29, gunnery-ship, Capt. the Hon. W. J. Ward, Devonport Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Castor, 13, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. E. Pilkington, North Shields. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Challenger, 8, screw-corvette, Capt. E. Hardinge, A.D.C., temporary flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Augustus Phillimore, Coast-guard ship, Harwich. (Will be relieved by Penelope.)

Charybdis, 17, screw-corvette, Capt. T. E. Smith, China. To be recommissioned.

Cherub, 2, screw gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. R. Kemp, tender to Coast-guard ship, Harwich.

Clyde, 15, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. H. C. Best, Aberdeen. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Cockatrice, 1, screw-gunboat, Com. A. J. W. Musgrave, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta March 14, 1876.

Conflict, schooner, Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters, Australia. To be recommissioned at Sydney.

Contest, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. W. Allen, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Will shortly join N. American Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport April 22, 1875.

Coquette, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. Shirley, Mediterranean Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 1, 1875.

Cracker, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Commander C. H. Hawkins, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 10, 1873.

Crocodile, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. P. R. Sharpe, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth Aug. 5, 1876.

Cromer, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut. V. E Von Donop, tender to Achilles, Birkenhead.

Cruiser, 4, sailing-sloop, Com. John Hext, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta March 14, 1876.

Curlew, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. E. J. Church, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Dec. 1, 1874.

Cygnet, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hammick, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport July 8, 1875.

Dædalus, 13, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. W. H. St. Clair, Bristol. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Danae, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. J. C. Purvis. West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Portsmouth Sept. 20, 1876.

Daphne, 5, screw-sloop, Com. G. B. Evans. Recommissioned at Zanzibar April 1, 1875.

Dapper, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. T. E. Miller, tender to Britannia, Dartmouth.

Daring, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. J. G. J. Hanmer, Pacific Commissioned at Chatham Sept. 29, 1874.

Dasher, 2, paddle-vessel, Com. A. F. FitzGeorge, Channel Islands. Recommissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1876.

Defence, 16, iron screw-ship, armour-plated, Capt. R. P. Cator, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 25, 1876. (Ordered home).

Devastation, 4, armour-plated turret-ship, Capt. F. W. Richards, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Portsmouth Jan. 9, 1873.

Diamond, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. G. S. Bosanquet, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness July 13, 1875.

Dryad, 9, screw-sloop, Com. J. E. Stokes, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 13, 1874.

Duke of Wellington, 25, screw-ship, Capt. Hon. W. C. Carpenter, flagship of Admiral George Elliot, Portsmouth. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1874.

Duncan, 31, screw-ship, Captain St. G. D'Arcy-Irvine, flagship of Vice-Admiral Henry Chads, Sheerness. Commissioned at Sheerness April 1, 1873.

Durham, 17, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Commander W. Howorth, Sunderland. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Eagle, 12, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. A. F. M. Meyer, Liverpool. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Eclipse, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. J. E. Erskine, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Nov. 19, 1873.

Egeria, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. A. L. Douglas, China. Commissioned at Devonport Nov. 2, 1874.

Elfin, paddle yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert, Staff-Com. A. Balliston, Portsmouth.

Enchantress, 1, paddle yacht, Staff-Com. E. H. Hills, tender to Asia, Portsmouth.

Encounter, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. R. Bradshaw, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Aug. 21, 1873.

Endymion, 22, screw-frigate, Captain J. Moresby, Coast-guard, Hull. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 1, 1875.

Euphrates, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. W. H. Cuming, Portsmouth Recommissioned at Portsmouth July 1, 1876.

Eurydice, training-ship for seamen, Capt. M. Hare. Commissioned at Portsmouth Feb. 7, 1877.

Excellent, 13, gunnery-ship, Capt. F. A. Herbert, Portsmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Express, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Hon. A. C. Littleton, Gibraltar. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 10, 1875.

Fantôme, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. T. M. Maquay, Pacific. Commissioned at Devonport Dec. 5, 1873.

Fawn, 4, screw-sloop, Com. W. J. L. Wharton, surveying vessel, East Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Chatham June 1, 1876.

Fervent, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut. F. G. Dundas, tender to Dædalus, Bristol.

Fire Queen, iron paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. T. Pounds, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Fisgard, 22, stationary ship, Staff-Com. W. H. Sharp, Greenwich. Recommissioned Nov. 2, 1869.

Flirt, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Lieut. A. O'Rorke, tender to Aurora, Greenock.

Flora, 12, store ship, Com. H. J. F. Campbell, Cape of Good Hope. Recommissioned at the Cape Oct. 22, 1872.

Fly, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. John Bruce, China. Commissioned at Devonport June 25, 1874.

Flying Fish, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. H. F. Crohan, East Indies. Commissioned at Chatham June 18, 1874.

Foam, 4 screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Hope, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Sheerness May 20, 1874.

Fox, 2 screw store-ship, Staff-Com. J. G. Dathan, particular service. Recommissioned at Devonport April 1, 1876.

Frolic, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. A. E. Dupuis, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong April 20, 1876.

Ganges, 19, training-ship, Com. R. L. Byng, Falmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Goshawk, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut. A. T. Bagge, tender to Revenge, Queenstown.

Growler, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Chas. E. Wilcox. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Feb. 17, 1877.

Hart, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Hon. H. N. Hood, China. Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 12, 1874.

Hector, 18, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. C. H. Simpson, Coast-guard, Southampton Water. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 4, 1875.

Helicon, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta March 20, 1877.

Hercules, 14, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Capt. N. Bowden-Smith, flagship of Admiral the Hon. Sir J. Drummond, K.C.B., Mediterranean. Commissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1875. (Ordered home).

Hibernia, 12, receiving-ship, Com. H. E. Stephens, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rice, Malta. Recommissioned at Malta April 1, 1877.

Himalaya, 3, iron-screw troop-ship, Capt. E. White, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 22, 1874.

Hornet, 4, double screw gun-vessel. Com. H. N. Hippisley, China. To be recommissioned at Hong Kong.

Hotspur, 3, iron armour-plated ram, Capt. T. M. Jones, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Devonport June 3, 1876.

Immortalité, 28, screw-frigate, Captain   Detached Squadron. (Ordered home.)

Implacable, 16, training-ship, Com. C. S. Cardale, Devonport. Recommissioned at Devonport Jan. 1, 1873.

Impregnable, 22, training-ship, Capt. W. H. Edye, Devonport. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Indus, guardship of Reserve, Capt. C. Curme, flagship of Rear-Admiral Willes, C.B., Devonport. Commissioned April 1, 1876.

Industry, 2, screw iron store-vessel, Staff Com. Richard C. Dyer, Devonport. Commissioned at Devonport March 14, 1877.

Iron Duke, 14, armour-plated, double-screw ship, Capt. Rowley, Coast-guard ship, Kingstown. Commissioned at Devonport, Oct. 1, 1875.

Jackal, 2, iron paddle vessel, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Digby, West Coast of Scotland. Commissioned at Devonport May 23, 1876.

Juno, 8, screw-corvette, Capt. Poland, China. Commissioned at Sheerness Nov. 4, 1875.

Jumna, 3, iron-screw troop-ship, Capt. John D'Arcy, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth July 1, 1876.

Kestrel, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. C. B. Theobald, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong April 20, 1876.

Lapwing, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. Sir W. Wiseman, China. Commissioned at Devonport Sept 15, 1874.

Liberty, 8, sailing-brig, Lieut. C. Johnstone, Devonport. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 13, 1875.

Lily, 3, composite screw gun-vessel, Com. B. E. Cochrane, China. Commissioned at Devonport Aug 3, 1875.

Lion, 12, screw-ship, Lieut. E. H. Clarke, tender to Implacable, Devonport.

London, 2, screw-ship, Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan, Zanzibar. Recommissioned April 25, 1876.

Lord Warden, 18, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. Charles M. Buckle, Coast-guard ship, Queensferry. Commissioned at Portsmouth Dec. 21, 1876.

Lynx, 4, composite gun-vessel, Com. F. M. Ommanney, East Indies. Commissioned at Devonport June 9, 1875.

Magpie, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. C. V. Anson, China. Commissioned at Devonport July 3, 1876.

Malabar, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. E. Kelly, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth July 1, 1876.

Mallard, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. W. Warry, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport March 7, 1873.

Martin, 10, sloop, Lieut. E. Hicks, Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 18, 1875.

Midge, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. Salmond, China. To be recommissioned at Hong Kong.

Minotaur, 17, armour-plated iron screw ship, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral F. B. Seymour, C.B., Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Portsmouth Aug. 6, 1875. (Ordered home.)

Modeste, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., China. To be recommissioned.

Monarch, 7, armour-plated screw turret-ship, Capt. M. Culme-Seymour, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 10, 1874.

Moorhen, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Hope, China. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 10, 1876.

Mosquito, 4, composite screw gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Paul, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong April 20, 1876.

Myrmidon, 4, screw gun-vessel, Com. the Hon. R. Hare, Pacific. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 24, 1872. (Ordered home.)

Nankin, 28, stationary ship, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, Pembroke. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Narcissus, 28, screw-frigate, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., Detached Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 9, 1872. (Ordered home.)

Nassau, 4, screw surveying-vessel, Com. R. H. Napier, China. To be re-commissioned.

Nereus, 2, store ship, Staff-Com. J. R. Petch, Coquimbo. Recommissioned at Valparaiso April 1, 1868.

Netley, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut. J. L. Heane, tender to Favourite, Queensferry, N.B.

Newcastle, 31, screw-frigate, Capt. R. G. Douglas, Detached Squadron. Commissioned at Sheerness Sept. 21, 1874. (Ordered home.)

Nymphe, 9, screw-sloop, Capt. S. P. Townsend, Australia. Commissioned at Sheerness Jan. 5, 1875.

Opal, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. F. C Robinson, Pacific. Commissioned at Sheerness Jan. 10, 1876.

Orontes, 2, iron screw troopship, Capt. E. H. Seymour, particular service. Commissioned at Portsmouth Feb. 7, 1876.

Orwell, 2, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. H. L. Cornwall, Coast of Ireland. Recommissioned at Devonport Feb. 23, 1876.

Osborne, Royal paddle-yacht, Com. H. L. Pearson, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 12, 1874.

Pallas, 8, screw-corvette, Capt. H. H. Beamish, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Dec. 8, 1875.

Pearl, 17, screw-corvette, Captain L. Brine, Australia. Commissioned at Portsmouth May 22, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Pembroke, 1, screw block-ship, Capt. J. C. Soady, flagship of Rear-Admiral Fellowes, C.B., Chatham. Recommissioned at Sheerness April 1, 1877.

Pert, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. C. Aitchison North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Devonport July 1, 1875.

Pheasant, 2, screw gunboat, Lieut. T. Suckling, tender to Endymion, Hull.

Philomel, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. H. Boys, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Aug. 22, 1873.

Pigmy, 2, paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. Hewlett, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Pioneer, 6, composite paddle-vessel, Lieut.-Com. E. Hotham, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Sheerness July 3, 1876.

Plover, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. B. Stewart, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 1, 1876.

Porcupine, 1, paddle surveying-vessel, Staff-Capt. J. Parsons, tender to Fisgard.

President, 10, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. L. B. Solly, West India Docks. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Raleigh, 22, iron screw-frigate, Capt. G. Tryon, C.B., Mediterranean. Commissioned at Chatham Jan. 13, 1874.

Rapid, 3, screw-sloop, Com. E. C. Drummond, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 1, 1875.

Renard, schooner, Lieut.-Com. H. J. Pugh, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Sept. 11, 1875.

Repulse, 12, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. F. W. Wilson, Pacific. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 9, 1872. (Ordered home.)

Research, 4, armoured screw-sloop, Capt. Earle, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Aug. 17, 1875.

Resistance, 16, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. C. W. Hope, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport July 9, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Revenge, 28, screw-ship, Capt. H. R. Wratislaw, flagship of Rear-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., Queenstown. Recommissioned July 1, 1876.

Rifleman, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. F. S. Clayton, East Indies. Recommissioned at Bombay April 14, 1876.

Ringdove, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. U. C. Singleton, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Feb. 1, 1873. (Paying-off.)

Rocket, 4, composite screw gun-vessel, Lieut. Com. C. R. Harris, Pacific. Commissioned at Sheerness Sept. 9, 1874.

Rover, 18, iron screw-corvette, Capt. T. Barnardiston, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Chatham Dec. 14 1875.

Royal Adelaide, 13, Capt. J. O. Hopkins, flagship of Admiral Sir T. Symonds, K.C.B., Devonport. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1877.

Rupert, 4, double-screw iron-clad ram, Capt. W. J. Hunt Grubbe, C.B., Mediterranean. Commissioned at Chatham May 25, 1876.

Salamis, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Com. F. W. Egerton, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 29, 1876.

Sandfly, schooner, Lieut.-Com. J. J. Bell, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Jan, 11, 1876.

Sapphire, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. E. H. Murray, Australia. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 9, 1875.

Sappho, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. N. S. F. Digby, Australia. Commissioned at Chatham Aug. 26, 1874.

Seaflower, 8, brig, Lieut. R. H. Eyre, Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 13, 1875.

Seagull, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. M. Heron, Cape and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned Jan. 9, 1877.

Sealark, 8, brig, Lieut. F. H. Haygarth, Devonport. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 13, 1875.

Serapis, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. G. D. Davidson, Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 2, 1876.

Shah, 26, iron screw-frigate, Capt F. G. D. Bedford, Pacific. Commissioned at Portsmouth Aug. 14, 1876.

Sheldrake, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye, China. Commissioned at Devonport Dec. 16, 1875.

Simoom, 2, iron-screw troopship, Capt. R. G. S. Pasley, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport May 5, 1873.

Sirius, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport Sept. 6, 1875. (Ordered home.)

Spartan, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. R. E. Tracey, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness June 15, 1876.

Spiteful, 6, paddle-sloop, Com. A. T Fowlett, West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 31, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Sprightly, paddle-vessel, Nav.-Lieut. W. J. Tregidgo, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Squirrel, 8, sloop, Lieut. R N. Hamond, Devonport. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 13, 1875.

St. Vincent, 22, training-ship for boys, Commander A. T. Brooke, Portsmouth Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Sultan, 12, iron screw armour-plated ship, Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., Mediterranean. Recommissioned Feb. 25, 1876.

Supply, 2, iron screw-storeship, Staff-Com. Frank Inglis, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Chatham Dec. 16, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Swiftsure, 14, armour-plated screw-ship, Capt. J. K. E. Baird, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Devonport April 18, 1875.

Swinger, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. O. P. Tudor, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Feb. 17, 1877.

Sylvia, 3, screw surveying-vessel, Capt. B. W. Bax, China. To be recommissioned.

Tamar, 2, iron screw troopship, Capt. W. H. Liddell, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 3, 1876.

Teazer, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. C. Wodehouse, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 7, 1875.

Terror, 8, screw armour-plated floating battery, Captain L. E. H. Somerset, Bermuda. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1877.

Thetis, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. T. Le H. Ward, East Indies. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 1, 1873, (Ordered home).

Thistle, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. E. B. Pusey, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Dec. 1, 1874.

Topaze, 28, screw-frigate, Captain A. Thrupp, Detached Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 9, 1872. (Ordered home.)

Torch, 5, screw gun-vessel, Com. R. H. Hamond, Mediterranean, Commissioned at Sheerness Jan. 5, 1871.

Tourmaline, 12, screw-corvette, Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 25, 1876.

Trincomalee, 15, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. A. J. V. Collins, Southampton. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Triumph, 14, iron screw-ship, armour-plated, Capt. Parkin, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Devonport Nov. 12, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Tyrian, screw-gunboat, Lieut. A. H. Duthie, tender to Favorite, Queensferry.

Undaunted, 31, screw frigate, Capt. H. W. Brent, flagship of Vice-Admiral Macdonald, K.C.S.I., East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness March 2, 1875.

Unicorn, 10, drill-ship for the Naval Reserve, Com. W. E. S. Brome Dundee. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1874.

Valiant, 18, screw armour-plated ship, Captain N. Salmon, V.C., Coast-guard, River Shannon. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Valorous, 6, paddle-frigate, Capt. L. F. Jones, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 26, 1875.

Vernon, torpedo school-ship, Capt. W. Arthur, Portsmouth. Commissioned April 26, 1876.

Vestal, 9, screw-sloop, Com. H. Hand, East Indies. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 14, 1875.

Vesuvius, double-screw torpedo-vessel, Capt Singer, Portsmouth tender to Vernon.

Victoria and Albert, 2, Royal paddle-yacht, Capt. Frank J. Thomson Portsmouth. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1870.

Victory, 26, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Victor Emanuel, 2, screw receiving-ship, Commodore G. Watson, Hong Kong. Recommissioned Dec. 1, 1874.

Vigilant, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Lieut.-Com. H. C. Ryder, China. Commissioned at Portsmouth Sept. 1, 1874.

Vivid, paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. Edwin Wise, tender to Royal Adelaide, Devonport.

Volage, 18, screw corvette, Capt. Henry Fairfax, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 6, 1874.

Vulture, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. Washington, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Dec. 28, 1876.

Warrior, 32, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Captain W. H. Whyte, Coast-guard service, Portland. Commissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1875.

Wildfire, paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. R. L. Cleveland, tender to Duncan, Sheerness.
Wizard, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. C. Doxat, Mediterranean. Recommissioned Malta Feb. 1, 1875.
Wolverene, 17, screw-corvette, Commodore Hoskins, Australia. Commissioned at Sheerness Aug. 1, 1876.
Wye, iron screw storeship, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, particular service, Commissioned at Chatham April 15, 1875.

Zephyr, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. G. Le Cocq, North America and West Indies. Recommissioned at Halifax Sept. 27, 1876.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Capt. Sir G. S. Nares, R.N., K.C.B., read a paper to a large audience at a meeting of the Royal Geographcal Society, held in the Theatre of the University of London on Monday evening, on the subject of the "Navigation of Smith's Sound as a Route towards the Pole." Sir Rutherford Alcock, C.B., the president, briefly introduced the subject matter of the meeting, and in doing so expressed regret at the loss the Society had sustained in the death of Admiral Sir E. Belcher, who had been associated with several of the first explorations of the Arctic Circle. Sir George Nares, who was warmly received, opened his paper by mentioning the several expeditions which had set out from England and America from 1852 to the present day, and the result of those explorations he described in detail, especially that of 1875, under his own command, remarking that sledge parties had made explorations over the whole of the shore as far as the expedition had reached, but they were unable to get any great distance across the ice away from the land. Whilst describing the route of the expedition from its entrance into Smith's Sound and the scarcity of life increasing as it proceeded to the high northern latitudes, he described the action of the currents upon the ice, a matter of the deepest interest to Arctic explorers. When the Polaris was in Robson's Channel in 1871-72 the ice was no doubt open, but because it was open at that time it did not follow that the ice in the Polar seas was open, but he would not be prepared to say that the ice there always remained unbroken as late as it did last season—the end of July. After touching upon the different classes of animal life met with by his expedition, he referred to the American expedition, remarking that great difficulty would be found in advancing much nearer the Pole than had already been attained, unless, indeed, the coast of Greenland, contrary to all expectation, was found to run northward beyond latitude 83 deg. 20 min. Admiral Colinson said that in order to navigate northward of Smith's Sound it was necessary to stick to the land, a fact which had been strongly proved by the late expedition. As to the motion of the ice, he agreed that it was a matter which must necessarily be studied if any further explorations were made. Admiral Richards had every reason to believe that the land ended at a considerable distance beyond the most northern point touched by the Polaris. He believed that Smith's Sound was closed as a route to the Pole, and he knew of no other route by which the Pole could be reached, although he did not say that there could not be another, but by sledge travelling he did not believe the Pole would ever be reached. After a few remarks from Admiral Ommaney, Capt. Fielding, the naturalist to the expedition, briefly described the animal life met with, and its diminution as the expedition proceeded northwards, and the absence of musk oxen he attributed to the fact of the stock having been exterminated by the Polaris expedition. Sir Henry Rawlinson said that he had always taken great interest in Arctic research, and believed that if any further progress were made towards the Pole it must be in the line of Spitzbergen, and at the same time he gave Sir George Nares credit for having made a *bonâ fide* geographical discovery. Sir Alexander Milne said that he was one of the Lords of the Admiralty at the time of the fitting out of the expedition, and he was bound to admit that it was sent with the object and the hope that the Pole would be reached. The idea was that the coast of Greenland trended northward, but when they came to encounter the great sea of frozen ice, and it was felt impossible to drag the sledges over the hammocky ice, it was found impossible to reach it from that point. He agreed that for Sir George Nares to have remained in Robson Channel would have been unwise, and that he had done the best thing in returning to England. There was no doubt that when the sledging expeditions were out under Com. Markham they knew they were a "forlorn hope." What had been gained was a very considerable contribution to our geographical knowledge. At the close of the discussion votes of thanks were accorded to Capt. Sir George Nares and the President.

The following remarks on Volunteer Marine Artillery for the defence of Bombay have been addressed to the *Bombay Gazette* by Nav.-Lieut. James, R.N. :—"It is well known that the defences of Bombay are very far from perfect. The present strength of garrison Artillery is not sufficient to work its own guns, so that, in the event of any sudden emergency, the two most powerful batteries in India—viz., the two turret-ships Abyssinia and Magdala, the first and most important line of defence for Bombay, would be perfectly useless, and might by chance be made most disastrous to the port by falling into an enemy's hands for want of qualified crews. And it is never known how soon these ships may be required. It is therefore proposed to raise a "Volunteer Marine Artillery" for one turret-ship, who would take and hold any who neared Bombay with any hostile intentions. Government, having been applied to for their permission, are pleased to call for "a muster roll of members, together with a report as to the conditions under which members are willing to perform the duty of Volunteers." Should the proposal to raise "a Volunteer Marine Artillery" for a turret-ship meet with the approval of the gentlemen of Bombay—and they will respond to the call by sending in their names and addresses to the undersigned—arrangements will be made for a general meeting for the purpose of drawing up the necessary details for the development of the scheme, such as conditions, appointing officers, uniform, and accoutrements, &c. The turret-ships are each armed with four 10-inch 18-ton M.L.R. in two turrets. The gun drill is very simple and easy, and the gunners of the ships are qualified instructors. From 80 to 100 Volunteers would be required for one turret-ship."

FURNISH ON THE NEW HIRE SYSTEM.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea."—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO THE ROYAL MARINES.

ARTILLERY.

The following revised regulations for admission to the Royal Marine Artillery have been issued by the Admiralty :—

1. Admission to the Royal Marine Artillery as probationary lieutenants will be granted to the successful candidates in order of merit (according to the number of vacancies) at the open competitive examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The examinations will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, and will be held twice a year, namely, in July and December.

Candidates who have received permission from the Horse Guards to attend the examination, and who are desirous of obtaining an appointment in the Royal Marine Artillery, should send in their names to the Secretary of the Admiralty, to whom all inquiries on the subject should be addressed.

2. The limlits of age will be from sixteen to eighteen, the candidates being required to be within those limits on the 1st day of the Jan. next following for the winter examination, and on the 1st of July for the summer examination. They must be 5ft. 5in. in height.

3. The successful candidates will be appointed lieutenants an probation. They will proceed to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on Oct. 1, and after the Easter vacation.

4. Two examinations of probationary lieutenants will be held in each year at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Those who pass a satisfactory examination at the end of the first session after entry will remain at the College for another session, at the end of which they will be again examined, and, if they pass satisfactorily, will receive commissions in the Royal Marine Artillery, in order of merit, bearing date from the time they received their probationary appointments.

5. Probationary lieutenants who do not pass a satisfactory examination at the end of the first session after entry will be finally excluded from the Royal Marines. Those who, after passing the first examination, finally fail to qualify for the Royal Marine Artillery, may receive commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, bearing the same date as the Infantry officers who passed the Army examination at the same time, but be posted below them.

6. Artillery officers will be posted on the list of their corps in the order in which they pass their final examination at Greenwich.

7. Officers of the Royal Marine Artillery on probation will receive 5s. 3d. a-day. Those who are permitted to remain after the first session will be allowed 1s. 6d. a-day mess allowance, until the expiration of their period of study at Greenwich.

8. Officers, on passing out, will be attached to H.M.S. Excellent, for a course of gunnery and torpedo instruction, on the conclusion of which they will join head-quarters, and be instructed in their drill and military duties for service ashore and afloat.

9. Each successful candidate, at the examination for entry, must deposit the sum of £80 with the Accountant-General of the Navy before he can be appointed lieutenant on probation for the Royal Marine Artillery, to provide for his equipment at the Royal Navy College, and on joining his division.

10. The uniform of officers on probation will be blue patrol-jacket, blue working-jacket, blue mess-jacket, and scarlet waistcoat, *undress* trowsers, sword, sword-belt, and forage-cap.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

1. Admissions to the Royal Marine Light Infantry will be granted to the successful candidates, in order of merit (according to the number of vacancies), at the open competitive examinations for admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

The examinations will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, and will take place twice a year, in the months of July and December.

Candidates who have received permission from the Horse Guards to attend the examination, and who are desirous of obtaining an appointment in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, should send in their names to the Secretary to the Admiralty, to whom all inquiries on the subject should be addressed.

Age, &c.

2. The limits of age for candidates for admission by competition will be from seventeen to twenty; for students of the Universities, who shall have passed the Interim Examination, from seventeen to twenty-one; for graduates of the Universities who shall have passed the examination for the degree of B.A. or M.A., from seventeen to twenty-two; and for lieutenants from the Militia, who are eligible for commissions in the Army as lieutenants, and are recommended by the Horse Guards, from nineteen to twenty-two. They must be 5ft. 5in. in height.

3. Candidates must be within the prescribed limits of age on the following dates :—Candidates for admission by competition, on Jan. 1 next following the winter examination, and on July 1 for the midsummer examination. Lieutenants from the Militia on May 1 of the year in which they are recommended for a commission.

4. The successful candidates will be appointed lieutenants in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and will be posted on the list of their corps in the order in which they passed their examination. They will join their respective divisions at once, and be instructed in their drill and military duties for service ashore and afloat. They will also undergo a course of garrison or military instruction.

5. Each successful candidate at the examination for entry must deposit the sum of £80 with the Accountant-General of the Navy before he can be appointed lieutenant in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, to provide for his equipment on joining his division.

We learn authoritatively, says the *Western Morning News*, that the superior certificates gained by assistant-engineers, who pass through a course of study at the Royal Naval College, after the termination of their training in the dockyards as engineer students, will, in future, reckon in all respects as time served as assistant-engineers, and accelerated promotion will be given to those engineers who have very specially distinguished themselves in their studies at the Royal Naval School of Architecture and at the Royal Naval College. The relative ranks and certain grades of engineering will also be altered.

ADMIRALTY CIRCULAR.

The following Circular (Fleet Circular No. 4 M., March 12, 1877) respecting the interchange of visits between officers of British and foreign men-of-war has been issued by the Admiralty :—

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having had their attention called to the desirability of issuing instructions with regard to the interchange of visits between officers of her Majesty's ships and those of such men-of-war as they may from time to time fall in with, and their Lordships having communicated, through the Foreign Office, with the various maritime Powers on the subject, are pleased to direct that the following procedure, in which the maritime Powers generally concur, shall for the future be observed in all ports, whether British or foreign, by the commanding officers of her Majesty's ships and vessels. Preliminary visit:—The flag or other officer in command of one or more ships of war in port, whatever may be his rank, will, upon the arrival of any ship or ships of war of another nationality, send an officer to such arriving ship, or in case of a fleet or squadron, to the ship of the officer in chief command of it, to offer the customary courtesies. The captain of the ship to which this visit is paid will send an officer to return it. Official visit:—Within twenty-four hours of the arrival, the flag or other officer in command of the arriving ship or ships, will visit the officer in chief command of the fleet, or squadron, or single ship of war, as the case may be, of another nationality present at the port, if he be his equal in grade, and the visit will be returned within twenty-four hours of being paid. In the case of officers of different grades, the inferior will pay the first visit, the same limits of time being observed as to the visit and its return. The grades are :—Admiral, vice-admiral, rear-admiral, commodore, captain, commander, lieutenant, or other commanding officer. Officers of superior rank will return calls as follows :—All flag officers, including commodores, will return the visits of captains and those grades superior to captains. They will send their flag captains or commanders to return the visits of commanders, lieutenants, and other officers in command. Captains and officers of a lower grade will return the call of commanders and officers of inferior rank in command. In the case of a fleet or squadron arriving or being in port, and after the interchange of visits between the senior officers shall have taken place, the captain or other officers in command of the several ships of war arriving will call upon the captains or other officers in command of the ships of war in port, who will return the visits. Her Majesty's officers may expect that perfect reciprocity will be observed in similar circumstances by foreign naval officers in respect to these visits.—By command of their Lordships,

ROBERT HALL.

TELESCOPES WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Most naval men are now familiar with the sight of the Mission cutters and boats of the Missions to Seamen, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, which are stationed in thirteen roadsteads and twenty-three harbours at home and abroad; and some officers, who are not likely to go afloat again, might be willing to give their telescopes to the Missions for the use of the chaplains and Scripture-readers working afloat. Would you, then, allow me to say that good telescopes would be very serviceable, and might be sent to yours, &c.,

WILLIAM DAWSON, Commander, R.N.

Missions to Seamen, 11, Buckingham-street,
Strand, London, W.C.

NAVAL HALF PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The present Admiralty have shown a great desire to increase in every way the efficiency of the Service. They have, moreover, shown such breadth and liberality of view in some of their later acts that I am in hopes that one of the most crying evils of the day may shortly be dealt with in a comprehensive manner. I allude to the subject of "half pay" on the Captains', Commanders', and Lieutenants' Lists, "the evils of which," as was well said by a distinguished officer the other day, "it is impossible to estimate." The arguments in favour of finding continuous service for officers have been so often and so ably stated in your columns that it is unnecessary to repeat them here; one of the complaints so frequently urged against naval officers is their unfitness to superintend work in the dockyards or Steam Reserve. The subject was debated a few days ago in Parliament, and the Navy had much the best of it; still, no one will, I suppose, assert that naval officers are as fit for such work as they might be had they acquired earlier in their career some knowledge of the subject they are called upon to learn and superintend at one and the same time. The wonder is, not that they are not always equal to the work, but that, under such disadvantages, the duties are, on the whole, so efficiently performed. To remedy this state of things I would suggest that a certain number of officers should be employed in the dockyards under the Admiral-Superintendent. There is an ample and daily increasing field for their usefulness, and, apart from the saving of much physical drudgery to the over-worked superintendent, it would add immensely to the knowledge, and, therefore, ulterior usefulness, of the officer so employed. We should then have a trained and tried body of officers from whom to select the future superintendents. The appointment of officers to ships for some time before they are commissioned was a step in the right direction, but it requires expansion, and should be the universal rule for all ships commissioned in England. In the end it will be found the truest economy. The whole subject is one well worthy the consideration of the Government. It is only a strong Government that could carry out such a reform. If taken in hand difficulties will vanish, and one of the greatest drawbacks to the Service will have been removed—viz., a period of enforced idleness in the prime of life.—I am, &c.,

March 26, 1877. ONE OF THE UNWILLING IDLERS.

The Commander-in-Chief on the China station has been informed by the Admiralty that, when absolutely necessary, a limited number of Chinese may be employed as stokers on board ships engaged at the more distant parts of the station.—*Standard.*

Mr. J. Wylde, of the Strand, Charing-cross, and the Royal Exchange, has published an excellent map of the country around Dunstable, which is to be the scene of the Volunteer Review on Easter Monday.

THEATRES.

ADELPHI.—It is now some ten years since a drama called *True to the Core* was produced at the Surrey Theatre. It was written by Mr. A. B. Selous, an unknown author, and had won the prize annually given for a nautical play under the provisions of the eccentric will of the late T. P. Cooke. Afterwards it was transferred to the Princess's, and has finally found a resting-place on the time-honoured boards of the Adelphi, where it has met with a reception so favourable that a lengthened run may be expected. The piece is exactly suited to the traditions of the theatre; it is full of incident and heroism, of deep-laid plots and dangers by flood and field, all leading to a happy termination. The action takes place in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at the stirring period of the Spanish Armada. The great people of the time rub shoulders with each other upon the stage; the Queen herself takes part in the plot; as also do Drake and Raleigh, Frobisher, and Walsingham. But the main interest centres in Martin Truegold, an honest Devonshire pilot, and his pretty wife Mabel, who become by a singular succession of accidents the means of saving their country. All the scenes developing the story are effective, and a remarkably sensational situation is made by a wreck on the rock of Eddystone, where the prime movers are exposed to imminent death by the rising of the tide. This is exceedingly well represented at the Adelphi, both by scene-painter and actors, and forms a highly exciting spectacle. The cast is exceptionally good. Mr. S. Emery appears as the rough old pilot, originally sustained by Mr. Creswick, and adds another to his already extensive list of deserved successes. He is ably seconded by Miss Rachel Sanger, who plays the young wife with the utmost delicacy and skill. This young actress has a happy knack of ingratiating herself with her audience, and seems to have become at a bound a great favourite with the patrons of the Adelphi. The other characters find able representatives among the members of the company, Miss Edith Stuart playing remarkably well as a gipsy, and Messrs. H. Sinclair, J. G. Shaw, H. Vaughan, H. Ferraud, and A. H. Warren winning golden opinions by their efforts in the service of the play. The famous children's pantomime, *Goody Two Shoes*, is now played as an introduction to the chief piece of the evening, and the combination renders the present programme at the Adelphi as attractive as it is unique.

DRURY LANE.—It was undoubtedly a plucky thing of Mr. Chatterton to run such a failure as *Haska* beyond the first week; but he has done it, and in a courageous spirit, which cannot be too highly commended. His course of proceeding has been to place the disastrous work at the top of the bill, and support it by revival after revival of well-known pieces. During the week the *Colleen Bawn* has been given in a highly effective fashion by the company just engaged in its representation at the Adelphi, the only change of note being that the part of Danny Mann is now sustained by Mr. Edmund Falconer instead of Mr. Shiel Barry. As Mr. Falconer played the part in the original cast, there is a certain attractiveness in the substitution which may make up for any histrionic deterioration. The piece has been well received, and the great sensation scene of the Water Cave has caused as much excitement and applause as ever.

SURREY.—At the close of the run of his exceedingly successful pantomime, Mr. W. Holland took a benefit on the afternoon and evening of Monday, when a most attractive programme was put forward. He had the assistance of the artists of the Princess's, Strand, and other theatres, besides many speciality performers, including Mr. F. Maccabe. But the joke of all was that the irrepressible "People's Caterer" appeared as clown in the comic scenes of the Christmas piece. Mr. Holland is by no means the worst clown we ever saw, and he is certainly the most substantial. It was worth a visit to the Surrey, if only to see him get through a trap. His spade dance was a real success, and in a novel kind of hornpipe he was greatly admired; but this feat must be seen to be appreciated, as the only description which can be given of it is that it takes place in a chair.

ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE.—The present programme has proved so highly attractive, that two extra morning representations of Mr. and Mrs. Reed's popular entertainment are advertised for Easter Monday and Tuesday next, when *Two Foster Brothers* and *A Night Surprise* will be repeated. Mr. Corney Grain offers a new edition of his very amusing *Five o'Clock Tea*.

M. Rivière, the popular conductor, has entered into an arrangement with the Directors of the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, to give a series of Saturday evening concerts, on a grand scale, commencing April 21.

THE BARRACOUTA AT SAMOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Can you tell me why the dispatches from Capt. C. E. Stevens, of H.M.S. Barracouta, relating to the skirmish between some of his ship's company and the natives of the Samoan Islands, were never published, and whether any inquiry is likely to take place concerning the loss of life, &c., which took place on March 13, 1876?—Yours, &c.,

A FRIEND OF ONE WHO LOST HIS LIFE IN THE SKIRMISH.

Portsmouth,
March 26, 1877.

[It was not a matter to be proud of, and there are probably good reasons, politically, for not ordering an inquiry.—ED. A. & N. G.]

BIRTHS.

GARDINER.—March 23, at Brecon, South Wales, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. A. Gardiner of a son.

KERR.—March 23, at 58, Cromwell Road, Lady Amabel Kerr of a son.

DEATH.

STRACHAN.—March 23, at Anerley, S.E., Lieut.-Col. W. H. P. F. Strachan, 1st West India Regt., aged 42 years.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Opening Night of the Season.—The nobility, gentry, subscribers, and the public are respectfully informed that the OPERA SEASON of 1877 will COMMENCE on Tuesday next, April 3, on which occasion will be performed Verdi's opera, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. Amelia, Mdlle. D'Angeri; Ulrica, Madame Schalchi; Oscar, Mdlle. Bianchi; Renato, Signor Graziani; Angri, Signor Capponi; Armando, Signor Scolari; Silvano, Signor Raguer; Il Giudice, Signor Rossi; Un Servo, Signor Manfredi; and Il Ducca, Signor Pavani. Conductor, Signor Vianesi.

The Incidental Divertissement will be supported by Mdlle. Girod and the Corps de Ballet.

Previous to the opera the National Anthem, God Save the Queen, will be sung.

Boxes, stalls, tickets, and prospectuses may be had at the Box-office, under the portico of the Theatre, and at the principal Musicsellers' and Librarians'.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.—On Monday and during the week the performances will commence at 7 with the Operetta Bouffe of TEN OF 'EM. At 7.30, the romantic drama entitled HASKA. To conclude with the popular Irish drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN. Prices from 6d. to £4 4s. Doors open at 6.30, commence at 7. Box office open from 10 till 5 daily.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. — New Programme.—Ye WONDERFULLE TALE OF WHYTTYNGTON AND HYS CATTE. By Tifkins Thudd, Esq.; given by Mr. Seymour Smith.—HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE. A popular lecture, with interesting experiments, by Prof. Gardner.—BUDS AND LEAVES: a Spring Lecture. By Mr. J. L. King.—THE COMPOSITION OF LIGHT, with Illustrations. By Mr. J. L. King.—THE SEANCE, new edition. By the Polytechnic Medium.—Master Taylor, the premier Plate-Dancer and Artificial Clairvoyant.—Madame Hickson's COSTUME RECITALS, &c., &c. Admission to the whole, 1s.; schools and children under 10, 6d.; reserved stalls, 2s. 6d. Open from 12 till 5 and 7 till 10.

WANTED, for the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, a Master Shoemaker. Applications, giving references, to the Quartermaster, Royal Military Asylum. None but first-class tradesmen need apply.

WANTED, for the Louth Rifle Regiment of Militia, a QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT. Also a PAYMASTER-SERGEANT. Application to be made, and testimonials forwarded to the Adjutant, Louth Rifles, Dundalk.

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Owing to the loss, by death, of several of the largest annual subscribers, and to the great falling off in donations, the funds are at present unequal to support the increased number of girls (26) who have been added to the Foundation during the last two years.

Further aid is earnestly solicited to meet the increased call upon the funds. Remittances to be made to C. R. Low, Esq., Secretary, No. 7, Whitehall, London, S.W. A guinea yearly gives 1 vote; five guineas, 2 votes for life.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONERS' EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, 44, Charing Cross, S.W.—To employers requiring the services of trustworthy men to perform the duties of hall and door keepers to public and private establishments, messengers, attendants at asylums and schools, gate, office, time, and store keepers, grooms, helpers, porters, watchmen, charge of chambers or premises, drill instructors, constables, &c.—It is notified for general information that a number of eligible men are available for any of the above situations, who can be strongly recommended. Apply, either personally or by letter, to the Secretary, at the above address. Office hours from 10 till 4. No fees or expenses to employers or the employed.

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MEMORIAL IN HONOUR OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—By a public meeting in Calcutta, 16th March, 1876, a Committee was constituted under the presidency of Sir Richard Temple to collect funds for the erection of a fitting Memorial of Lord Napier of Magdala, for which they require about £5,000. About £2,500 has already been raised in India, and an Auxiliary Committee (named below) has been formed in London to collect subscriptions in this country.

Subscriptions are now invited, and it is requested that they may be paid into the bank of Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand, or to the Honorary Secretary, Captain R. Trimen, late 35th Royal Sussex, Junior Army and Navy Club, who will give any further information.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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Gen. Becher	5 5 0	Gen. H. Eyre	5 0 0
Sir J. L. A. Simmons	5 0 0		
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MEMORIAL to the late Captain W. C. CLAYTON, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers.—A Committee, with Major-General Sir A. Little, K.C.B., as President, has been formed with a view of promoting some memorial to the memory of the late Captain W. Clayton Clayton, 9th Lancers, who died at Delhi, in India, from the effects of an accident while playing polo on the 25th December, 1876. The Committee are unable to give any definite idea of the form the memorial may take, as it must depend materially upon the amount of the subscriptions. A list of subscriptions already received, and any further information, can be obtained on application to the Hon. Sec., Captain Robert Barton, Coldstream Guards, 4, Cleveland Square, St. James's, S.W., and subscriptions may be paid either to him or to Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, who have consented to act as Treasurers.

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At a Meeting of the Committee, held on the 20th November, *Lord Brougham and Vaux* in the Chair, the Report stated that since the issue of the Annual Report in May last, 160 New Members had joined the Club, and that the total strength is as follows:—

Town Members	426
Country Members	663
Officers on Foreign Service	104
Members Resident Abroad	109
	1,302

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The entrance fee to this Club is, *for the present*, 10 guineas. Annual subscription, 8 guineas. Officers who are or have been in Army, Navy, Militia, or Yeomanry are eligible for election.

C. H. J. COLLINGS, Secretary.

Feb. 21st, 1877.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB, 94, Piccadilly.—Members are informed that for the ensuing months they have been elected honorary members of the following Clubs by the courtesy of their several committees, viz., East India United Service, Oriental, Raleigh, Junior Naval and Military, Junior Army and Navy, Verulam, Buckingham, Wanderers, Hanover Square.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, Chelsea.—Required, a non-commissioned officer discharged, or about to be discharged, from the service, without family, who possesses a certificate of qualification as gymnastic instructor, to fill the appointment of Sergeant Gymnastic-Instructor at the above Institution. Applications, either personally or by letter, to be made to the Commandant,

---

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Subscriptions will be received by Major-General Sir Henry Green, Hon. Treasurer, Stafford House, S.W.; by Messrs. Drummond and Co., Charing Cross; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard Street; Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, and Co., 62, Lombard Street; and by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall Mall, and will be acknowledged in the published list.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has undertaken to receive subscriptions for the fund, which may be paid to him at the Mansion House.

Contributions are especially invited of blankets, warm jerseys, warm underclothing, and hospital linen, which will be received at Taylor's Depository, Pimlico, and should be labelled "For Relief of Suffering Turkish Soldiers."

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, shall* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications shall be addressed and remittances made payable.*

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ON Tuesday next the House of Commons will practically be asked to redress an act of injustice inflicted on a British officer. That officer was the famous Lord Cochrane, celebrated alike for skill and daring in his profession, for inventive genius, for the oppression of which he was the victim, and for the courage with which he bore "the stings and arrows of outrageous fortune." Dying, he bequeathed as a sacred legacy to his grandson the task of obtaining a completion of the redress which had been given him. The present Lord Cochrane, as soon as he was of age, set about carrying into execution his grandfather's wishes, and, at length, presented a petition to the Queen. Parliament will now be asked to refer this petition to a Select Committee; and we happen to know that not only the senior officers of the deceased hero's own profession, but, also, members of both political parties, are anxious that the fair fame of the country should be cleared from the stain which must disfigure it so long as any of the wrongs inflicted on Lord Cochrane remain unredressed. The petition lies before us. It is a simple but pathetic document, asking for justice with calmness and moderation, but with earnestness. The first of the chain of events to which it refers took place three-quarters of a century ago. We shall, therefore, briefly recapitulate the facts of the case. The late Earl of Dundonald, better known as Lord Cochrane, was one of the most brilliant Captains in the great war with France. His exploits were notable for their combined audacity and success and the skill with which they were executed. We should fill this paper were we to attempt to give a sketch of all of them, and shall, therefore, only touch on the most prominent. In command of a brig, the Speedy, he, with a crew of fifty-four men, captured, by boarding, after a fierce engagement, the Spanish frigate El Gamo, "whose tonnage"—to quote from the petition—"was four times that of the British vessel, whose crew was six times as numerous, and the weight of whose armament was seven times as great." In the action "the number of the enemy killed exceeded the total number of the British crew; the loss on Lord Dundonald's ship consisted only of four men killed and seventeen wounded." During the time he commanded this brig he took or destroyed vessels of war mounting an aggregate of 122 guns, he retook nine vessels, and, in conjunction with other ships, captured eleven privateers, gunboats, and merchantmen. Indeed, he inspired such terror, that Napoleon christened him "le Loup de Mer." In the Pallas, of 32 guns, he performed many brilliant exploits. On one occasion the boats of his frigate cut out a French guardship moored on the Garonne, though supported by two other men-of-war. During the absence of the boats with all the crew, save forty, he attacked two French corvettes, of 22 guns each, and a large French frigate, all of which he drove on shore. In the Impérieuse, of 44 guns, he so harassed the north-eastern coast of Spain and the southern coast of France that he greatly impeded military operations. Landing at Rosas, he defended the fort of Trinidad, considered untenable, for a whole month against a large French force. His greatest feat was, however, the attack of the French Fleet in Basque Roads with fire and explosive vessels. The idea was his own, and he was entrusted with its execution. The result included the destruction of five large French ships. Indeed, had Lord Gambier properly supported him, the whole French Fleet would have been destroyed. To commemorate this exploit of the British Fleet, a special medal was struck, and Lord Dundonald was honoured with the dignity of the Order of the Bath, an honour only once before conferred on an officer under the rank of Admiral. His complaint that Lord Gambier had shown want of energy on this occasion, together with Lord Cochrane's active endeavours as a member of Parliament to introduce some reforms in the Navy, made him many enemies, and in 1814 they contrived to bring about his conviction in a court of law of the offence of conspiring to affect the price of funds by means of a false report. The evidence against him was weak in the extreme, and it was soon almost universally admitted that he was entirely innocent. He was, however, found guilty, sentenced to imprisonment, a fine, degradation from the Order of the Bath, and to stand in the pillory. The latter penalty his foes dared not, in the face of public opinion, enforce. He was, however, expelled the Navy. Instead of being crushed by these unmerited calamities, he entered on a new career, and in the service first of Chili, and afterwards of Brazil, performed exploits not inferior in brilliancy to those which had already won him an honoured place in history. At length, in 1832, the Government of the day admitted his innocence, and the Crown restored him to that position in the Navy which he would have occupied had he never been expelled from it. Reparation, however, only came by degrees. It was not till 1847 that he was restored to the Order of the Bath and gazetted a Knight Grand Cross. In 1848 he was appointed to the command of the North American Station, and in 1854 his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, whose noble nature sympathised with that of the persecuted hero, personally requested him to accept the office of one of the Honorary Brethren of the Trinity House. In 1860, soon after his death, her Majesty ordered that his banner should be replaced in Henry VII.'s Chapel. But one measure of reparation remained to publicly and distinctly mark the fact of his complete innocence of the crime imputed to him. This reparation was the grant of pay for the eighteen years during which he was banished from the "Navy List." Shortly before his death, Lord Dundonald wrote—"Sir Robert Wilson claimed his back pay as a right, consequent on his unjust deprivation, and obtained it. I have unceasingly done the same, not from the pecuniary value of the amount due, but from the consideration that its being withheld still operates as a stigma on my character and family, which is inconsistent with my restoration to the Service. My efforts have hitherto been without success." In his will he bequeathed the amount in question to his grandson, the present petitioner, and he now seeks, by obtaining it, the completion of the reparation to his grandfather for the unjust accusation and treatment, by which that noble sailor's life was blasted. We cannot believe that he will seek in vain. There is a precedent in the case of Sir Robert Wilson. That Lord Dundonald was unjustly treated is now denied by no one. His fame is as clear as day; it can scarcely have been made clearer; but the fame of the nation will remain stained until it be officially and emphatically recognised that a cruel wrong was inflicted on one whose exploits so richly illustrated the national history.

After a Session of about three months the French Chambers have gone on their holidays, having only voted three measures of general interest, one of which, that relating to requisitions, concerns the Army. It was hoped that new laws respecting the Staff and promotion would have been presented; but both these measures, essential to complete the reorganization of the Army, hang fire. We may observe, *en passant*, that no indiscreet questions respecting Eastern affairs have been put in the French Chambers, though France is much interested in contesting Russia's pretensions to exercise a protectorate over Christians in the East and in preventing our old Crimean adversary from finding his way to the Mediterranean. The First Napoleon, in order to gain the alliance of Alexander, made some concessions in the East which he tried to elude and which he always regretted, and he had hardly consented to the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia before he made overtures to the Porte to drive the Russians out of the principalities *vi et armis*. On the subject of the Bill on requisitions, it is objected in France that the measure is very imperfect, for it only refers to piping times of peace, whereas it would be well to make the Administration depend on its own resources during the Autumn Manœuvres without having recourse to exceptional measures. It is asked why the country should be put to the annoyance and expense of requisitions during peace when the Administration could provide for all the wants of the troops at a cheaper rate and without difficulty? Perhaps the authorities, after the experience of the German war, consider that home requisitions should be practised. We find Colonel Martin, who is much given to military criticism since he retired from the Service, remarking—"During the last war, on our own territory, in the richest country in the world, there, where our enemies found the means of living in clover, we saw our armies, thanks to our detestable Administration, dying of hunger and in want of everything. Requisition—this forgotten tradition of our great wars—is evidently one of the means which ought to be employed to prevent the recurrence of such a lamentable state of affairs." It seems to us that something more is required than the authorization to take—it is the will to give. If the French troops could not live on their own territory during the last war it was not owing to a proper law concerning requisitions, but because the peasantry, as a rule, preferred to sell to the enemy rather than give to their fellow countrymen. The Germans had only to offer a fair price to be well served, as was proved by the trial of a number of rich farmers from the Rambouillet district who passed before a court-martial at Versailles, after the war, on the charge of having accepted contracts from the invader. Colonel Martin would like to see a law dealing with requisitions in time of war, and in the enemy's country, being probably impressed with the fact that such a system is essential to the discipline of an invading army. More than one French writer has dwelt on the demoralizing effect of allowing troops to plunder at will, and numerous examples of the insubordination thus generated are cited. Fortunately, perhaps, for us this was the case with Massena's army in front of the lines of Torres Vedras. It was a part of Napoleon's system that war should support itself, and his armies had to subsist as they could in the field. The inveitable consequence was that on the approach of French troops the inhabitants fled, carrying everything they could with them, and that the wretches who remained had to be tortured to make them reveal where they had hidden their supplies. It was a common trick for the French marauders to hang a Spanish peasant first red and then blue. When red he was taken down, and, if he consented to speak, further strangulation was not proceeded with. Count Miot de Melito in his memoirs gives a most terrible account of the scenes he witnessed at Burgos and elsewhere. At Burgos all the houses were pillaged, the streets strewn with dead, dying, and broken furniture; a whole quarter was on fire, and the Chartreuse and principal convents were plundered, and the tombs were violated. These painful scenes lasted a fortnight, and a great change was operated in the *morale* of the French troops. The resolution taken by the inhabitants to abandon their homes rendered it impossible to organize a regular service for the subsistence of the army. So writes the Count. But what inducements were offered to the Spaniards to remain in their towns and villages? Napoleon himself was at Burgos when it was sacked like a place which had been taken by storm, and saw the ill-consequences of his system. His brother, King Joseph, was constantly imploring him to pay the army in Spain, and he as constantly refused, and hence arose a great relaxation of discipline amongst the troops, who thought more of loot than glory. We certainly find that after his Majesty's visit to Spain, and when he was attacking Austria, he issued an "order concerning the subsistence of his troops in the States of the Confederation occupied by the French armies." This order, dated May, 1809, commenced thus:—"The Emperor, wishing to determine in a precise manner the supplies due to his troops *(sic)*, so that the burgomasters and other agents may furnish them in a regular manner; wishing also to make known to the soldiers what they have a right to demand, and to the inhabitants what they must supply, in order to avoid refusals or exaggerated demands, whence spring mutual complaints, orders, 1st, that the troops be nourished at their quarters after the ancient custom established in Germany, the officer at the table of the host. The sub-officers shall receive, independently of their rations of bread—at breakfast, soup and brandy; at dinner, soup, ten ounces of meat, vegetables, and half a pot of beer or wine; at supper, vegetables and half a pot of beer or wine. The soldier's ration is, therefore, composed of twenty-four ounces of ammunition bread, four ounces of bread for soup, sixteen ounces of meat, two ounces of rice or four ounces of dried vegetables, the sixth of a pint of brandy, and a pint of beer or a bottle of wine. Art. 2. General officers will see this *régime* strictly attended to. Art. 3. The inhabitants will furnish provisions of good quality." Then follow rules and regulations concerning forage and other matters, all carefully elucidated.

It is the province of a professional journal to modulate those fitful gusts of public opinion which, by unduly pressing on particular portions of the great naval machine, tend to upset its equilibrium altogether. The popular impression is generally founded on some sound basis, and it is well to take advantage of the favouring breeze while it lasts, but unless it can be made to harmonise with the traditions and general character of the naval Service it will eventually do more harm than good to the objects of its solicitude. It has recently been discovered that our ships are complex masses of machinery, and the natural conclusion is arrived at that the responsibility of our Engineers has been proportionately increased, and we have no fault to find with the general conclusion, as expressed by Mr. Reed, that "the class of naval Engineers should be raised to a level corresponding to the greatness of their present trust and to the weight of their enlarged responsibilities." So far we are all agreed, and Mr. Hunt has shown by his appointment of a Committee to consider the whole subject, and by his promise to adopt a considerable portion at least of their suggestions, that he is fully alive to the necessity for making such improvements in the status and remuneration of the Engineers of the Navy as may be required. The question is therefore, not whether any change should be made to their advantage and that of the naval Service, but what its amount should be, and whether the proposals of the Committee and the promised reforms of Mr. Hunt are at all sufficient to remedy the evils complained of. Mr. Reed at once answers "not content," and from the comparison which he has made between the pay and position of Admirals and those of the Engineers, we see clearly that nothing will satisfy him but perfect equality between his "protégés" and the executives. On the face of it such a demand is absurd unless it includes the much larger question of whether it is possible to give real as well as nominal executive rank to Engineer officers, causing them to qualify not only as Engineers, but as seamen, navigators, and gunners, and in fact to merge them with the executives in the higher ranks. That some such solution as this may be possible in the far-distant future we do not deny, but at present it is certainly beyond the pale of practical legislation. There is sound sense in the First Lord's remark to the Committee of the House of Commons, that "he thought that it would be possible at some future time to place them (the Engineers) among the military officers, but in matters of this kind it was necessary to proceed by stages." For the present it must be admitted that the Engineers bear much the same relationship to the builders of the ship and machinery and the naval executive that the man who loads and cleans a fowling-piece bears to the maker of the gun and the sportsman who directs it. This is not, we admit, a flattering way of putting the position of the Engineer on board ship, but it is, we submit, a fairly accurate illustration of the part which he plays, though, undoubtedly, as the machine which it is his duty to prepare for service becomes more complicated, so his functions are of a higher nature and require better remuneration. Turning now to the "stages" which appear to be foreseen as probably likely to follow, are the endeavours now being made to improve the position of the Engineers steps in the right direction? In fact, is the evil recognised, or are we groping in the dark, merely filling up a hole here and there so as to stop agitation? On this we may, we think, rest satisfied, for both in the Committee's report and in Mr. Hunt's speeches, we see much stress laid on what the First Lord called "an endeavour to attract to the engineering profession for the Navy persons belonging to a higher social stratum." It is all very well to sneer at this as an attempt to introduce "blue blood" into the engineering branches of the Navy, but we are inclined to think that the First Lord's proposal scarcely goes far enough, and it is remarkable that Mr. Reed proposes that "young men of gentlemanly manners and education" should be trained for the position of naval Engineers in a cadets' college. Such an education can scarcely be expected to be entirely gratuitous, and we may assume, therefore, that Mr. Reed is no advocate for what we may call the charity argument in the complaint that poor parents will in future be precluded from training their sons for naval Engineers entirely at the expense of the State. We do not think that the part is equal to the whole, and we cannot agree to making our present Engineers equal in position and independent of the executives. The assumption of an *imperium in imperio*, the engine-room independent of the quarter-deck, is a most mischievous one, tending directly to the decay of discipline and the decrease of the proper responsibility of the Captain. Those who suppose that the Chief Engineer of an ironclad can keep his complement of stokers entirely to himself, are clearly ignorant of the amount of mutual dependence between the engine-room and deck hands, and they would probably be surprised to hear the number of men of the seamen class who are called upon to assist in the stoke-hole and coal bunkers when one of our highly-powered men-of-war is steaming at full speed, or, on the other hand, the amount of work done by the stokers and Engineers about the ship which is not directly connected with the engines or engine-room. While, therefore, with a lively recollection of the result of the legislation which has taken place on the grievances of the navigating officers, of the Medical Department, and of other classes, which have from time to time been brought before Parliament, we deprecate any great leap in advance for the Engineers, for which neither they themselves nor the Service are prepared, we trust that the liberal proposals of the Committee may be generally adopted by the Admiralty; and, thus, that a decided advance may be made towards improving the engineering branch of the Navy. The increase in the number of Chief Engineers is a good proposal, and we are glad to hear that it is to be adopted. It is, however, essential that the flow of promotion should be kept up in future, and, above all, that encouragement should be given to special zeal and efficiency by greater scope of selection than has heretofore been the rule. At present the promotion of Engineers is made purely by seniority, and those recently promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer had been thirteen years in the junior grade. There is one more point of the highest importance, and that is, that Captains and others in command of her Majesty's ships should have an intelligent appreciation of the work required of the Engineers, and that they should by personal and direct communication with the Chief Engineer show the interest which they take in all that pertains to his department. This, we fear, is not always the case, and that it should not be so can only be attributed to the half-pay system which has truly been called the "great plague spot" of the Navy. Captains who have long been rusting on half pay can scarcely be as sympathetic and appreciative of the Chief Engineers' difficulties as they should be. The present executive officers must become better Engineers, whilst the Engineers must enlarge their sphere of vision so as to embrace not only the management of the machinery in their charge, but the whole naval profession in all its branches, and thus qualify themselves for further advancement in rank and responsibility. From this point of view we are disposed to advocate the Committee's proposal to make the Engineers executive officers "among those who would not on any occasion succeed to command," with the clear idea that in the distant future this practical anomaly would lead to eventual amalgamation with the executives in the higher branches of the Service.

When the British taxpayer reads in his daily paper that some British Admiral has been entertaining a King to dinner, and that the flagship has been the scene of great hospitality, does it ever occur to him that these displays cost money, and that the sum which is allowed to the officer in command—say of the Channel Squadron—would be utterly inadequate to meet them? We suppose not. But it is true, nevertheless, and especially is it true of the misnamed Channel Squadron, which has the privilege of cruising off the most expensive stations, so that no officer can hope to escape from his term of service without paying largely for the privilege of flying his flag. The banquet to the King of Spain, which was only one of the entertainments to great personages given by Rear-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, was very gratifying, no doubt. It was a very pleasant thing to see a King of Spain on board a British man-of-war as the Admiral's guest, but it is also a very fine thing that the country has officers who are able to maintain its credit at their own expense.

We do not think that a gallant officer like Commodore Hewett will be disposed to admit that it was "good fortune" to be called upon to bombard, burn, and destroy the wigwams of savages on the Coast of Africa, but the Active, under his orders, has very well justified her name. There have been, however, many vessels which have done as much without the honours of a leading article at the end of her cruise.

The Chinese Government has been expending so much upon gunboats of the *Alpha class that it* has been decided to cut down the training corvette Yang-woo, the command of which was given to Captain Percy Luxmoore, C.B. This certainly seems rather like putting economy in practice in the wrong direction, unless it is thought that they have already learnt enough, and are now able to take care of themselves. Captain Luxmoore has, we believe, returned to England.

We regret to hear by the last mail from the West Indies that Mr. Rogers, Carpenter of the Dockyard at Port Royal, whose illness we mentioned on March 24, has fallen a victim to the climate, and has died of yellow fever. This case is not, however, to be traced to the Aboukir, for although Mr. Rogers was borne on the books of that ship, he had never lived on board.

A special Order in Council has been approved by her Majesty relaxing Clause 8, Section 1, of the Retirement Scheme of February, 1870, so far as it relates to Rear-Admiral Houston Stewart. This officer will, therefore, be promoted and no longer remain at the head of the Rear-Admirals' List while his juniors temporarily pass over his head, as three have already done. There has undoubtedly been a feeling, which has found expression in the House, that it is undesirable to have frequent changes in so important an office as that of Controller of the Navy. This view being also entertained by the Admiralty, it was acknowledged to be for the good of the Service that Admiral Stewart should retain his appointment for a further period. It is, therefore, but right that the clause which prevented his advancement to a higher rank while holding that office should be relaxed. Admiral Stewart will now take his proper position on the Vice-Admirals' List—namely, next in seniority to Admiral Coote.

Commander Lord Ramsay will join the Britannia on Friday next. The appointment has been vacant since December last.

By an Order in Council, bearing date February 7, 1877, her Majesty has been pleased to direct that in future her naval and Marine Aides-de-Camp shall draw their half pay in addition to the emoluments of office; and, further, that naval officers filling the post of a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, a Secretary to the Admiralty, Controller of the Navy, or Director of Naval Ordnance, shall receive naval half pay in addition to the salary attached to such office. Also, an officer of the Navy or Marines in naval employment in the Colonies may receive his naval or Marine half pay in addition to the salary he may draw for the special duties he may be performing on behalf of the colony, and as though he held no such appointment of profit. And Naval Instructors, who may be in Holy Orders, but who have not been appointed

Chaplains in the Navy, will be entitled to receive half pay. This will make a welcome addition to the income of the officials and officers concerned, while it is but a simple act of justice that the regulations as to naval half pay should be assimilated, as far as practicable, with those in force in the Army, which has hitherto had the advantage in this respect.

It is said that the Rev. E. A. Daubeny, whose death is just reported, was the last surviving officer who took part in the Battle of Copenhagen.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales continues to make good progress towards recovery, and intends to start in the course of a week for Villafranca, where he will embark on board the Sultan for a cruise with his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

At a meeting of the French Geographical Society on Wednesday, the President announced that the principal gold medal of the Society had been awarded to Commander Cameron, C.B., in recognition of his services in the cause of geographical science.

It has recently been stated, with reference to the breaking up of the Star and Gannet, that the shipbreakers were able to earn more while demolishing the Star than when employed upon the Gannet, owing partly to the fact that the latter vessel was built in a Royal yard, and taking her to pieces was very tough work compared with the Star, which was built by contract. An inference is thus drawn that contract work is not so strongly put together as that executed in her Majesty's dockyards, and this suggests two questions; first, do contractors undertake to build ships for the Navy equally substantial in every respect as if those vessels had been constructed in the Government yards; and, secondly, is there sufficient Admiralty supervision over the ships while in course of construction on the slips of the contractors. This is a matter requiring attention, and it would be a wise and judicious expenditure of money to appoint a Government official to every private yard where a ship of war is being built, to supervise every stage of her construction.

An inquiry has been ordered into the causes of the collision between the Triumph and the Benjamin Whitworth, as the necessity for running the collier down is not apparent to their Lordships at Whitehall.

The division, as ordered, of the Detached Squadron, on arrival in the Channel, two of the ships going to Portsmouth and two to Plymouth, has been countermanded, and all will now proceed to the latter port to await further orders.

The Sub-Director of Naval Engineering at Castellamare is on a foreign tour, and will visit the different dockyards at our home ports and such ships as he may be desirous of inspecting.

Nearly two years having passed over the head of Rear-Admiral John Corbett, C.B., since he attained Flag rank, and some who are his juniors on the List having, meanwhile, hoisted their flags, the Service will, doubtless, be pleased to find Admiral Corbett once more afloat as Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. He has temporarily hoisted his flag on board the Fisgard.

Lieutenant W. S. Goodridge, of the Daphne, having passed the necessary examination in Hindostanee before the civil and military examiners at Bombay, has received the appointment of Interpreter in the East Indies Squadron.

If any member of Parliament will call for a return of the death-rate and invaliding amongst the engine-room staff of the Pioneer during the few months she has been employed on the West Coast of Africa, he will awaken the Admiralty to the inadvisability of retaining such a vessel on such a station. It is true she was specially designed for service on the West Coast, but that goes for nothing. The heat in her engine-room and stoke-hole is reported to be simply killing.

Sir George Nares has received the permission of the Admiralty to publish a narrative of the late Arctic Expedition, at his own expense.

An officer in her Majesty's Service, writing to us from Vallejo, California, gives some interesting particulars relative to the movements of the Russian squadron in those waters. There are in the harbour, lying off the United States' Navy yard, on Mare Island, some twenty-eight miles north of San Francisco, six Russian men-of-war, three being wooden corvettes, each with a crew of 250 to 300 men, armed with six-inch breech-loading rifled cannon, 40-pounders, boat-guns, mitrailleurs, and Harvey's torpedoes, three small sloops with their iron casing, and crews of 80 to 150 men. All six are steam-vessels, and four other ships are expected shortly from Japan. The sailors are strong, active, and under good discipline. The fleet have been there for two months, and our correspondent states that the officers speak openly of their intention to attack Vancouver's Island in case of a rupture with Great Britain, and the people of Victoria are anxious on this account. No doubt the officer commanding the Pacific Squadron will be able to give a good account of an enemy in those waters either with his own command or assisted by ships from China. Our correspondent adds:—"Here there is a constant round of festivities in honour of the Russians; and their fleet on the Atlantic coast have been sumptuously entertained at Norfolk, Virginia, and elsewhere. They are now, I believe, in Charleston, out of reach of the Turks. The reasons assigned for the apparent close friendship between the Russians and Americans are:—(1.) The sympathy evinced by the Russians to the American Government during the late civil war. (2.) The two nations are so far apart, and so different from each other, that there is no danger of conflicting interests."

The date for the completion of the Lapwing having been delayed, Admiral Ryder will not await her arrival at Hong Kong, but will proceed to Nagasaki, where arrangements will be made to assemble a court-martial, to inquire into the causes of her recent grounding.

It having been reported to the Admiralty that the late Chief Engineer of the Tourmaline was driven into a most excitable state and ultimately lost his reason and committed suicide through the anxiety he suffered in consequence of the defective state of the new machinery of the ship, their Lordships have decided to award a special pension to the widow of the unfortunate officer.

Lieutenant Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., of the Diamond, has requested that he may be superseded and placed upon half pay.

A special pension of £150 per annum has been granted to the widow of the late Dr. Mackay, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, it being considered that this is a case in which death may be attributed to exposure to unhealthy influences whilst engaged in the execution of duty.

The Foreign Office has been pleased to express to Captain Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., its entire satisfaction at the course pursued by him in relation to the King of Dahomey.

Navigating-Lieutenant Fenn, whose invaliding from the West Coast of Africa was noticed by us in October last, has been obliged to retire, the effects of nearly three years on that unhealthy station having entirely incapacitated him for further active service. We feel sure that many of his old naval friends will hear with regret that such a step has become necessary.

In the "Navy List" for the present month the names of the Roman Catholic Chaplains at Portsmouth and Plymouth have been introduced for the first time.

Surprise will doubtless be felt at the retirement of Captain Norman Bedingfield immediately on going on half pay, for his position on the List would have ensured his attaining flag rank in the course of another year, and his age would not have interfered with his career, for he had at least another seven years before him. A Good Service Pension of £150 was conferred upon Captain Bedingfield in October last.

Mr. E. J. Reed has, this week, occupied another column of small type of the *Times* with a letter on the Engineer question. He declares that the Admiralty scheme for the improvement of the position of officers of this class "fails utterly to meet any requirement in the case," and that if something is not done he will have to deal with the question "more at length."

The Naval Pension of £50 a-year, vacant by the death of Commander Lewis, has been awarded to Commander William Bailey.

The names of the following officers have been removed from the "List" of the Navy since January 20, 1877:—Sub-Lieutenants—Poynings H. Molyneux and Robert H. Walpole (act) (resigned). Navigating Sub-Lieutenants—Henry Grey (resigned); Eland H. H. Mossom (resigned); and Howard B. Turner (unfit). Naval Cadets—Philip B. Affleck (unable to pass out of H.M.S. Britannia); Armine W. Pearse (withdrawn); and John E. Lloyd (withdrawn) Engineers—William H. Sedgwick and John Forrest (pensioned). Assistant-Engineer 1st Class—William J. Mullinger (resigned). Probationary Lieutenant Royal Marine Artillery—Reginald Henry MacMahon (misconduct). The discharge of Mr. Horace Armytage, Acting Sub-Lieutenant, and the resignation of Mr. Richard G. Callaway, Engineer, have been cancelled. The death of Staff-Commander Richard E. Pym was erroneously reported in the last quarterly "Navy List," instead of that of the Commander of the same name. In the "Navy List" for March the name of Surgeon George J. Gray was erroneously inserted in the Obituary; he was placed on the Retired List.

It is to be hoped the Horse Guards will not carry out its idea of removing regiments like the 2nd Battalion 2nd, 2nd Battalion 8th, 2nd Battalion 13th, 1st Battalion 19th, and 100th, proceeding on foreign service next winter, from Aldershot. There can be no possible argument in favour of the regiments being disturbed. Aldershot is, undoubtedly, the station beyond all others at which a regiment should pass the last few months of its home service, and to move it for the simple sake of change is only to thrust upon officers and men an unnecessary expense at a time when this should be, as far as possible, saved. It is changes of station such as these said to be in contemplation which have more to do than anything else in rendering the Army unpopular. We by no means advocate permanent localization, or any system approaching permanent localization, for an Army recruited, as ours is, by men of different nationalities, and from whom such varied services are expected. There is, however, reason in everything, and the knocking about of battalions at the very time when commanding officers most require to be left quietly to mature their arrangements for embarkation would find favour in no Army but our own.

The reputed Armada guns which have been recently placed among other naval trophies in Windsor Castle have not escaped the critical notice of Artillery experts, who deny that iron guns were in use at sea at that period. Indeed, before the arrival of these relics at Windsor so much doubt was thrown on their origin that opinion inclined towards the belief that they did not belong to any ship in the Spanish Armada. There is every reason to suppose that no vessel in that fleet was wrecked on the east coast of Scotland, and that the legend which describes the wreck of the Santa Catarina on the rocks of Aberdeenshire, near the inlet now called St. Katherine's Bay, owes its origin to the desire to account for the name. Still these guns, with others, were found at the bottom of the sea in St. Katherine's Bay, and the question is how they got there.

There is little chance of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Cunynghame being relieved in his command at the Cape of Good Hope until April 1878, notwithstanding the reports which have been in circulation. Sir Arthur may be looked for in England next spring, by which time he will doubtless have succeeded to the higher rank which will disqualify him from retaining his appointment.

The War Office wants seven or eight Yeomanry Adjutants, but cannot find any officers willing to accept the appointment, though it has been on the look-out for twelve months and more. The appointments offered are worth 7s. a-day!—less than half the pay of a Cavalry Captain—whilst the allowance for forage will not keep a horse and groom three days a week. No wonder, then, that the employment should be unpopular.

The late struggle against Art. 31 of the Admiralty Circular of December last, which rendered the service regulations with regard to the wearing of uniform imperative, has to all appearance been nipped in the bud, and therefore little more need be said about it. But it is curious to note that a grievance exactly opposite in nature appears to exist in some departments of the American Navy. A correspondent of *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) complains that landsmen and others when on shipboard persist in wearing clothes the exact counterpart of those allotted to appointed petty officers, even to the "five navy buttons on the right breast." This Yankee man-of-wars-man is evidently proud of the Service to which he belongs, and he exhibits a spirit which is worthy of imitation in the old country.—*Iron.*

A Parliamentary return has been issued showing the number of training-ships in English waters and the number of boys on board each ship. From this it appears that at Devonport the Impregnable has 1,110 boys on board, of whom 330 belong to the first class and 780 to the second class. On board the Implacable (and Lion, tender) are 1,091 boys, 321 being first class and 770 second. At Portsmouth, on board the St. Vincent, there are 803 boys, 253 being first class and 550 second class. At Portland the Boscawen has 604 boys, of whom 101 belong to the first class and 503 to the second. The only other vessel in the list is the Ganges, stationed at Falmouth, and having 519 boys on board, 204 belonging to the first class and 315 to the second. The total number of boys is 4,127, of whom 1,209 are first class and 2,918 second. The return is made on the motion of Mr. Richard Power.

At a recent meeting at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, at which Admiral Hamilton presided, Miss Weston spoke of the crowds of seamen who thronged the Sailors' Rest at Devonport, and said that so great were the numbers that it had become necessary to enlarge their borders, and they must have another £6,000. She quite dreaded the home-coming of the Channel Fleet, for the men would besiege the "Rest," and it would not be possible to provide accommodation for half the number. She added that in all parts of the world the blue-jackets took kindly to total abstinence. Out of about 240 vessels of war teetotalism had adherents on board of 190. A register was kept of them in each ship, and they were faithful and noble workers, of whom she was proud. The literature circulated among them was greatly prized, and the adoption of total abstinence has been followed by the establishment of several Bible classes. There ought, Miss Weston pleaded, to be a Sailors' Rest at every foreign station. This would not only improve the morals, but also preserve the health of the men, and the Government and the country would reap the benefit as well as the sailors' children and wives. A sailor named Pickles then gave his experience. He said that he had administered over 1,200 pledges, and had lost only nine of that number.

The new lasso equipment having been issued for the use of the Cavalry regiments at home, the whole of the duty non-commissioned officers and six men per troop are to be instructed in its use, and should a man become ineffective, by promotion or otherwise, for this duty, he is to be replaced by another man. The lasso is to be carried by the horses, which have been trained to the use of it.

The Army.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Capt. Stevenson is about to retire.

6th Dragoon Guards. The *Whitehall Review* says:—"Throughout the Cavalry, and, in fact, throughout the Army generally, much regret is felt at the retirement of Col. Napier from the command of the Carabiniers. Col. Napier was fortunate in obtaining command of his regiment before he had been thirteen years in the Service. This advancement was exceptionally rapid; but the condition in which the 6th Dragoon Guards have always been under his command is convincing proof of his capacity. He hands the regiment over in the highest state both of discipline and efficiency; in fact, the very pattern of what a British Cavalry regiment should be."

3rd Hussars. The sentence of the court-martial held last month at Mhow has found Private Chinnock guilty of killing his wife, and he is to be hung under orders of the officer commanding the station.

12th Lancers. From Secunderabad we learn that the regiment, recently arrived from England, is enjoying excellent health. It will be recollected that early in February there were a few cases of cholera in the regiment, contracted, doubtless, by reckless inattention to eating and drinking shown by the men on the way up-country, but which were nevertheless magnified into a violent epidemic by the ignorant zeal of the local medical authorities. Since that time there have been three or four cases of small-pox, all of the mildest possible type. The sick, when the mail left the station, had been reduced to a minimum.

13th Hussars. Capt. Gifford has been appointed station Staff officer of the Dalhousie Convalescent Depôt.

15th Hussars. The death is announced of Capt. D. Ricardo, late of the regiment. The deceased entered the Army May 13, 1859; became lieut., July 3, 1860; capt., June 23, 1863; and retired by sale of his commission three years ago.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The Government of India have addressed the following complimentary letter to Col. C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., late Bengal:—"I am commanded to inform you that the Governor-General in Council cannot allow you to vacate the office which you have so long filled, of Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, without expressing to you his Lordship's appreciation of the very able and important services you have rendered to the State. 2. As far back as 1851, in the discharge of your duties as an executive Engineer, you had attracted the attention of the supreme Government. This led to your being selected as Assistant-Secretary to the Military Board, where, on the organization of the Department with which you have ever since been connected, the whole labour of codifying the regulations for the guidance of its officers fell upon you. That labour was rendered all the more heavy, not only because the code had to be evolved from a heterogeneous agglomeration of isolated orders, but also because the constant issue of new regulations, as the Department gradually became developed, involved eventually an almost complete reconstruction of the work. 3. But whilst this code was in progress you also disposed of the heavy arrears of the Military Board; and when, on the abolition of that body, the departmental accounts of the several Governments and Administrations in India required reorganization, the task was entrusted to you, and the reforms were carried into effect by you in a manner which elicited from Lord Canning the encomium: 'I wish that every officer, high and low, were actuated by the temper and true public spirit shown in Capt. Dickens's remarks.' (May, 1860.) 4. Since those words were written the extension of public works in India, more especially the development of the railway system, both by the agency of the State and by private enterprise, has added largely to your responsibilities; and in accepting them, your devotion to the duties which they involved has been no less conspicuous than the exercise of judgment in their administration, as liberal as it was cautious and as comprehensive as it was sound. 5. The periodical forecast of expenditure on projects for the construction of the great reproductive works of India, in order to secure their continuity of economic execution till completion, is a measure which owes its conception to your experience, and which would of itself alone have been sufficient evidence of your administrative capacity. 6. But it is not only in this capacity that you have distinguished yourself; for it was with you that the Behar irrigation scheme originated, and it was by you that the details of that project were perfected; your report on the re-organisation of the Survey Department, and the formation and training by you, during the trying epoch of the Indian mutiny, of a battery of volunteer Artillery, show how varied have been the fields in which you have successfully laboured. 7. The Governor-General in Council commands me to convey to you this record of his Lordship's appreciation of your official career, and to express also the regret with which the Government of India views the cessation of your connection with the public service."

Instead of coming home, as arranged, in her Majesty's ship Tamar, the head-quarters and batteries of the 2nd Brig. are to return from Ceylon and Hong Kong in a hired transport. Their arrival will consequently be considerably delayed.

Surg.-Major R. A. Chapple, 9th Brig., has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

The following movements of vet.-surgs. have been ordered in India, viz.:—J. Burton, B Brig. R.H.A., from Umballa to Meerut; A. E. Queripel, B Brig. R.H.A., from Meerut to Umballa; S. Gillespie, B Brig. R.H.A., from Meerut to Cawnport, for duty with F Bat. 19th Brig.; J. Mills, B Brig. R.H.A., from Umballa to Allahabad, for duty with E Bat. 11th Brig.

Lieut. A. J. Dunnage, 11th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The *Irish Times* hears that "Lieut-Gen. Sir Burke Cuppage is in such a state of health as to cause serious apprehension to his friends."

The expected order for the reorganization of the regiment has been issued. It sets forth that for the better administration and relief of the Artillery service it will be on the 1st of July next divided into three brigades of Horse Artillery, six brigades of Field Artillery, five brigades of Garrison Artillery, and one brigade of Coast Artillery. The head-quarters of these brigades, except the Coast Brigade, will be permanently located in the several districts at home as follows:—Royal Horse Artillery—A Brig., Woolwich; B Brig., Dublin; C Brig., Aldershot. Field Artillery—1st Brig., Woolwich; 2nd, Sheffield, 3rd, Newbridge; 4th, Leith Fort; 5th, Woolwich; 6th, Colchester. Garrison Artillery—7th Brig., Portsmouth; 8th, Devonport; 9th, Dover; 10th, Cork; 11th, Sheerness. The Duke of Cambridge remarks that "in assigning to each brigade a permanent head-quarters it is to be distinctly understood that Woolwich, for so many years the seat of all the scientific and professional institutions of the corps, is still to be looked upon as the head-quarters of the whole regiment, and its great centre of instructions." It is also ordered that the depot brigade be broken up, and a depot battery attached to the head-quarters of each brigade, to train recruits, furnish drafts, &c. The foreign reliefs of both lieutenant-colonels and batteries will be carried out by roster of the three branches of the Services—horse, field, and garrison—and not by whole brigades as at present. The Staff of the brigades in India and the colonies will be abolished, and the local duties performed by other arrangements. The following is a general outline of the new system:—The Artillery in each military district at home will be under the command of a regimental colonel, who will also have the administrative command of the brigade whose head-quarters are in his district; in Ireland the Artillery in each district will be under a regimental colonel. As the whole of the batteries of a brigade will in no case be serving in the same district as its head-quarters, it is ordered that all the batteries of any branch or brigade in the same military district will be under the command of the senior Artillery officer in the district. Various regulations are made for facilitating correspondence and simplifying returns, and all demands for clothing, pay, &c., are to be forwarded direct from officers commanding batteries. The promotion of non-commissioned officers is to be made in each battery up to the rank of corporal, and throughout the batteries of the same branch serving in the district to the rank of sergeant or battery Staff-sergeant. For the superior positions of sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant at head-quarters the promotion to be given amongst the battery Staff-sergeants at home and abroad. Employed men are to be taken fairly from amongst all the batteries in the district, and not especially from those at head-quarters. Provision is made for recruiting, not only at head-quarters, but at other stations occupied by batteries, and for posting them according to the requirements of the Service. The riding establishment will be stationed at the head-quarters of the regiment as heretofore, and its superintendent will conduct the general instruction of the regiment in equitation. Non-commissioned officers from out-stations will be periodically trained as rough-riders. The remount establishment will also be located at Woolwich, under the inspector and purchaser of horses, assisted by a captain. Non-commissioned officers and men permanently connected with the garrison at Woolwich, including the bands of the regiment, will belong to the district Staff. The head-quarters of the district Staff at Woolwich will be placed under a lieutenant-colonel, and attached to the Coast Brigade. The order, which is a lengthy one, deals with many other details of the re-organisation scheme, and defers other points for future treatment.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following changes have occurred:—Col. Sir W. T. Jervois, K.C.M.G., from Singapore to Australia, on special duty; Brevet Col. A. C. Fisher, C.B., from Malta on sick leave. Lieut.-Cols. C. E. Cumberland, at Aldershot, ordered to Malta; and E. L. Bland, from Bermuda on leave. Major E. R. James, ordered home from Malta; Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. H. Scratchley, from Woolwich to Australia, on special duty; Majors R. Grant, at Aldershot, ordered to Malta; and F. B. Mainguy, at Cork, ordered to Portsmouth. Capt. J. Hill, from leave to Europe to Deyra Doon. Lieuts. W. H. Rathborne, at Calcutta, to be capt.; H. F. Kirkwood, from Southampton to Edinburgh; F. V. Corbett, from leave to Europe to Etwah; J. L. Macpherson, from Allyghur to Europe on leave; J. S. Nicholson, from Agra to Europe on leave; F. R. de Wolski, from Calcutta to Roorkee; R. F. Moore, from Amritsur to Meean Meer; A. T. Preston, from Gibraltar to Chatham; W. St. G. Ord, from Bermuda to England on sick leave; W. G. Du Boulay, from Ceylon to England on sick leave; M. K. Brady, from Halifax, N.S., to Europe on leave; G. F. Mann, from Singapore to Ceylon; L. Darwin, ordered home to Malta; R. Thompson, at Bedford, ordered to Malta; G. F. Wilson, from leave to Europe to Calcutta; S. Grant, from Delhi to Roorkee; H. E. McCallum, from Singapore to Hong Kong; B. Poulter, from Bangalore to Tanjore; W. S. Godsal, from Hong Kong on sick leave; A. C. Foley, from Roorkee to Sone Circle; C. R. Hoskyn, from Mooltan to Sukkur; E. C. Spilsbury, from Poona to Ahmednuggur; E. H. Bethell, from Liverpool to Chester; M. H. Sankey, from the War Office to Manchester; A. H. Kenney, from Central India to Jubbulpore; and J. Clarke, from leave to Edinburgh. Late Bengal.—Col. Crofton, from Calcutta, and Brevet Col. C. T. Stewart, from Dinapore to Europe on leave; Lieut.-Col. W. Hitchens, from Calcutta to Meerut; Majors R. C. Pemberton, from leave to Europe to Calcutta; D. Ward, from Meerut to Rawul Pindee; H. F. Blair, from Calcutta to Chakrata; and I. P. Westmorland, from leave to Europe to Calcutta. Capts. R. V. Riddell, from leave to Europe to Deyra Doon; E. G. Clayton, from Dublin to Cork; J. Dundas, V.C., from Simla to Europe on leave; M. A. Alves, from Sialkot to Europe on leave; F. F. Cotton, from Ferozepore to Europe on leave; and G. F. Marshall, from Cawnpore to Calcutta. Late Madras.—Col. F. J. Moberly from Tinnevelly to Chingleput; Lieut.-Col. H. L. Prendergast from Bangalore to North Arcot; and Major P. Montgomerie from Madras to Salem. Late Bombay.—Lieut.-Col. J. Le Mesurier from Kurrachee to Europe on leave; Majors C. T. Haig promoted to lieut.-col., and from Guzerat to Poona; T. F. Dowden from leave to Europe to Bombay; Capts. A. Seton, at Poona, to be major, vice Haig; H. Doveton from Saharampore to Allahabad; and E. D. Twemlow from Oodgaum to Kolhapur.

The 19th Comp., commanded by Capt. W. St. G. Burke, employed on the Ordnance Survey, has removed from Edinburgh to Southampton.

Capt. G. T. Plunkett has succeeded Capt. E. G. Clayton in command of the 37th Comp., at Chatham.

The 23rd Comp. is about to be made a torpedo company, and it has consequently been transferred to the barrack-ship Hood, moored in the Medway, and which is used as a submarine mining school. This makes the 4th company now specially devoted to torpedo service, the other companies being the 4th, 28th, and 33rd.

The Instructorship in Photography at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, has become vacant, Capt. W. D. W. Abney having completed his five years' service. Lieut. L. Darwin has been appointed Instr. in Photography at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, in the place of Capt. Abney. Lieut. Darwin is at present stationed at Malta, but he has been ordered home. Capt. Abney has been appointed Inspr. of Schools in connection with the South Kensington Science and Art Department.

Grenadier Guards. Lieut.-Col. L. G. Phillips, will, for the seventh time, command the National Rifle Association Camp at Wimbledon this year.

4th King's Own. The 2nd Batn. will, the *Irish Times* understands, take over the Ship-street, not the Royal, Barracks on removal to Dublin from the Curragh.

6th Regiment. Lieut. Stratford, 1st Batn., has been relieved in his appointment as station Staff officer of the Dalhousie Convalescent Depôt.

8th King's. Major Cochrane, 1st Batn., has been appointed commandant of the Kussowlie Convalescent Depôt, vice Major Corrie, 11th Regiment, proceeded to England.

9th Regiment. Capt. Burton, 2nd Batn., has been appointed station Staff officer of the Murree Convalescent Depôt, vice Capt. Greatwood, 70th Regt., whose term has expired.

14th Regiment. Lieut. Molesworth, 1st Batn., has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

17th Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Stuart, 1st Batn., has qualified for promotion.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. Curran is recommended for the adjutancy, vice Lieut. Conor, resigned.

34th Regiment. Lieut. Marriott has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

35th Regiment. A correspondent writes:—"Having seen in your issue of Jan. 6 an astonishing score made by a man of the 49th Regt., during the annual course—viz., ten rounds at 600 yards, 38 points—I beg to forward you one made by Sergt. W. H. Currie, 35th Regt., at Trinidad, W.I., during the annual course (Feb., 1877):—1st class, ten rounds, 700 yards, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 3; total, 37 out of a possible 40. This is the seventh time since 1869 he has proved himself a marksman, having been the regimental shot in that year, and once his company's shot."

39th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Chichester has been relieved in his appointment as commandant of the Nynee Tal Convalescent Depôt, and has assumed command of the regiment. A correspondent writes:—"Serving in the hottest quarter in India, I chanced to see in your issue of Feb. 3, under the heading of '61st Regiment,' a complaint of dearth of promotion illustrated by the fact that the twelve senior subalterns had an average of eleven and a-half years' service, or a total of 135 years. He who complains may comfort himself with this assurance, that the corps he speaks of is fortunate compared to some others. Even in my regiment (also a single battalion) the twelve seniors average eleven years and ten months, or a total of 142 years. In the distribution of honours at Delhi we, who founded the empire, were forgotten and passed over, though present on the occasion of the proclamation. Still we are 'Primus in Indis.'"

43rd Light Infantry. Lieut. F. H. Plowden is to be appointed instr. of musketry, vice Lieut. French, promoted.

44th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Preston has been assigned local rank as col. in India, with effect from Feb. 27, 1877.

ROYAL MARINES.

Qrmr.-Sergt. F. Butler, R.M.L.I., has been promoted qrmr., vice Woon, deceased. Qrmr. Butler is appointed to the Plymouth Division, vice Halling, transferred to the depôt, Walmer.

51st Light Infantry. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Acton has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

53rd Regiment will, the *Irish Times* says, be moved to England during the summer. It is believed that it will be concentrated at the Curragh previous to embarkation. Lieut.-Col. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught presented new colours to the regiment at Birr on Thursday.

60th Rifles. Capt. Farmer, 4th Batn., has been granted an extension of leave from India to England from Aug. 25 to Nov. 24 next, on private affairs. Sub-Lieut. Lord F. FitzGerald, 2nd Batn., has qualified for promotion.

66th Regiment. Qrmr. Jones has applied for leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

70th Regiment. Capt. Greatwood's term of service as station Staff officer of the Murree Convalescent Depôt has expired, and he has been relieved by Capt. Burton, 9th Foot.

72nd Highlanders. Capt. Guinness has been appointed appointed station Staff officer of the Landour Convalescent Depôt.

80th Regiment. We regret to learn of the serious illness of Col. Smith.

81st Regiment. Major Browne has been appointed commandant of the Nynee Tal Convalescent Depôt.

85th Light Infantry. Lieut. Spens is under orders of readiness to return home to join the depôt.

87th Fusiliers. Capt. England has received orders to join head-quarters at Bermuda as soon as passage can be provided for him.

88th Connaught Rangers. H.M.S. Orontes is expected to arrive at Kingstown on May 11 to take on board the head-quarters and service companies for conveyance to the Cape of Good Hope. The *Irish Times* states that the departure of the regiment for the Cape of Good Hope is not to interfere with the appointment Brevet Major Dalrymple holds on the Staff at Manchester. Lieut. Jeffreys competes at the July examination for admission to the Staff College.

89th Princess Victoria's. Lieut. A. G. H. Hayne, a probationer, wing officer 15th Madras N.I., is about to be admitted to the Madras S.C., with effect from Nov. 12, 1875.

92nd Highlanders. Lieut. Cunningham has been appointed adjt., and Lieut. Gordon paymr. and qrmr., to the wing at Benares.

96th Regiment. Brevet Major Wright is retiring.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut.-Col. Newdigate, 4th Batn., has been granted an extension of leave to remain in England from India from July 31 to Oct. 31, on private affairs.

2nd West India Regiment. A rifle match took place at Cape Sierra Leone on Feb. 27 between five officers of the 1st and a like number of the 2nd West India Regt.; distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each range. Subjoined is the score, by which it will be seen that the 2nd West obtained the victory by three points only:—1st W.I. Regt.—Lieut. Gray, 53; Sub-Lieuts. Spratt, 38; Bosworth, 31; Lowry, 43; and Bor, 48; total, 213. 2nd W.I. Regt.—Lieuts. Filliter, 44; Trist, 28; Kerans, 65; Godwin-Austen, 45; and Henley, 34; total, 216. Lieut. Kerans has been appointed acting instr. of musketry during the absence of Lieut. Patchett on sick leave.

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery. Her Majesty, on the recommendation of Lord Carnarvon and the Secretary of State for War, has conferred the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon Col. Antonio Mattei, in recognition of his long and faithful service with the regiment, extending over a period of close upon fifty years. Col. Mattei is about to retire upon the full-pay pension of his rank.

Ordnance Store Department. Commy. C. W. Elphinstone-Holloway has been appointed to the Ordnance Staff at Ceylon, and has just left England to take up his duties.

Medical Department. Surgs.-Major J. Tullock, S. Fuller, and H. T. Paterson, and Surgs. R. de la Corbett, J. Riddle, J. G. Williamson, and W. G. Grant are expected to do duty with troops proceeding home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surg. H. Thomson, Staff, doing duty with E Bat. 11th Brig. R.A., has been appointed to Muttra, for duty with the 10th Hussars.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

Hampshire Artillery will occupy quarters in Gosport Barracks during the training.

Norfolk Rifles. The regiment is this year to go under canvas during its training.

1st Stafford. Col. Chambers contemplates retirement, and will shortly vacate command, to the general regret of the regiment, to all ranks of which he has endeared himself.

Edinburgh Artillery. The recruits enrolled since last training assembled on Monday at Edinburgh for preliminary drill. The officers on duty are:—Capt. and Adjt. Boneton; Capt. Greig, instr. of gunnery; Sub-Lieuts. Aytoun, Dakyns, Dick, MacDougall, and Wyllie, and Surg. Dycer. The regiment assembles on the 28th prox. for training.

Carlow Rifles. Capt. Butler has handed in his resignation of his commission.

Kildare Rifles. Lieut.-Col. the Marquis of Drogheda is about to retire from the command.

Louth Rifles. Capt. Caddell, 89th Foot, has been selected for the adjutancy, vice Capt. French, 94th Foot, resigned.

Leitrim Rifles. Capt. Trench, 2nd Queen's, has received instructions to remain for the present at Carrick-on-Shannon as acting adjt.

YEOMANRY.

Royal Bucks. The E troop paraded, dismounted, on Tuesday last for squad drill under Capt. Poynter, and were the same evening entertained at dinner at the Swan Hotel, Newport Pagnel, by Lieut. Harter. The band of the regiment was in attendance, and played during dinner, after which the usual toasts were given. The remainder of the evening was enlivened by several songs capitally sung by members of the troop.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Easter Monday Review in the neighbourhood of Dunstable passed off most successfully. The weather was fine throughout. The operations commenced about noon, Totternhoe Castle being bombarded by the guns of the Hon. Artillery Company, which were supported by the brigade under Col. FitzRoy. The 3rd Brigade occupied Totternhoe village, and the 2nd Brigade were in reserve. A fight took place for the possession of Totternhoe village, while on the right flank Col. Sargent's brigade had to retreat before Lord Ranelagh and Col. Earle's. Ultimately victory rested with the forces under Lord Abinger, who approached from the direction of Leighton, and occupied the castle. An unsuccessful attempt was made to dislodge the invaders, who, after a sharp contest, drove back the defending force towards Dunstable. After the fight the combined armies assembled and marched past. The Volunteers acquitted themselves creditably, but the ground was very heavy. Fifteen thousand men were under arms.

The annual spring muster and march-out of the City Volunteers is fixed for the 21st inst. The troops will assemble at Finsbury-square and march to Hyde Park.

A brigade field-day has been fixed to be held under Col. De Horsey, Grenadier Guards, on the 12th prox., in which the following troops will take part:—The 1st London, Civil Service, Custom House, and Post Office Rifles. On the same day the Grey Brigade, under Lord Abinger, will be brigaded in Hyde Park.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

5th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. M. Armstrong, squadron officer, continues to officiate as adjt. on promotion.

7th Bengal Cavalry. Major T. C. Graham, second in command, has arrived home from India on furlough.

11th Bengal Cavalry. Surg. R. Power has been appointed to the medical charge.

16th Bengal Cavalry. Surg.-Major J. E. Tuson, M.D., in medical charge, has been granted leave to England for one year on private affairs.

5th Bengal N.I. Lieut. G. S. Eyre has been appointed station Staff officer at Bhagalpore.

10th Bengal N.I. Capt. C. W. J. Hingston, wing officer, has been appointed qrmr., vice Capt. D. C. Hennessy, who has vacated on the expiration of his five years' tenure.

19th Bengal N.I. Lieut. D. E. Gouldsbury, adjt., has arrived home from India on leave.

39th Bengal N.I. Col. G. W. Fraser, commandant, has been granted leave to England for two years on private affairs.

45th Bengal N.I. The following has been addressed to *Allen's Indian Mail* by Col. Rattray:—"In your issue of March 26 you have inserted an article upon the presentation of colours to the 45th B.I. (Rattray's Sikhs). I am sure you will permit me, whose name is so much mixed up with that regiment, to point out a small error that you have inserted. You state, 'This regiment, formerly known as Rattray's Sikhs, did excellent service in Behar during the Mutiny.' You should have left out the word 'formerly,' and then the sentence would have been correct. If you will kindly refer to the 'Indian Army List,' issued by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., and look to the 45th N.I., you will find the regiment bears the title of 'Rattray's Sikhs,' but this is not inserted quite correctly. I enclose extracts from Government orders, dated 'Military Department, April 16, 1864,' which will show you that in the 'Army List' 'Rattray's Sikhs' should be inserted after the words 1st Bengal Police Battalion as well as after the words 45th Regiment of N.I. (Rattray's Sikhs). You are quite right in saying that 'for loyal courage and heroic endurance few deeds of that time can compare with the famous defence of Boyle's house at Arrah.' After this famous defence, however, much remained to be done before 'all Behar' was saved, as will be proved to you if you will be good enough to read two letters I enclose, numbered respectively 662, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal from the Commissioner of Patna, and No. 1,940, in reply, from Secretary to the Government of Bengal. All honour is due to the Subadar Hokam Singh, by whose example and loyalty the Sikhs under him remained loyal, and I am delighted that at last he has earned his reward, which I years ago unsuccessfully attempted to obtain for him. But in adjusting this well-earned and just claim, I must not forget the claims of many others who, both Europeans and Sikhs, showed equal loyalty and heroism. For this reason I think you should publish this letter and those I enclose, for the satisfaction of those who, under me, at a most critical period, nobly did their duty to the State, and whose services have almost been unacknowledged.—I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully, T. Rattray, Col., late Commandant Rattray's Sikhs.—*Grosvenor Lodge, Sherborne, March 28.*" Capt. R. J. Waller, wing officer, has been granted leave to England for two years on private affairs. Capt. C. L. Woodruffe, qrmr., has been granted an extension of leave from India for six months.

1st Hyderabad Infantry. Lieut.-Col. A. C. Lilly, commandant, is about to return to India from European furlough.

2nd Hyderabad Infantry. Capt. H. F. H. Sewell, second in command, has applied for furlough to Europe.

4th Madras Light Cavalry. Brevet Major J. M. C. Galloway has been appointed commandant from March 1, 1876, vice Col. J. M. Macgregor, succeeded to colonel's allowances; and Lieut. C. H. Simpson, adjt., from Feb. 10, 1877, vice Capt. C. W. Campbell, resigned.

3rd Madras N.I. Major J. Lidderdale, wing officer, has arrived home from India on furlough.

8th Madras N.I. Capt. R. W. Hesketh, wing subaltern, has applied for furlough to Europe.

26th Madras N.I. Major T. Obbard, wing commander, has been granted two years' furlough to England.

33rd Madras N.I. Capt. H. E. D. Bayley, wing officer and adjt., has been granted furlough to England for one year and eight months.

35th Madras N.I. Major R. Griffith, wing commander, has been granted leave to sea for three months on private affairs.

2nd Bombay N.I. Lieut. J. S. King, wing officer, has been appointed to officiate as superintendent of Army schools in Bombay, vice Major Jacobs, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

5th Bombay N.I. Col. F. Roome, commandant, has arrived home from India on furlough.

10th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. T. W. W. Pierce, second in command, resumed duty on the 7th ult. from European furlough.

21st Bombay N.I. Sub-Lieut. A. E. Leslie, 66th Foot, attached on probation, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 3, 1877.

Memorandum.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following alterations being made in the style and title of the 2nd (Royal North British) Dragoons (Scots Greys), the Scots Fusilier Guards, and the 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers), and of those corps being in future styled respectively—The 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), the Scots Guards, and the 21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers).

2nd Foot—Lieut.-Gen. C. A. Edwards, C.B., to be Col., in succession to Gen. J. Spink, deceased; March 15, 1877.

6th Dragoon Guards—Major J. Fryer to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. E. Napier, retired on half pay; March 17, 1877. Capt. G. Salis-Schwabe to be Major, vice J. Fryer; March 17, 1877. Lieut. J. Moore to be Capt., vice G. Salis-Schwabe; March 17, 1877.

18th Hussars—Lieut. R. Knox to be Capt., vice F. C. Hooper, retired; March 17, 1877.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. V. J. Dawson to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. and Capt. R. Pole-Carew, who resigns that appointment; Feb. 24, 1877.

3rd Foot—Sub-Lieut. J. W. Hind to be Lieut.; Feb. 28, 1874.

8th Foot—Sub-Lieut. P. Schletter to be Lieut.; June 13, 1876.

10th Foot—Sub-Lieut. G. Brennan to be Lieut.; Feb. 26, 1876.

11th Foot—Lieut. R. S. I. O'Brien to be Capt., vice V. Williams, deceased; March 10, 1877.

15th Foot—Lieut. D. Broughton to be Capt., vice J. H. H. Ruxton, retired; March 17, 1877.

20th Foot—Sub-Lieut. H. W. Scott to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1876.

50th Foot—Lieut. C. M. Churchill to be Capt., vice W. H. Barker, made Supy. on being appointed Adjt. West Kent Militia; Feb. 6, 1877.

69th Foot—Capt. A. B. Tulloch, from the Supy. List, to be Capt., vice F. H. Dyke, made Supy. on being appointed a Garrison Instr.; April 4, 1877.

80th Foot—Sub-Lieut. A. B. Horsbrugh to be Lieut.; Feb. 28, 1874. Sub-Lieut. W. Moore to be Lieut.; dated April 15, 1874, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date Feb. 28, 1874.

91st Foot—Sub-Lieut. G. L. J. Goff to be Lieut.; March 10, 1875. Sub-Lieut. G. D. Collings to be Lieut.; Feb. 28, 1876.

102nd Foot—Lieut. C. R. Kerr to be Capt., vice Brevet Major S. H. Bruce, retired; March 17, 1877.

106th Foot—Lieut. J. J. Mallandaine to be Capt., vice H. Bailey, retired; March 17, 1877.

Staff—Major and Brevet Col. W. Bellairs, half pay, Unattached, to be Depty.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. at the Cape of Good Hope, vice Major and Brevet Col. G. Dean-Pitt, C.B., half pay, late 80th Foot, whose period of service on the Staff is about to expire; May 10, 1877.

Commissariat and Transport Department—The undermentioned Sub Assist.-Comy's. to be Assist.-Comy's., dated April 1, 1877, viz.:—W. Dunne, K. Arnold, M. J. Godfery, J. S. Nevell, J. A. Boyd, E. Gaussen, H. A. L. Harvest, J. Nethersole, F. S. Christian-Hare, H. G. Rice, and E. I. Pocock.

Ordnance Store Department—The following Sub Assist.-Comy's. to be Assist.-Comy's., dated April 1, 1877, viz.:—J. Stoneman, G. H. Jessop, A. F. R. Creagh, G. T. Colebrook, J. Rogers, and S. H. Lynn.

Medical Department—Surg.-Major A. Thomson, M.D., retires upon temporary half pay; March 1, 1877.

BREVET.

The hon. rank of Capt. conferred on Lieut. and Depty.-Comy. H. Telfer, Warrant Officer, Bengal Establishment, to be dated Aug. 2, 1876, and not May 2, 1876, as stated in the *Gazette* of Nov. 10, 1876.

The surname of the Depty. Assist.-Comy., Bombay Establishment, on whom the hon. rank of Lieut. was conferred in the *Gazette* of Nov. 10, 1876, is Forde, and not Ford, as therein stated.

The undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces have been granted a step of hon. rank on retirement, dated April 4, 1877:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. C. Wood, Bengal S.C., to be Major-Gen.; Surg.-Major J. L. Paul, Madras Army, to be Depty. Surg.-Gen.

Memorandum.

Staff Assist.-Surg. W. White, half pay, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance; March 5, 1877.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, April 6, 1877.

Royal Engineers—Col. Sir A. H. Freeling, Bart., retires upon full pay; April 7, 1877. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Sir A. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be Col., vice Sir A. H. Freeling; April 7, 1877. Lieut.-Col. W. J. Stuart, from Supy. List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Sir A. Clarke; April 7, 1877. The temporary commissions as Lieuts. of the following officers to be made permanent, and antedated to Feb. 12, 1874, such antedate not to carry back pay, viz.:—J. Clarke and J. G. Lutyens.

BREVET.

Col. Sir A. H. Freeling, Bart., Royal Engineers, to have the honorary rank of Major-Gen. upon retirement on full pay.

INDIA OFFICE, April 5, 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer to the Half-Pay List of the Bengal Staff Corps of the undermentioned officer, viz.:—Capt. T. J. Baynes; March 27, 1877. And that the date of the transfer to the Half-Pay List of the Bengal Staff Corps of Capt. E. E. Gibson, notified in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 29, 1876, be altered from Aug. 22, 1876, to Sept. 12, 1876.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, April 3, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date April 4, 1877:—

Artillery.

Devon—Capt. W. H. Beadon is granted the hon. rank of Major.

Royal Glamorgan—Edward Windsor Richards, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Hampshire—Calvert Hay Stanley Clarke, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal Lancashire—Capt. S. M. H. Le Marchant resigns commission.

Royal Sussex—Arthur Cuthbert Jeddere-Fisher, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

1st or South Tipperary—Sub-Lieut. B. F. Going resigns commission.

Infantry.

Royal Bucks—Hercules Robert Langrishe, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—Surg. O. Richards, M.D., resigns commission.

1st Derby—Lieut.-Col. A. Mosley is granted the hon. rank of Col.

1st Durham—Capt. E. R. C. Pechell, 106th Foot, to be Adjt.; March 14, 1877.

The Essex Rifles—Sub-Lieut. D. C. W. Lysons to be Lieut., Feb. 23, 1876, with date in the General Militia Service of July 15, 1874.

Hampshire—Capt. G. H. G. Hamond-Græme resigns commission.

1st Royal Lancashire—Capt. H. L. Lutwyche resigns commission.

3rd Royal Lancashire—Leith Bonhôte, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

5th Royal Lancashire — Capt. E. Parker resigns commission.

Royal South Lincoln—Lieut. L. C. Salkeld, from the Royal Westmoreland Militia, to be Lieut (Supy.), vice C. A. Bramble, who exchanges.

1st Royal Surrey—Major G. H. Cazalet resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Royal Westmoreland—Lieut. C. A. Bramble, from the Royal South Lincoln Militia, to be Lieut. (Supy.), vice L. C. Salkeld, who exchanges.

3rd West York—Sub-Lieut. T. S. Walker resigns commission.

The Highland Light Infantry—The Christian names of Major Macdonald are John Andrew, and not John only, as stated in the *Gazette* of Feb. 10, 1874.

The Highland Rifles—Lieut. A. N. Fletcher resigns commission.

1st Royal Lanark—Capt. W. J. O. Giles, from the Royal Dublin City Militia, to be Capt.

Renfrew—Julian Oswald, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal Dublin City—Capt. C. L. H. Deering resigns commission.

Fermanagh—Sub-Lieut. R. H. Fowler resigns commission.

Galway—Sir Charles John Burke, Bart., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Londonderry—Qrmr. T. Lecky resigns commission, and is placed on a retired allowance.

Wicklow—The name of the gentleman whose appointment as Lieut. (Supy.) was notified in the *London Gazette* of March 14, 1873, is Heighington, not Heighinton, as therein stated. Lieut. W. Heighington to be Capt.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Buckinghamshire—The Christian names of Major Morgan are George Manners, and not George only, as stated in the *London Gazette* of March 2, 1877.

Derbyshire—Capt. P. P. Mosley to be Major, vice T. P. Evans, promoted.

Essex—Capt. F. Edenborough to be Major; Dec. 29, 1876.

Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire)—Sub-Lieut. W. Arkwright resigns commission.

Staffordshire—Thomas Henry Adkins, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Suffolk—Lieut. J. G. W. Poley resigns commission.

Memorandum.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the services of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Essex Yeomanry Cavalry being dispensed with, this regiment having failed to enrol a sufficient number of men to entitle it to be borne on the strength of the Yeomanry establishment; March 31, 1877.

Late Essex Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieut.-Col. T. D. Carter and Major F. Edenborough are permitted to retain their rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment.

WAR OFFICE, April 7, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date April 8, 1877:—

Artillery.

Royal Cardigan—Capt. H. C. Fryer resigns commission.

Devon—Major J. C. New resigns commission, also is granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles—Sub-Lieut. F. D. C. S. Kennedy resigns commission.

Hants, Isle of Wight—Harry George Adams-Connor, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.)

Sligo—Sub-Lieut. H. R. L. Holden, from the Prince of Wales' Royal Regiment of Longford Rifles Militia, to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Engineers.

Royal Anglesey—Sub-Lieut. W. M. Menzies resigns commission. Capt. A. J. Hepper, Royal Engineers, to be Adjt.; April 1, 1877.

Royal Monmouth—Lieut.-Col. J. S. Payne is granted the hon. rank of Col. Capt. Sir A. W. Mackworth, Bart., Royal Engineers, to be Adjt.; April 1, 1877.

Infantry.

2nd or South Devon—The Hon. Walter Yarde Buller to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.)

Dorset—The Hon. Arnold Allan Cecil Keppel to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal South Gloucester—William Alexander Baring Bingham, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); March 26, 1877.

6th Royal Lancashire—Qrmr. L. L. Reade resigns commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; April 1, 1877.

2nd Royal Middlesex—Lieut. J. J. H. Hamilton and Sub-Lieut. C. J. R. Scudamore resign their commissions.

3rd Stafford—Lieuts. C. W. Lyon and W. R. P. Jervis to be Capts.

The Royal South Wales Borderers—Major C. B. Lewis resigns commission.

1st Warwick—Henry Dolben, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

2nd Warwick—Sub-Lieut. C. H. Jenkins resigns commission.

Worcester—Sub-Lieut. J. A. Buchan resigns commission.

Dublin County—Sub-Lieut. J. L. C. Acton to be Lieut.; Feb. 22, 1875.

Galway—Lieut. J. D'Arcy resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Kildare—Sub-Lieut. C. de la P. B. Croker resigns commission.

Leitrim—Capt. and Adjt. G. Phibbs, 87th Foot, from the Sligo Militia, to be Adjt.; April 1, 1877.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Berks—Capt. R. Eykyn resigns commission. Henry John Andrews Eyre, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Montgomeryshire—Capt. W. H. Adams resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Northumberland—Henry George, Lord Eslington, to be Lieut.-Col., vice B. Burrell, resigned.

Oxfordshire—Robert Snow Bolton Davis, gent., to be Sub.-Lieut. (Supy.); Capt. and Adjt. J. B. Hayes, 12th Lancers, resigns commission.

West Somerset—Lieut. A. F. Bernard to be Capt.

2nd West York—Sub-Lieut. A. H. Charlesworth resigns commission.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* says:—"We are informed by the Hon. Colonial Secretary that a cipher message has been received by his Excellency the Governor from Lord Carnarvon, stating that Cols. Laffan and Scratchley, R.E., have been selected, in compliance with the wish of the colonies, expressed through his Excellency, to arrange for the military defence of the Australian colonies. A part of the message, it appears, was undecipherable, and it is not clear whether we are to be visited by one or both of these officers. Colonel Laffan was sent out on a special mission in Ceylon in 1865, while Sir Hercules Robinson was there, to arrange the military establishment and defences of that colony."

The *Irish Times* points out that "there now remain only two supernumerary majors in the late purchase Cavalry to be absorbed—Major Ide A. Clarke, 4th Hussars, and E. A. Gore, 3rd Hussars. When purchase was abolished at the end of 1871 the number was nineteen."

TACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Since the delivery of Col. Brackenbury's excellent lecture on "Tactical Instruction," questions to the following effect were put by a commanding officer of a battalion:—"I agree fully with what Col. Brackenbury advocates as regards tactical instruction carried out by the regimental officers; but what are we to teach, and how are we to teach it?" These questions are very natural, and they occur to every instructor at the commencement of his career as a teacher. Answers to them are imperatively required, as, unless given, the matters on which instruction is most needed may, perhaps, be omitted from the programme, and others included which are comparatively unimportant. It is also essential, for the sake of economy of time and labour, that the modes in which the instruction is conveyed shall be such as experience has shown to be effective. Until, however, both a syllabus and a system of instruction shall be furnished to the Service "by authority," we must seek for the desired information from armies which are actually engaged in the practical work of instruction in modern tactics. I would, therefore, bring to the notice of your readers a French work just published, and entitled "Instruction Pratique de la Compagnie d'Infanterie sur le Service en Campagne et les Operations au Combat pour celle à donner au soldat, à l'esconade, à la section, &c., par un Officier Superieur du 4me Corps. Paris: Dumaine, 30, Rue et Passage Dauphine." It is intended to supplement in detail the official "Instruction Pratique sur le Service de l'Infanterie en Campagne," of which Colonel Brackenbury spoke in deservedly high praise. The "Officier Superieur" endeavours, and I think successfully, to systematise the instruction, and to teach teachers how to teach. That portion of the book which deals with signals may, however, be with advantage put out of consideration. There is no lack of officers in Line regiments who, receiving from their colonel a statement of time at disposal for out-door work, could easily prepare for the forthcoming drill-season a skeleton syllabus, with illustrative projects to be worked out on the ground near the station. This should be accompanied with a detailed account of the system of instruction to be followed. It is difficult to lay too much stress on the necessity that exists for officers learning how to teach before they attempt to give instruction. Col. Brackenbury judiciously avoided all reference to this "breakers ahead" of tactical instruction; but it seems to me just as well to recognise the existence of the difficulty (one like all others made only to be overcome), and thus to avoid the reaction due to disgust, arising from first failures. Practical tactics, as a subject of instruction, is like all other subjects, and experience is necessary to enable a man to teach it. Moreover, it is not everyone who has the knack of conveying instruction. A certain amount of long-suffering, self-repression, and patience is also required for those who have to gauge and fill up the startling depths of human ignorance and stupidity. I hope, therefore, that I shall not be deemed presumptuous if, as an old teacher, I offer a few hints to those commanding officers who purpose carrying out the instruction of their non-commissioned officers and men. 1. The amount of instruction to be given should not be too extensive, or too ambitious in design. 2. The instruction must be thorough, extending to the most minute details. Superficial knowledge is carefully to be avoided. 3. Each officer must know exactly what he is expected to teach, and be instructed beforehand how to give the instruction. 4. The number of men told off to each officer must be small, so that every individual may be thoroughly and equally well taught, and his shortcomings be detected. It is well to bear in mind that the strength of an outpost chain, like that of all other chains, depends on the strength of its weakest link. 5. The thorough teaching of a few men at first facilitates the subsequent instruction of the remainder, as the instructor receives no inconsiderable amount of aid from those who have already mastered the subject. In commencing this great work of tactical instruction, it is desirable not to expect too much at first. Unless the officers and soldiers of Continental armies are utterly dull and stupid, it would seem that the whole professional life of a military man is one of study and instruction; and, therefore, the British nation, which regards with such alarming indifference the suspension of manœuvres, supposed among Continental armies to be as of vital importance, will doubtless accept with equanimity the fact that it must be some years before she can possess an armed force of thoroughly trained soldiers. We must, however, do the best with the means at our disposal, and the existence at the end of next drill season of even a small number of "efficients" will be a matter of rejoicing, and a presage of future and accelerated progress.—I am, &c.,

LONSDALE A. HALE, Major R.E.
Instr. Military History, S.M.E.

March 20, 1877.

PARLIAMENT.

Army Promotion.

In the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. Owen Lewis asked the Secretary for War if it was his intention to introduce the Army Promotion and Retirement Scheme by Royal Warrant or not, and if it was true that majors and captains who obtained their present rank before the abolition of purchase would not be liable to compulsory retirement under its provisions.

Mr. Hardy hoped the hon. gentleman would not think it discourteous if he declined to answer his question until he had an opportunity of making a statement to the House upon the whole subject involved in the question.

Outbreak of Scurvy on Board the Alert and Discovery.

Capt. Pim asked the First Lord of the Admiralty when the report on this subject would be laid on the table of the House.

Mr. Algernon Egerton, in the absence of the First Lord of the Admiralty, was understood to say that he had not yet received the report of the medical officers on the subject, and that he could not, therefore, lay it at present on the table.

The Militia and Brigade Depot System.

Sir Alexander Gordon asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office when the index and digest of evidence taken before the Committee which sat last Session on the above system would be delivered to members.

Mr. L. Stanley said that there had been some delay in consequence of the gentleman to whom the work had been referred having been occupied in certain important calculations. It was not, however, a necessary part of the report of the Committee, and he thought it would be in the hands of hon. members in about three weeks or a month's time.

INDIA.

We (*Englishman*) are glad to hear that Major-Gen. Sir Henry Norman is not to be allowed to leave India without some practical demonstration of the esteem and liking which are generally felt for him both in his public and his private capacity. What form the demonstration should take is still uncertain; but the matter has been taken up very heartily by his many friends. On March 1, Lord Lytton entertained Sir Henry and Lady Norman at dinner. Fifty or sixty guests were invited to do honour to the occasion. After the toast of "The Queen and Empress" his Excellency rose and said:—Ladies and Gentlemen—I have invited you here this evening to join me in doing honour to an eminent man, who will soon be leaving India, after a long series of public services to this empire and to its Government, carrying with him a varied accumulation of administrative experience, the benefits of which are probably most needed and best appreciated by those who, like myself, are so soon to lose them. Something of sadness will, no doubt, be long felt when we, his colleagues, miss from our council board the voice we have so often consulted, and when from you, his friends, the face and form so long familiar to the homes they have gladdened shall have passed away. But to night, ladies and gentlemen, let us only rejoice that the soldier-statesman, from whom we shall soon be parted, is no worn-out veteran retiring to a rest which he is no longer able to enjoy, but that he leaves us in the prime and fulness of his matured powers, with many years, in the course of nature, still before him, either for renewed service in the field, should the interests of his country call him to it, or for that dignified private leisure which, in all probability, few public men, even in the midst of their greatest triumphs, have not ardently sighed to attain. After eulogising Sir Henry's varied services in the council and in the field, with special reference to the siege of Delhi, which "saved, and I trust saved for ever, the British power in India," Lord Lytton concluded thus:—Ladies and gentlemen, I am confident that whatever be the field, whether of labour or of repose, for which he will so soon leave us, those rare qualities will be no less gratefully appreciated by all who may have the happiness of being associated with Sir Henry Norman in public or in private life. Certain I am that to both and each of them he carries with him the cordial and affectionate good-wishes of those he leaves behind him in India. On their behalf, ladies and gentlemen, I now request you to fill your glasses and to join me in drinking, with full honours, long life, health, and prosperity to Sir Henry Norman and to Lady Norman. The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm, after which Sir H. Norman made a suitable and feeling reply.

Allen's Indian Mail is glad to learn that the military authorities at Peshawur have asked the Commander-in-Chief to sanction a measure by which the health of the British troops at that station might be very greatly improved. They propose that in September of each year, before the setting in of the fever and cholera seasons, the regiments should be marched out to the Yusufzai plain, north of Nowshera, and remain there under canvas until the middle of November. The Yusufzai country is open and comparatively dry, with little or no irrigation, and therefore no sickness to speak of. The scheme has been sent back for elaboration in details, and there is said to be every hope of its receiving a fair trial during the autumn of the present year.

Col. Drayson, R.A., who was lately head of a committee for considering certain improvements in the fort at Allahabad, has since been engaged on similar duty at Calcutta. Major Sandford, R.E., has been working with him. The *Pioneer* understands that among the recommendations these officers will make will be one which has once already been put forward by Sir W. Jervois—the addition of a few heavy rifled guns to the fort's armament. "Field Artillery in India is now, we believe, in a fairly satisfactory condition, but the guns in position in most of the strong places require to be replaced by weapons of a less antiquated design."

Major-Gen. Sir Edwin B. Johnson, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, who succeeds Major-Gen. Sir Henry Norman as Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General, accompanied by his brother, Col. C. C. Johnson, Bengal S.C., Depty. Qrmr.-Gen. of the Indian Army, arrived out from England by the overland mail on the 8th ult.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., and Major-Gen. A. Macdonnell, C.B., are expected home from India in the course of a few days, on vacating their divisional commands.

A Chief Instructorship of Garrison Instruction in Bengal has fallen vacant, Major W. H. Richards having handed over his duties on the departure of his regiment, the 55th, for England.

Col. A. Howlett, C.B., Madras S.C., is permitted to reside and draw pay in England.

Col. J. Fendall, Bengal S.C., is about to retire from the Service on a pension of £156 5s. per annum, with an addition of £373 18s.

Lieut.-Gen. F. R. E. Rowcroft, Bengal Infantry, died at Holcombe, Dawlish, on the 22nd ultimo, aged seventy-four years. Gen. Rowcroft commanded the Sarun and Goruckpore Field Force with the Naval Brigade of H.M.S. Pearl in the Goruckpore District during the Indian mutiny campaign of 1857-58 as brigadier from Jan. 1, 1858, including the successful actions at Sohunpore, Phoolpore (capturing three guns), Amorah, near Fyzabad, March 5, 1858 (capturing eight guns), near Amorah, April 17 and 25, on the Raptee, Nov. 26 and Dec. 3, and at Toolsepore (capturing two guns), (medal and C.B.). He entered the Army May 26, 1819; became lieut., Sept. 14, 1821; capt., Aug. 7, 1829; major, May 26, 1843; lieut.-col., Nov. 14, 1849; col., Nov. 28, 1854; major-gen., Jan. 1, 1862; and lieut.-gen., June 25, 1870.

Letters from Whydah up to the 7th ult. state that the blockade of the coast of Dahomey was strictly maintained, and the French admiral had made a protest against the English war vessels commencing hostilities. The escape of one of Messrs. Swanzy's agents from Abomey was reported. He succeeded in crossing the lagoons, and reached Quittah after having suffered great privations. It was feared that the King would make reprisals on the remaining prisoners, four in number, who are of French nationality. From Monrovia it was reported that the Liberian difficulties were at an end, an amicable settlement having been arrived at.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the depôt is stationed.]

Corrected up to April 7.

	Year in which the corps last went on or returned from foreign service.	*Foreign Station to or from which it last changed.*
1st Life Guards—St. John's Wood	1816	France
2nd—Windsor	1816	France
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park	1816	France
1st Dragoon Guards—Manchester	1866	Madras
2nd—Cahir	1870	Bombay
3rd—Dublin	1868	Abyssinia
4th—Dundalk	1856	Crimea
5th—Ballincollig	1856	Crimea
6th—York	1861	Bengal
7th—Newbridge	1867	Bengal
1st Dragoons—Norwich (for Aldershot)	1856	Crimea
2nd—Leeds	1856	Crimea
3rd Hussars—Mhow; Canterbury	1868	Bombay
4th—Rawul Pindee; Canterbury	1867	Bengal
5th Lancers—Aldershot (for Norwich)	1874	Bengal
6th Dragoons—Dublin	1867	Bombay
7th Hussars—Edinburgh	1870	Bengal
8th—Aldershot	1864	Bengal
9th Lancers—Sealkote; Canterbury	1875	Bengal
10th Hussars—Muttra; Canterbury	1873	Bengal
11th—Umballa; Canterbury	1866	Bombay
12th Lancers—Secunderabad: Canterbury	1876	Secundrbd.
13th Hussars—Lucknow; Canterbury	1874	Bengal
14th—Bangalore; Canterbury	1876	Bangalore
15th—Meerut; Canterbury	1869	Bombay
16th Lancers—Shorncliffe	1877	Secundrbd.
17th—Aldershot	1865	Madras
18th Hussars—Colchester	1876	Bangalore
19th—Longford	1870	Bengal
20th—Brighton	1872	Bengal
21st—Hounslow	1873	Bengal
Grenadier Guards, 1st bat.—Windsor	1864	Canada
2nd bat.—Shorncliffe	1842	Canada
3rd bat.—Tower	1856	Crimea
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat.—Chelsea	1856	Crimea
2nd bat.—Wellington Barracks	1842	Canada
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat.—Chelsea	1856	Crimea
2nd bat.—Wellington Barracks	1864	Canada
1st Foot, 1st bat.—Mullingar; Dunbar	1870	Madras
2nd bat.—Jubbulpore; Dunbar	1866	Bombay
2nd Foot, 1st bat.—Poona; Guildford	1866	Aden
2nd bat.—Aldershot; Guildford	1866	Bermuda
3rd Foot 1st bat.—Bengal: Canterbury	1866	Bengal
2nd bat.—Cape of Good Hope; Canterbury	1876	Cape
4th Foot, 1st bat.—Gibraltar; Curragh	1874	Gibraltar
2nd bat.—Curragh	1868	NovaScotia
5th Foot, 1st bat.—Allahabad; Woolwich	1866	Bengal
2nd bat.—Woolwich	1867	Cape
6th Foot, 1st bat.—Roorkee; Dover	1867	Bengal
2nd bat.—Dover	1867	Jamaica
7th Foot, 1st bat.—Dublin; Woolwich	1870	Aden
2nd bat.—Belgaum; Woolwich	1873	Bombay
8th Foot, 1st bat.—Nowshera; Aldershot	1866	Malta
2nd bat.—Aldershot	1868	Malta
9th Foot, 1st bat.—Colchester; Yarmouth	1870	Cape
2nd bat.—Rawul Pindee; Yarmouth	1874	Bengal
10th Foot, 1st bat.—(On pas. home); Warley	1877	Penang
2nd bat.—Dover	1873	Burmah
11th Foot, 1st bat.—(On pas. home); Exeter	1877	Bengal
2nd bat.—Poona; Exeter	1877	Bombay
12th Foot, 1st bat.—Umballa; Portsdown	1876	Umballa
2nd bat.—Fort William; Portsdown	1864	Bengal
13th Foot, 1st bat.—Cape of G.H.; Aldershot	1867	Gibraltar
2nd bat.—Aldershot	1867	Mauritius
14th Foot, 1st bat.—Raneckhet; Bradford	1867	Malta
2nd bat.—Belfast; Bradford	1870	Melbourne
15th Foot, 1st bat.—Sheffield	1870	Bermuda
2nd bat.—Deesa; Sheffield	1875	Bengal
16th Foot, 1st bat.—Gosport Forts	1870	Nova Scotia
2nd bat.—Secunderabad; Gosport Forts	1876	Secundrbd.
17th Foot, 1st bat.—Murree; Newport, S.W.	1870	Bengal
2nd bat.—Mhow; Newport, S.W.	1876	Poona
18th Foot, 1st bat.—Bareilly; Fermoy	1872	Malta
2nd bat.—Fermoy	1870	Sydney
19th Foot, 1st bat.—Aldershot	1871	Bengal
2nd bat.—Parkhurst	1877	Bengal
20th Foot, 1st bat.—Halifax, N.S.; Aldrsht.	1873	Bermuda
2nd bat.—Aldershot	1872	Mauritius
21st Foot, 1st bat.—Rangoon; Ayr	1869	Bombay
2nd bat.—Portsmouth; Ayr	1873	Madras
22nd Foot, 1st bat.—Cork	1869	N. Brnswk
2nd bat.—Raneekhet; Cork	1873	Bengal
23rd Foot, 1st bat.—Dublin	1869	Bombay
2nd bat.—Gibraltar; Dublin	1874	Gibraltar
24th Foot, 1st bat.—Cape of G. H.; Brecon	1866	Malta
2nd bat.—Dover; Brecon	1873	Madras
25th Foot, 1st bat.—Fyzabad; Shorncliffe	1875	Fyzabad
2nd bat.—Shorncliffe	1876	Aden
26th Foot,—Glasgow; Paisley	1875	Bengal.
27th—Malta; Colchester	1876	Malta
28th—Hong Kong; Bristol	1868	Gibraltar
29th—Chatham	1873	Barbadoes
30th—Chatham; Burnley	1869	Nova Scotia
31st—Portland: Kingston	1876	Gibraltar
32nd—Cape (for England); Devonport	1865	Gibraltar
33rd—Kamptee; Chatham	1876	Kamptee
34th—Ferozepore; Carlisle	1875	Ferozepore
35th—Barbadoes; Chichester	1875	Jamaica
36th—Devonport	1875	Bengal
37th—Winchester; Gosport	1875	Bengal
38th—Manchester	1872	Bengal
39th—Jhansie; Weymouth	1869	Bengal
40th—Dum Dum; Buttevant	1872	Bengal
41st—Pembroke; Cardiff	1875	Aden.
42nd—Malta; Perth	1874	Malta.
43rd—Bellary; Birr	1872	Madras
44th—Secunderabad; Warley	1871	Madras
45th—Bangalore; Newport, S.W.	1864	Bombay
46th—Bermuda; Devonport	1876	Bermuda
47th—Jersey	1869	Barbadoes
48th—Cannanore; Northampton	1868	Malta
49th—Portsmouth	1875	Bombay
50th—Kinsale; Maidstone	1869	N. S. Wales
51st—Peshawur; Colchester	1872	Bengal
52nd—Plymouth; Oxford	1868	Malta
53rd—Birr	1875	Bermuda
54th—Morar; Cork	1871	Bengal
55th—Gosport; Carlisle	1877	Aden
56th—Aden; Warley	1871	Bombay
57th—Ceylon; Woolwich	1873	Ceylon
58th—Aldershot; Northampton	1874	Bengal
59th—Dugshai; Burnley	1867	Ceylon
60th—1st bat.—Portsmouth	1876	NovaScotia
2nd bat.—Meerut; Winchester	1867	Bengal
3rd bat.—Aldershot	1872	Aden
4th bat.—Agra	1876	Agra
61st Foot—Aldershot; Bristol	1872	NovaScotia
62nd—Chukrata; Kilkenny	1869	Bengal
63rd—Mean Meer; Ashton	1870	Bengal
64th—Aldershot	1872	Malta
65th—Lucknow; Preston	1871	Bengal
66th—Ahmednuggur; Portsmouth	1870	Bengal
67th—Madras; Gosport	1872	Burmah
68th—Nusseerabad; Sunderland	1872	Bombay
69th—Gibraltar; Cardiff	1867	Canada
70th—Mooltan Kingston	1871	Bengal
71st—Malta; Fort George	1868	Gibraltar
72nd—Sealkote; Stirling	1871	Bengal
73rd—Subathoo; Hamilton	1866	China
74th—Penang; Paisley	1868	Gibraltar
75th—Curragh; Weymouth	1875	Natal.
76th—Chatham	1876	Secundrbd.
77th—Newry; Woolwich	1870	Bengal
78th—Edinburgh; Fort George	1871	NovaScotia
79th—Fort George; Perth	1871	Bengal
80th—Singapore; Manchester	1872	Singapore
81st—Jullundur; Jersey	1870	Gibraltar
82nd—Buttevant	1870	Aden
83rd—Kurrachee; Curragh	1867	Gibraltar
84th—Preston	1871	Nova Scotia
85th—Lucknow; Oxford	1868	Bengal
86th—Curragh	1875	Cape
87th—Bermuda; Galway	1866	Gibraltar
88th—Athlone (for Cape); Galway	1870	Bengal
89th—Thyetmyo; Armagh	1870	Madras
90th—Limerick; Hamilton	1869	Madras
91st—Enniskillen; Stirling	1868	Madras
92nd—Seetapore; Aberdeen	1868	Bengal
93rd—Dublin; Aberdeen	1870	Bengal
94th—Fleetwood; Armagh	1868	Bengal
95th—Cork	1870	Bombay
96th—Aldershot; Ashton	1873	Bengal
97th—Halifax, N.S.; Maidstone	1873	Jamaica
98th—Malta; Aldershot	1873	Barbadoes
99th—Kilkenny	1869	Cape
100th—Aldershot	1868	Canada
101st—Malta; Tralee	1874	Malta
102nd—Gibraltar; Naas	1876	Gibraltar
103rd—Templemore; Naas	1871	Bengal
104th—Guernsey; Tralee	1871	Bengal
105th—Colchester	1874	Bengal
106th—Chester; Sunderland	1874	Bengal
107th—Parkhurst; Chichester	1875	Secundrbd.
108th—Colchester	1876	Mhow
109th—Dinapore; Aldershot		
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat.—Dublin	1870	Canada
2nd bat.—Gibraltar; Winchester	1874	Gibraltar.
3rd bat.—Shorncliffe	1871	Aden
4th bat.—Peshawur; Winchester	1873	Bengal

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ORDNANCE CORPS.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE—
Head Quarters... Woolwich
A Battery.........Woolwich
B ,, ...Exeter
C ,, ...Woolwich
D ,, ...Woolwich
E ,, ...Exeter

B BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Umballa
A Battery.........Umballa
B ,, ...Lucknow
C ,, ...Umballa
D ,, ...Meerut
E ,, ...Meerut

C BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Bangalore
A Battery.........Mean Meer
B ,, ...Secunderabad
C ,, ...Bangalore
D ,, ...Kirkee
E ,, ...Mhow

D BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Dublin
A Battery,.........Ballincollig
B ,, ...Newbridge
C ,, ...Dublin
D ,, ...Dublin
E ,, ...Canterbury

E BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Aldershot
A Battery ....Canterbury
B ,, ...Christchurch
C ,, ...Aldershot
D ,, ...Dorchester
E ,, ...Aldershot

F BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Peshawur
A Battery.........Mean Meer
B ,, ...Peshawur
C ,, ...Sealkote
E ,, ...Campbellpore
F ,, ...Rawul Pindee

GARRISON AND FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Aldershot
A Battery ......Aldershot
B ,, ...Aldershot
C ,, ...Aldershot
D ,, ...Aldershot
E ,, ...Devonport
F ,, ...Aldershot
G ,, ...Aldershot

2ND BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Ceylon
2nd ,, ...Portsmouth
3rd ,, ...Hong Kong
4th ,, ...Portsmouth
5th ,, ...Portsmouth
6th ,, ...Ceylon
7th ,, ...Ceylon
9th ,, ...Penang

3RD BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Devonport
2nd Battery ......South Hook
3rd ,, ...Pembroke Dk.
4th ,, ...Mount Wise
5th ,, ...Plymouth
6th ,, ...Maker
7th ,, ...Staddon
8th ,, ...Bull Point

4TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Ahmedabad
A Battery.........Kirkee
B ,, ...Deesa
C ,, ...Belgaum
D ,, ...Hyderabad
E ,, ...Neemuch
F ,, ...Ahmedabad
G ,, ...Nusserabad

5TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...St.ThomasMt
1st Battery ......Tonghoo
2nd ,, ...Secunderabad
3rd ,, ...Penang
4th ,, ...St Thomas'Mt.
5th ,, ...Rangoon
6th ,, ...Cannanore
7th ,, ...Tonghoo

6TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Colaba
1st Battery ......Bombay
2nd ,, ...Aden
3rd ,, ...Aden
4th ,, ...Mhow
5th ,, ...Aden
6th ,, ...Bombay
7th , ...Rangoon

7TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Halifax, N. S.
1st Battery ......Bermuda
2nd ,, ...Barbadoes
3rd ,, ...Halifax
4th ,, ...Bermuda
5th ,, ...Halifax
6th ,, ...Halifax
7th ......Jamaica

8TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters....Meerut
A Battery ....Jullundur
B ,, ...Meerut
C ,, ...Mooltan
D ,, ...Nowgong
E ,, ...Ferozepore
F ,, ...Meerut
G ,, ...Mean Meer
H ....Peshawur

9TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters ...Kirkee
A Battery ......Secunderabad
B ,, ...Kurrachee
C ,, ...Bangalore
D ,, ...Trinchinopoly
E ,, ...Kirkee
F ,, ...Ahmednuggur
G ,, ...Thyetmyo

10TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Dover
1st Battery ......Dover
2nd ,, ...Shoeburyness
3rd ,, ...Shoeburyness
4th ,, ...Newhaven
5th ,, ...Dover
6th ,, ...Dover
7th ,, ...Dover

11TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Barrackpore
A Battery ....Barrackpore
B ,, ...Barrackpore
C ,, ...Dinapore
D ,, ...Benares
E ,, ...Allahabad
F ,, ...Saugor
G ,, ...Nowgong

12TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Malta
1st Battery ......Malta
2nd ,, ...Malta
3rd ,, ...Malta
4th ,, ...Malta
5th ,, ...Malta
6th ,, ...Malta
7th ,, ...Malta

13TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Mean Meer
1st Battery ......Amritsar
2nd ,, ...Mean Meer
3rd ,, ...Attock
4th ,, ...Peshawur
5th ,, ...Ferozepore
6th ,, ...Kyragully
7th ,, ...Calcutta

14TH BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Newbridge
A Battery ....Fermoy
B ,, ...Athlone
C ,, ...Kilkenny
D ,, ...Newbridge
E ,, ...Clonmel
F ,, ...Limerick
G ,, ...Dublin

15TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Jersey
1st Battery ......Alderney
2nd ,, ...Spike Island
3rd ,, ...Limerick
4th ,, ...Jersey
5th ,, ...Guernsey
6th ,, ...Camden Fort
7th , ...Weymouth

16TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Nwctl.-on-Tn
A Battery ....Newcastle
B ,, ...Hilsea
C ,, ...Newcastle
D ,, ...Weedon
E ,, ...Weedon
F ,, ...Hilsea
G ,, ...Newcastl

17TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Gibraltar
1st Battery ......Gibraltar
2nd ,, ...Gibraltar
3rd ,, ...Gibraltar
4th ,, ...Gibraltar
5th ,, ...Gibraltar
6th ,, ...Gibraltar
7th ,, ...Gibraltar

18TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Sheffield
A Battery ....Woolwich
B ,, ...Coventry
C ,, ...Sheffield
D ,, ...Trowbridge
E ,, ...Newport
F ,, ...Birmingham
G ,, ...Leith

19TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Lucknow
A Battery ....Agra
B ,, ...Morar
C ,, ...Bareilly
D ,, ...Fyzabad
E ,, ...Sitapur
F ,, ...Cawnpore
G ,, ...Lucknow

20TH BRIGADE—
HeadQuarters...Secunderabad
A Battery.........Bangalore
B ,, ...Bellary
C ,, ...St.Thomas M.
D ,, ...Bangalore
E ,, ...Kamptee
F ,, ...Secunderabad
G ,, ...Kamptee

21ST BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Morar
1st Battery ......Morar
2nd ,, ...Gwalior
3rd ,, ...Allahabad
4th ,, ...Lucknow
5th ,, ...Agra
6th ,, ...Delhi
7th ,, ...Jutagh

22ND BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Ceylon
1st Battery ......St. Helena
2nd ,, ...Hong Kong
3rd ,, ...Mauritius
4th ,, ...C of Gd Hope
5th ,, ...Ceylon
6th ,, ...Ceylon
7th ,, ...Penang

23RD BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Woolwich
1st Battery ......Ft. Brockhrst
2nd ,, ...Sheerness
3rd ,, ...Woolwich
4th ,, ...Golden Hill
5th ,, ...Golden Hill
6th ,, ...Woolwich
7th ,, ...Tilbury Fort

24TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Woolwich
A Battery ....Woolwich
B ,, ...Woolwich
C ,, ...Woolwich
D ,, ...Woolwich
E ,, ...Woolwich
F ,, ...Woolwich
G ,, ...Woolwich

25TH BRIGADE—
Head Quarters...Colchester
A Battery ....Shorncliffe
B ,, ...Colchester
C ,, ...Sheerness
D ,, ...Woolwich
E ,, ...Shorncliffe
F ,, ...Bristol
G ,, ...Ipswich

DEPÔT BRIGADES.

1st Division, Sheerness. | 2nd Division, Woolwich.

COAST BRIGADE—Horse Guards, Pall Mall.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop R.E. Train—Aldershot
B Troop—Aldershot
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Shorncliffe
2nd—Chatham
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Chatham (Torpedo)
5th—Aldershot
6th—Fiji
7th—Cape
8th—Gibraltar
9th—Glasgow
10th—Bermuda
11th—Bermuda
12th—Bermuda
13th—Inverness (survey)
14th—Bedford (survey)
15th—Kensington
16th—Reading (survey)
17th—Curragh
18th—Cork Harbour
19th—Southampton (survey)
20th—Malta
21st—Malta
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Portsmouth
25th—Gibraltar
26th—Halifax, N.S.
27th—Aldershot
28th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
29th—Gibraltar
30th—Chatham
31st—Chatham
32nd—Bermuda
33rd—Devonport (Torpedo)
34th—Ipswich (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st WestIndia Regt.—West Indies
2nd—Sierra Leone
Malta Fencibles—Malta

ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Head-quarters—109, Victoria-street, Westminster.

The Cork papers announce the election for the fourth time of Major-General E. Roche as chairman of the Midleton Board of Guardians. The magistrates and elected guardians were unanimous, and the gallant general took the chair amidst loud applause.

The following letter has been addressed from Headquarters:—"Horse Guards, March 28, 1877.—Sir,—Referring to general instructions regarding canteens in Section 3 of 1873, I have the honour, by direction of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to acquaint you that sergeants should not be allowed to drink at the canteen, as they have their own mess, where they can obtain refreshments, and allowing them to drink at the canteen can only result in lowering their position among the men; but, of course, they can deal at the canteen for any supplies they may require. I have to add that detachments must be treated exceptionally, and in places where there is no sergeants' mess sergeants might be permitted to obtain liquor at the canteen; but, in such cases, care should be taken to have a room set apart for them, if possible. However, they should, at all events, be separated from the men wherever they have the use of the same room.—I am, &c., D. R. GREAVES, Depty. Adjt.-Gen."

We are requested to remind officers and sergeants who propose competing in the Inter-Regimental Rifle Matches of the current year that the entries should be made by the 15th instant.

The following officers arrived at Portsmouth on Monday in H.M.S. Malabar from India, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Blundell, 3rd Hussars; Lieut. Barker, 16th Lancers; Lieut.-Col. Ford, Capt. Pearse, and Vet.-Surg. Skoulding, Royal Artillery; Pymr. (Capt.) Elliott, 1st; Sub-Lieut. Hind, 3rd; Capt. Vincent, 5th; Lieuts. Lawrence and Forster, 18th; Lieut. Bather, 25th; Capt. Bally, 33rd; Lieuts. Rudyard and Fenwick, 39th; Capt. Murphy and Sub-Lieut. Purchas, 40th; Lieut. Thrupp, 45th; Lieut. Stoyte, 59th; Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, Capts. Charley and Chalmer, 60th; Major Hay, 62nd; Capt. Day, 63rd; Lieuts. Hamilton and Coleman, 65th; Lieuts. Lendrum and Spens, 72nd; Capt. Vipan, 89th; Lieuts. Forbes and Gilpin-Brown, 92nd; Lieut. Murphy, 109th; Surgs.-Major Sherlock, Collis, and White; Surgs. Drury, Duke, and Burnett, A.M.D. Also the following wives of officers:—Mesdames Blundell, Sherlock, Collis, Ford, White, Bally, Murphy, Skoulding, Pearse, Thrupp, Lawrence, Hamilton, and families.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Gen. H. W. Whitfeild as having occurred at 13, Snargate-street, Dover, on the 30th ultimo. The deceased entered the Army Feb. 13, 1828; became lieut., Oct. 28, 1831; capt., April 15, 1842; major, Feb. 14, 1853; lieut.-col., Feb. 3, 1854; col., Nov. 28, 1854; major-gen., Aug. 13, 1868; and lieut.-gen., Oct. 6, 1876. The funeral took place on Wednesday, and was of a private character, the military authorities having refused to grant military honours on the ground that deceased was not in active service at the time of his death. Col. Wise and Qrmr. Kelly, of the 2nd West India Regiment, Capt. Burn, 18th Hussars, formerly aide-de-camp to Gen. Whitfeild, and a few other officers acted as pall-bearers.

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Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.

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NAUTICUS.—There is something in the idea, but it is very crude. Think it out.

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BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Geographical Magazine.
The St. James's Magazine.
Jahrbücher fur die Deutsche Armee und Marine.
The Word on the Waters.
Turkish Self-Taught; or, the Dragoman for Travellers in the East.
Streffleur's Osterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift.
The Popular Science Review.
Description, Maniement et Usage des Télémètres le Boulengé.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

An action *may be* fought between Infantry and Infantry unassisted by any other arm. Let us admit the fact. But, then, if it be possible, it is in the highest degree improbable. Indeed, it is not to be conceived that a force of 10,000 men, supposed to represent regular troops, in divisions and brigades, could be engaged in warfare without any Artillery or any Cavalry. Infantry and Artillery may be engaged with Infantry and Artillery without any Cavalry element, or Cavalry and guns may encounter a force similarly constituted; but now-a-days such an encounter as was represented by the forces employed at Dunstable on Easter Monday may be pronounced quite out of the range of likelihood. Now, consider what that means. It is simply this—that if the battalions engaged on that occasion were exposed to the action of an arm which they had not taken into account, the very practice they had might be worse—much worse than useless. The presence of a brigade of Cavalry, or of a couple of batteries, would have rendered all Lord Abinger's tactics and Lord Ranelagh's manœuvres quite impossible. Are the Volunteers to blame? Surely not. Of the Volunteers, officers and men, there is nothing to be said but what is very much to their credit. Who committed the tactical faults which "military correspondents" have described—the want of adequate reserves, the gaps between brigades and battalions, the dispersion over too much frontage, and the like? Certainly it was not the Volunteers. Therefore, it comes to this, that the military authorities, who neglect to treat the Volunteers as integral parts of "the Army," are to blame because they have not done anything to correct the mischief inherent in the composition of a Volunteer force left to its own devices. It is now some years since a death-blow was given to the Easter Monday Review by the plain, out-spoken, if somewhat rough criticism of the veteran officer, now no more, who directed one of the great gatherings, and yet the authorities have done but little to develope what is so good in the force, and to weld it into the body of "the one harmonious whole." Let the War Office turn its attention to the real good that is to be got out of the men who could go through such discomfort as was endured by the representative body of them which displayed such excellent qualities at Dunstable, and the result will be a vast increase of efficiency in the national Army and a most satisfactory result for the public outlay on the Volunteers. It should not be impossible next year, at all events, to make arrangements for manœuvres in which the local forces, Regulars and Militia, with fair contingents of horse and guns, should be employed in work which would be a preparation for active service.

Those who are acquainted with the secret, or rather with the inner, life of the Court of Berlin, are well aware that there is really no regard or affection between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck on either one side or the other. With the usual weakness of successful Kings, the conqueror of Koniggrätz and Sedan thinks that his Chancellor has had too much credit for what he has done, and that his glory is diminished by the lustre of his Minister's fame. In one word, the Kaiser is jealous of the Chancellor. The latter has from time to time not hesitated to speak of his august master in a manner which is not consistent with respect, or even duty, and has been known to dwell in the most open way on the obstinate resistance he encountered to the policy which has achieved such immense results.

There is no foundation for the statement in *Mayfair* that to "Lord Elcho, Sir Charles Russell, and Colonel Lloyd Lindsay belongs the honour of having led off the round of groans which saluted Sir George Campbell." The assertion that "the demonstration had been carefully rehearsed at the Carlton"—unless it be intended as a specimen of "the fun of the Fair"—needs no further notice than the remark that Lord Elcho has not been inside the Carlton for a long time, and that such a rehearsal never took place inside or outside the Club.

The Berlin correspondent of our contemporary and neighbour—the *Morning Post*—in making some remarks upon the retirement of Major-General Walker from the post he has occupied so long and so efficiently as Military *Attaché* to the British Embassy at the North German Court, states that it is probable that no successor will be appointed, owing to the attitude of the authorities, and that the resignation of General Walker may be attributed to the course which has been pursued towards him. We feel great difficulty in accepting these statements as absolutely true. It is very hard to believe that General Walker—so long a *persona grata* to the Crown Prince, so intimate with many, if not all, of the great chiefs of the German Army, the object of such favour on the part of the Emperor himself—should have been exposed by the smaller people in office to slight or restrictions in the discharge of his duties, although there is reason to fear that the offensive spirit which great military success is apt to engender has grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength, if not with the "simple, honest Germans," certainly of the Brandenburghers. But one would think that a word from Kaiser or Prince would put an end to any conduct of that sort. It must be remembered that General Walker's term has been extended, and that, notwithstanding his connection with Prussia, and the family reasons which might induce him to remain in Berlin, he is a British officer. But we cannot easily credit the statement that the Government of Germany, which is, after all, in such matters purely military, and in the hands of the Emperor, should manifest such a narrow and unfriendly spirit as to prevent the Government of this country seeking to fill the vacant post. Our readers will remember that some time ago we devoted a portion of our space to a consideration of the whole question of the status of Military *Attachés*, and we have seen no reason to change the opinions therein expressed, that under present conditions they are of very little use—that their presence in unfriendly States is regarded with suspicion, and may be made the means of offence and irritation, and that in war time they are placed in a position which is practically untenable. It is very certain that if this Government does not see its way to employing a Military *Attaché* at the Court of the greatest military Power in Europe, it will not be easy to justify the maintenance of such an officer in other quarters.

In every case where it can be conveniently arranged, Line regiments are to pass, during their tour of home service, a year or so in or near the counties with which they are associated under the localization system, the connection between them and the districts from which their recruits are principally drawn thus being rendered more real. The advantages which will result from this very excellent arrangement are incalculable.

We are sorry to learn of a case of the grossest insubordination on the part of a man of an Infantry regiment towards his commanding officer, one who has never earned for himself the character of being either arbitrary or unjust in his dealings with subordinates. Happily, the charge preferred against the prisoner has not assumed any more serious form than that of "insubordination."

It is little more than a year since Sir Jung Bahadoor was "showing the way" to the Prince of Wales in the wild hunts of Nepal. He seemed then a man of iron, and talked of his approaching visit to England as a certainty. But it is believed that he never quite got over the effect of his severe accident at Bombay the year before, which prevented his departure for Europe, and he suffered from slight indisposition once or twice during the Prince's excursion in the Terai, as we learn from Mr. Russell's book. He was an abstemious man, except in two respects, and he was naturally of an extraordinary robust constitution; but it was surely a crucial test of his powers to plunge into an icy cold river ere daybreak in the month of February, and to come out all shivering and dripping to say his prayers? He was over sixty years of age, and one can only wonder at the spectacle of a man so sagacious doing such a foolhardy thing in the exercise of what he esteemed his religion. The fact that, with all the boasted facilities of communication, we only learn from a native paper of the manner of his death more than five weeks after it occurred close to our frontiers, shows how "remote" Nepal really is from India. The story of the *suttee* of the three wives of the deceased is sufficiently ghastly, and becomes all the more painful when it is remembered that when they received the Prince of Wales in their camp whilst he was in the Terai, and sent a valuable present to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, their agreeable looks, pleasant manners, and dignified behaviour were said to have produced a most favourable impression on the Royal visitor and his suite. The native paper does not state which of Sir Jung Bahadoor's many sons set fire to the altar on which they perished; but if it were Bubbur Jung who applied the torch he may not have been a matricide, as it is believed he was the son of a younger wife. Runodeep Sing, who appears to have succeeded to the position held by his brother, which was virtually the absolute government of Nepal, is not supposed to possess much of the ability—but, perhaps, he has all the resolution—of the late Prime Minister. He is a squat, ill-built, odd-looking little man, with splay feet and calmuck face; but he is said to be brave and to possess the confidence of the troops. There have been some absurd remarks in the English papers about the anarchy and assassinations in Nepal. The fact is that for thirty years there has been complete internal tranquillity, and external troubles were confined to a war with Thibet, which had a successful termination, and the great expedition into Oudh in aid of our forces in 1858, led by Sir Jung Bahadoor in person. What may happen now it is impossible to foretell. The Maharajah is a simple "fakir," who is entirely given up to the other world, and the Maharanee is, or was till lately, a kind of exile in Benares. If our authorities take this opportunity of pressing on the Government of Nepal the necessity of a survey, or of relaxing present restrictions on free intercourse, they may no doubt create disturbances of no ordinary magnitude and importance. "Let sleeping dogs lie." On February 25 Sir Jung Bahadoor died peacefully, saying his prayers, in Nepal. That day twelvemonth he was directing one of the maddest hunts ever seen, with the Prince of Wales at his side, and riding like the demon huntsman full of life, energy, vigour, and excitement.

Major H. Bond, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Assistant-Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Cockburn, whose period of service has expired. Major Bond, who recently obtained the Advanced Class certificate, entered the Army April 7, 1856, and became Major January 16, 1875.

Lieutenant-General C. A. Edwards, for whose appointment to the 2nd Queen's we prepared our readers a fortnight since, is to join his old regiment, the 18th Royal Irish, vice the late Field-Marshal Sir J. F. FitzGerald.

The following promotions take place in the Army consequent upon the death of Lieutenant-General F. Rowcroft, Bengal Infantry, which occurred on the 22nd ultimo—viz., Colonel B. Harrison, commanding the Brigade Depôt at Bradford, to be Major-General; Major R. Law, unattached Staff Officer of Pensioners at Plymouth, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain R. Blount, 20th Regiment, to be Major.

On vacating his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir J. W. Fitzmayer, Captain E. Woollcombe, Royal Artillery, has been selected to succeed Major F. Downes, R.A., whose period of service has expired as Instructor in Gunnery at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness.

Captain W. F. de H. Curtis, R.A., has been appointed Inspector of Warlike Stores at Hong Kong, vice Lieutenant W. P. Kelly, R.A., returning to England.

The promotions in the Army resulting from the death of Lieutenant-General H. W. Whitfeild, which occurred on the 30th ultimo, will be as follows, viz.:—Major-General H. D. White, C.B., Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel E. D. W. Lowe, C.B., half pay, late 86th Regiment, to be Major-General; Major E. St. J. Griffiths, half pay, late 19th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain W. C. Wolseley, 6th Regiment, to be Major.

There are two Rewards for Distinguished Service vacant, one in consequence of the appointment of Lieutenant-General Edwards to the Colonelcy of the 2nd Queen's; a second by the death of Lieutenant-General H. W. Whitfeild.

Can it be true that the Colonial Office refuses to grant pay for a Military Secretary to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope? Sir Bartle Frere, when he left England the other day, was anxious that such an officer should have accompanied him, but the question of expense prevented his wish being gratified. It is too bad that this should be so. One would have imagined that at a time when the state of affairs in Southern Africa is such as to have necessitated a strengthening of the military establishments the idea of providing a qualified military adviser for the newly-appointed Governor would have met with favour, not disfavour, at the Colonial Office.

So soon as the question of future retirement is decided upon, steps are not unlikely to be taken for providing promotion for the senior officers of regiments the Lieutenant-Colonels of which have for lengthened periods retained their commands. We are assured that the grievance of the officers of the regiments referred to as to the stagnation which has so long existed is admitted; but in the present unsettled state of affairs it is considered that it would be unjust to interfere with those who have purchased their positions, and are known to be waiting on in the expectation that the terms now offered them may be improved.

Is it not a strange thing that the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of an important fortress like Gibraltar should be without a Military Secretary? Lord Napier of Magdala has been fulfilling the duties of Governor of Gibraltar since October last, and the Assistant Military Secretaryship on his Staff is still vacant. Meanwhile there are hundreds of field officers passing their time in idleness who cast longing eyes on an appointment which would enable them to qualify for promotion.

REVIEW.

Blackwood's Magazine.

The April number of *Blackwood* opens with an article on "The French Army in 1877," which will be read with exceptional interest. Commentaries on the same subject have been already published in this magazine by the author of the paper now under notice, and have achieved for him a strong belief in the *bonâ fides* of his statements. He found the ruinous errors which existed in 1870 unredeemed in 1875, and he did not shrink from exposing them. He still considers that it will be to the advantage of France that the subject should be continued—that knowledge of the realities of her military position should not be confined to special students, and that her cause will be best forwarded by openly scrutinizing her situation. Hence the origin of this paper. The present situation of France points to two unmistakable conclusions—First, that she cannot attack Germany. Second, that, if invaded, she can now most certainly defend herself; nay, more, that even though the will of Germany may be to endanger France, the *rôle* of conqueror will be too difficult a one to attain. In order to demonstrate the truth of these propositions, the writer in *Blackwood* resumes the thread of his previous inquiries, and takes under consideration the progress made by France since 1875. In his opinion, "signal success has been made since 1875. More vigour has been thrown into the management. In many directions energy has been substituted for routine. Force has gone on steadily accumulating, and though defects of system and of management are still terribly numerous, though a large variety of points are still open to just criticism, the organization is so advanced, the general improvement is so real, that it now may be said, at last, that France has indisputably an army." It may appear to some that these are bold conclusions to arrive at, and that they should be received with caution; but it must be remembered that when a different order of things prevailed it was denounced without hesitation. Moreover, the causes of this amelioration are distinctly pointed out. "Abundance of money is the foremost of them all. France has been able to pay for what she needed. The steady, zealous action of the regimental officers is as manifestly the second source of her strength; and next may be classed successively the influences of opinion, of time, of experience, and of accumulated labour." Having referred with rather doubtful praise to the new War Minister, General Berthaut, the author of "Des Marches et des Combats," our attention is called to the old deficiencies which still exist in the War Office, the gravest by far being "The Intendance," which, notwithstanding legislation, is still "the marrowless institution which we saw hobbling through its work in 1870; it still fondly clings to its immemorial feebleness and to its hereditary defects. Even at the last autumn manœuvres, where every movement was exactly known beforehand, it seems to have felt that it would have been a disgrace to it to do its work properly; so, to keep up its traditions, the troops were left occasionally without food." We thus see that the author of this paper deals with no unsparing hand when exposing the evils that still exist in the French Army. It is, therefore, with greater confidence that we follow him where he feels justified in pointing out in what other directions "the march ahead has been prodigious." First, the system of tactics has been entirely changed, and in no army in the world is the substitution of open order for close formations likely to produce better results. Again, the new "Règlement des Manœuvres" is so thoroughly fitted to the temperament of the French soldier that it is not impossible, if it had been in force on August 14 and 16, 1870, the battles of Borney and Rèzonville would have been victories for France. Here follow more abundant proofs of the "prodigious march ahead." "The *matériel* is at last almost entirely reconstituted. The fortresses and the entrenched camps, which have been established to defend the open frontier, are nearly finished; some of them, indeed, are already armed, stored, and victualled for a siege. The more essential of the new forts around Paris are terminated, armed, and even garrisoned. To do all this, one hundred and sixty millions sterling have been laid out upon the Army in the five years between 1872 and 1876. Ninety millions thereof have gone in ordinary annual expenditure, and seventy millions for special outlay on *matériel* and defences. The result is that France has now reached a point at which she can, at last, begin, if necessary, to use the instrument she has created." The next point that comes under consideration is how France could use that instrument in case she needed it? In other words, how could she manage the mobilization of her forces? For mobilization alone can prove the precise nature of the work done since 1871, can realize the value of that work, and supply a searching test of the military institutions of the country. The question that at once arises is whether or not there would be a collapse similar to that of 1870, or whether the present organization of France is at length sufficiently developed to render such an apprehension needless? In seeking a reply to these questions, the author examines the rules which determine the conditions under which a mobilization would now be conducted. The most important of these are the laws of March and November, 1875, which provide that the French Army may be called out *en masse* by the simple and expeditious process of "publication par voie d'affiches sur la voie publique sans attendre la notification individuelle." So simple is this plan, so expeditious is its nature, so practical and intelligent, that it has been already copied from France by Germany, and, no doubt, will be adopted throughout Europe as the plan *par excellence* for all future mobilizations. Having pointed out the difficulties which arise from the obscurity of the laws determining the conditions under which a mobilization should now be conducted, and having suggested certain improvements, the author proceeds to discuss the practical working out of the process itself—a discussion interesting in the extreme, but one which, from want of space, we can only refer to the attention of our readers. In concluding this exceedingly able article the writer points out that France has sought, and failed to find, an ally since 1871, but that still she has one, not a nation, nor a monarch, but simply distance. If France attacked Germany she would lose by distance; so would she profit by it if herself attacked. Hence comes the author's first conclusion, that France cannot attack Germany. As to the second—namely, can France, if attacked, defend herself?—evidence of the affirmative is abundant. If another "scare" burst out to-morrow, it would find her, at last, in a situation to effiaciously protect herself. She would no longer talk of withdrawing her useless soldiers behind the Loire, and of leaving the invader to overrun an undefended country. If Germany again proclaimed the wish to crush up France for good before she is fit to fight, France would this time look her calmly in the face, and would say to her, in the consciousness of sufficient strength—"It is too late!"

NAVAL OBITUARY.

During the past quarter the deaths of the following officers have been officially reported to the Admiralty:—

Flag-Officers—Admiral of the Fleet—Sir Fairfax Moresby, G.C.B. Admirals—on Reserved List—Henry Gossett and Charles H. Swinburne. On Retired List—Sir Augustus W. Clifford, Bart., C.B., and Sir Edward Belcher, K.C.B. Rear-Admiral—on Retired List—John L. R. Stoll. Captains—Radulphus B. Oldfield, C.B., and Hugh Campbell. On Retired List—George F. Day, C.B., V.C., Richard Edwards, William J. Scudamore, Henry W. Corneck, and John E. Davis. Commander—Thomas Hooper. On Reserved and Retired Lists—John W. James, Vincent Williams, Arthur Salwey, Cottrell B. Powell, Richard E. Pym, John Hall, James A. Gordon, Isaac Burch (a), Francis R. Dashwood, Joseph Grote, Edmund Pope, Henry Oakeley, Harry Smith, Augustus F. I. Bowen, Arthur Kennedy, St. Leger Aldworth, Charles Knighton (b), Charles W. Jones, and Charles Bawden. Lieutenants—Robert C. Jolliffe, Edmund B. Wallace, and James B. Fellowes. Staff Commander—on Reserved List—Joshua Whiting. Navigating Sub-Lieutenant—William F. Barry. Midshipmen—Charles M. H. Oakeley and Watkin H. Wingfield. Chief Engineers—George Mills and Herbert Pitt. On Retired List—William G. Barr. Chaplain—on Retired List—Richard R. Bloxham. Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals and Fleets—Alexander E. Mackay, M.D. On Retired List—Charles R. Brien, M.D. Staff-Surgeons—Benjamin H. M‘Curdy. On Retired List—William A. B. Webster and Maurice T. West, M.D. Surgeons—Matthew Reed, M.B., and Lewis Edwardes, M.B. Paymaster—Robert Bone. Assistant-Paymasters—Thomas W. S. Browne and John H. Brimacombe. On Retired List—Charles E. Tremaine. Engineers—Richard G. Foster and George J. James.

OFFICERS OF ROYAL MARINES.

Lieutenant-General—on Retired List—Sir Samuel R. Wesley, K.C.B. Colonel—George S. Digby, C.B. Captains—Edwin F. Thompson. On Retired List—James Nicholas and Henry T. M. Cooper. Lieutenants—on Retired List—Francis F. Heavens. Quartermaster—John Woon.

NAVAL OFFICERS' UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I was glad to notice in your last issue that you advocated the introduction of some sort of uniform cloak for officers, instead of the present pattern thick frock coat, which it is altogether impossible to wear when in epaulettes. It is no great stretch to state that the Navy is really without a great coat worthy of the name, for the thick frock coat, which is the warmest and most ample garment allowed, does not afford much protection to the legs. Mackintoshes are not recognized as a part of one's uniform, though they are permitted to be worn, and I hope the Admiralty will be good enough to add a regulation cloak and abolish the undress tail coat we are now obliged to have.—Yours, &c.,

FULL DRESS.

The Prince of Wales has sent a subscription of £50 to the funds of the Seamen's Hospital Society (late Dreadnought), Greenwich.

The estimate for Greenwich Hospital and School for the year 1877-78 states that the sum required will be £142,385, a decrease of £3,367 compared with the previous year. The sum required for Greenwich Hospital is £6,690; for pensions and gratuities, £114,692; for Greenwich Hospital School, £20,733.

The Aylesbury Dairy Company has been steadily increasing in popularity since its formation, now over ten years since, and is now supplying milk and dairy produce from upwards of sixty farms in the counties of Bucks, Berks, Oxford, Wilts, Herts, Gloucester, and Somerset. These farms supply the company with 21,318 gallons of milk, the produce of about 1,500 cows. Over 9,000 gallons of this milk finds its way to London, mostly to private houses, of which the company supplies nearly 4,000. From the London headquarters of the company, in Bayswater, each of these houses is visited twice daily, and some three times, whence it follows that the company's servants make some 60,000 visits a week. Every can of milk is examined and tested on arrival, and a sample is drawn and its quality recorded before it is issued to the public. An extensive building is being erected for the storage of butter, cheese, &c. A branch office has been opened at 13, Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, W.

The Navy.

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GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY, March 27, 1877.

The Rev. William Oxland, B.A., has been appointed Chaplain in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of March 19, 1877.

March 28.

Royal Marines—The undermentioned promotions, dated March 20, 1877, have taken place in the Royal Marine Artillery, viz.:—Col. and Second Commandant Henry Adair to be Col.-Commandant, vice Digby, deceased; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Henry Way Mawbey to be Col. and Second Commandant, vice Adair; Capt. and Brevet Major John Poore to be Lieut.-Col., vice Mawbey; Lieut. William Campbell to be Capt., vice Poore.

March 29.

The undermentioned medical officers have been promoted to be Depty. Inspr.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets in H.M.'s Fleet, with the seniority stated against their names:—John Traill Urquhart Bremner, M.D., March 6, 1877; Thomas Colan, M.D., March 11, 1877.

March 31.

The following promotion has this day been made:—Lieut. Albert Baldwin Jenkings to be Com. in H.M.'s Fleet.

April 2.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Capt. Norman Bernard Bedingfeld has been placed on the Retired List from the 31st ult. Nav.-Lieut. Theodore G. Fenn has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 30th ult.

April 3.

Royal Marines—The undermentioned promotion has taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Qrmr.-Sergt. Francis Butler to be Qrmr., vice Woon, deceased; March 9, 1877.

April 4.

Nav.-Lieut. G. J. Hirtzel has been promoted to the rank of Staff Com. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of Feb. 22, 1877.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral John Corbett, C.B., to be commander-in-chief in the East Indies, vice Macdonald, promoted.

Commanders—Lord Ramsay, to the Britannia; Robert H. Harris, to the Argus, when recommissioned.

Lieutenants—Harry N. Lowe, to the Boscawen; Hugh R. Evans, to the Bullfinch; S. B. Roupell, to the Duncan; Reginald A. Brook, to the Liberty, in command, vice Johnstone, whose period of service has expired; Everard E. Maxwell, Charles G. Michaelson, and Henry Belham, to be reappointed to the Argus, when recommissioned; John H. Rainier, to the Excellent as senior Staff officer; Arthur Barrow, to the Excellent, as junior Staff officer; and George H. C. Stapleton, to the Endymion.

Sub-Lieutenants—Henry E. Kellett, to the Argus; and Paul W. Bush, to the Squirrel.

Naval Cadets—Amherst Pearson and Charles H. Umfreville, to the Minotaur.

Deputy-Inspectors of Hospitals—Ahmuty Irwin, C.B., to Haslar Hospital; and Charles M‘Shane, to Jamaica Hospital.

Engineers—John Muir, to the Wolverene, additional; Albert Martell, to the Pembroke, additional.

ACTIVE, Capt. Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., went into Portsmouth Harbour on Saturday for the purpose of paying off all standing, which will probably take place on Thursday next. This ship was commissioned by Capt. Hewett on Oct. 2, 1873, for the purpose of relieving Com. Commerell on the Cape and West African Station, and left Portsmouth on the 18th. Cape Coast Castle was reached on Nov. 14, the passage having been made in the short space of twenty days. The first detachment of the Naval Brigade, consisting of Sub-Lieut. Maltby and twenty blue-jackets, and Lieut. Crosbie, with thirty Marines, landed on Nov. 29, and proceeded up country, under the command of Lieut. Noel. They were joined on Jan. 2, 1874, by the remainder of the brigade, consisting of 287 blue-jackets and forty-six Marines, and commanded by the late Capt. Blake, of the Druid. On account of the good service which had been rendered by the Naval Brigade previous to the landing of the troops, the honour was conferred upon them of first crossing the Prah into the enemy's country. At Amoaful the brigade was placed half on each flank, with the 42nd Regt. in the centre, the rear being brought up by the Rifle Brigade. During the skirmishing Sub-Lieut. Münday, of the Active, was wounded, and subsequently died. Lieut. M‘Leod and Sub-Lieuts. Rawson and Maltby were also wounded during the engagement. A seaman of the ship was killed, and three days afterwards J. M‘Donald, R.M.A., and Lieut. Crosbie were wounded at Ordahsu. The Naval Brigade then returned to their several ships, and, out of the 128 men who left the Active, only twenty-seven returned, the whole of the remainder having been invalided. On March 5 the ship shaped a course for Ascension, where the invalids were discharged into hospital at Green Mountain. After visiting St. Helena it was intended to proceed to the Cape, but the Commodore found it necessary to return in May to Cape Coast Castle for the purpose of settling a dispute which had arisen with respect to the occupation of a portion of the Protectorate by the Awoonah tribe. It was at first thought that force would have to be used, and the Active's men were landed in company with some Gold Coast troops, but the difficulty was eventually settled by a grand palaver at Quitta. On March 1 Com. Hewett went in the Echo through the lagoons from Lagos to Porto Novo to interview the King with reference to the question of human sacrifices; and having arrived at Bonny on the 8th, the Commodore presented King George with a silver cup, and Oko Jumbo and Jaja with swords, for having provided a contingent of native troops during the Ashantee war. The remainder of the month was spent in palavers with the chiefs at Puerto de Lenha, with reference to the piracy of the Geraldine and the murder of four men belonging to her. On Aug. 12 she sailed for the rendezvous, which she reached on the 25th. She found the Encounter awaiting her, and the two at once proceeded up the Congo and anchored off Shark's Point, where they were joined by the Spiteful, Merlin, and Foam. A great number of villages were destroyed, the Commodore being satisfied that the moral effect produced on the savages by three gunboats appearing in creeks which had hitherto been believed to be impenetrable to men-of-war, and the unexpected attack made upon them in their remotest habitations, would prevent the repetition of outrages in the future. On June 21 she sailed for Cape Coast Castle, accomplishing the journey of 2,650 miles in ten days, and at once proceeded to Whydah on learning that two French ships of war had gone thither to protest against the blockade of Dahomey. As the ship was on her way to Lagos, on the 15th she communicated with the steamship Victoria in consequence of her making a signal. The Niger agents and others came on board in great alarm, represented that 150 British subjects were shut up in the Niger, and requested assistance from the Commodore. Having arrived at the Brass, the Commodore and some officers proceeded over the bar and held a palaver relative to recent events in the Niger at Mr. Hall's factory. All the Brass chiefs attended, and confessed to being on very unfriendly terms with the merchants, who were trading directly with the oil markets instead of through them. At the same time they denied having fired upon the steamer. On the 27th the Niger expedition, consisting of the Sultan of Sockotoo, flying the Commodore's broad pennant, with the Cygnet and Ariel, proceeded over the bar, Lieuts. Rickman and Scott being left in charge of the corvette. The expedition returned on the 11th, Mr. Shipley having in the meantime been killed, and Messrs. Nesham, Lang, Gibson, Thomas, and Casement, besides a number of the Active's men, wounded. Seven days later fever showed itself, and a temporary hospital was rigged on the poop. On the 25th there were over thirty cases of fever on board. The Active left Cape Coast Castle on Feb. 8, and arrived at Freetown on March 4. Madeira was reached on March 15, and some heavy weather was experienced during the run to Spithead. The Active has lost during the commission one officer and three men killed, one officer and thirteen men from fever, one man drowned, and seventeen officers and 136 men invalided. During the same time two of his first lieuts. have been promoted to the rank of commander, and fifteen sub-lieuts. to the rank of lieut. In referring to the commission of the Active in a leading article the *Times* remarks that—"The unadorned narrative of the career of this ship offers a good example of the work which English ships and English sailors are daily called upon to do, and are daily found ready to do, in all parts of the world."

Amethyst, Capt. A. J. Chatfield, temporary flagship of Rear-Admiral de Horsey, was at Valapariso on Feb. 17, where she arrived on Feb. 12, and the Admiral shifted his flag to her on Feb. 15.

Argus, Com. E. J. Jermain, was at Bermuda on March 6, preparing for recommission. The Wye will leave England about April 14 for Bermuda, with fresh officers and crew for the Argus.

Assistance, Capt. Prattent, embarked Artillery at Liverpool, and left Morpeth Dock on the 4th inst.; the weather being thick she anchored in the river, and was to leave for Kingstown on Thursday.

Audacious, Capt. P. H. Colomb, flagship of Vice-Admiral Ryder, was at Hong Kong on Feb. 15. The Admiral intended to leave Hong Kong about March 13, and the Lapwing would join him at Nagasaki, where a court-martial on her grounding will probably be held.

Avon, Com. C. Keppel. The following are the particulars of the late skirmish with natives in the Congo:—On Dec. 27 the English steamer Ethiopia arrived at Loanda, where the Avon was, bringing the captain and crew of the American schooner Joseph Nickerson, whom they picked up at Banana Creek, a Dutch settlement on the Congo, opposite Sharks' Point. According to the captain's declaration, his ship got on shore on Sharks' Point while endeavouring to enter the Congo, and when he laid out anchors to get her off the natives came down and cut the hawsers. He then sent the crew in a boat over to Banana to the Dutch for assistance, but while they were away the natives forced him out of the vessel and plundered her of everything. When, three hours after, the Dutch came with one hundred armed blacks in a small steamer, they found the schooner plundered of nearly everything, and quantities of copper stripped off her. In the scrimmage that ensued two of the natives were drowned; and the Dutch, finding it impossible to save her, set her on fire, and took away the captain and crew, and sent them on to Loanda in the next steamer. On Dec. 28 the Avon started for the Congo, and arrived at Sharks' Point on the 30th. A palaver with the native chiefs, and a demand that the things taken from the schooner should be given up, were without effect, so that Com. Keppel determined on giving them a lesson. On Jan. 2, having obtained the assistance of two friendly natives, who acted as guides, an armed party of forty men, six officers, and four guides went away in four boats, starting at 4 a.m. On landing, the men proceeded in skirmishing order, and fired as they went. However, no serious opposition was met with, and two villages were burned. On re-embarking the natives fired some shots, but a rapid fire from the boats was kept up on this part of the bush. The Avon's boats then went higher up the creek, burnt and destroyed three other villages, fired some rockets into others, and then retreated down the creek. It was only from sixty to seventy yards wide for over a mile, and thickly fringed with mangrove bushes. The boats got back to the ship at 12.30 p.m., no one having sustained any injury. Quantities of the plundered goods have since been returned by the natives.

Barracouta, Capt. C. E. Stevens. The court-martial on Capt. Stevens was resumed on Saturday for a short time. Mr. Gain, the paymaster, was again examined, and said the diving voucher was taken away by the prisoner because it had a notation upon it that a gun had been lost through the captain's fault. The savings voucher was also detained because Capt. Stevens said that the witness had endeavoured to obtain his signature to a false document, and that he should detain the latter voucher till the commodore's opinion was taken upon it. The defendant did desire him to substitute copies of the vouchers in the account, but that would have been an irregular proceeding. After some farther details the third charge was gone into, viz., "For that the prisoner did, on May 22, 1876, when applying for a court-martial on Mr. Gain, omit and leave out a full and satisfactory explanation furnished by the paymaster as to why slops were not issued on his receiving issue notes." Mr. Gain said he wrote full explanations why the issue was delayed, owing to some men's absence and to the high price of clothing in Auckland. The prisoner appeared to be satisfied, and witness was unaware of having preferred a charge against him until they were in the presence of the commodore at Sydney. Mr. Gain was under arrest from June 3 to July 10, when he was released by order of the commodore. On Monday Lieut. Maxwell, after detailing the quantity of spirits which he ordered to be sent to the Sapphire, said the paymaster came on board and objected to such a large amount being sent, as no allowance had been made for leakage, &c. If any one was to blame it was witness, for not complying with the signal. The prisoner came on board three hours afterwards, and could, if such had been his intention, have sent the full quantity that evening, which he did not do. The prisoner knew witness was acting commanding officer when the signal was made, and expressed no dissatisfaction at his proceedings. He asked if Mr. Gain had been told of the signal, and when informed in the affirmative said, "That's enough," and placed Mr. Gain under arrest. Witness made no remonstrance to the captain for this act because, though he considered himself solely responsible, yet the captain appeared to consider Mr. Gain to blame. On Tuesday evidence was given in support of the fourth charge, that the said Capt. Charles Edward Stevens did, on June 16, 1876, commit an act to the prejudice of good order and naval discipline, in that he did on the said day bring a charge for the trial by court-martial of Mr. Gain, paymaster of the ship, for not having obeyed the order by signal to supply H.M.S. Sapphire with 125 gallons of spirits, whereas he, the said Capt. Stevens, well knew that the said order by signal was made to the commanding officer, who took upon himself not to send the whole quantity of spirits out of the ship, as he believed a mistake had been state in the order given. Mr. Gain and Navigating-Lieut. Wonham next gave evidence on the fifth charge, that Capt. Stevens, on July 15, 1876, at thirty-five minutes past 5 o'clock p.m., called upon the paymaster "to report to him before 12 o'clock at night the number and contents of all casks, cases, and bags, &c., that could not be stowed below, and to state their cubic measurement, and why they could not be stowed below, and twelve other different orders, the aforesaid orders being vexatious and harassing, and calculated to impede the paymaster in the proper performance of his duties, and did, moreover, injure his health, whereby he was at times incapacitated from performing them." On Wednesday another charge was concluded. There are thirteen counts in this charge, and they are to the effect that "the prisoner did, from about July 15, 1876, to the end of that year, give a number of orders to Mr. Gain, which properly belonged to other officers of the ship, both equal in rank to Mr. Gain and below his rank, the orders being vexatious and harassing, and calculated to impede the paymaster in the proper performance of his duties, and did, moreover, injure his health, whereby he was at times incapacitated from performing them." A press copy of each of the orders was produced by Mr. Gain, who stated in his evidence that he knew of no reason why they were given to him to carry out, but was under the impression at the time, and was now, that they were given him in order to harass and worry him and prevent him from carrying out his duties in a proper manner. He also stated that on one occasion he complained to Capt. Stevens that these several orders were worrying him so much that he did not know what he was about. He did not think Capt. Stevens made any reply to his remarks, but remembered that he smiled, as if he were pleased. In cross-examination by the prisoner, Mr. Gain said he did not remember any other cause existing at the time whereby his health was injured and his nerves impaired. On Thursday the seventh charge was concluded, and also the eighth, which is as follows: "That Charles Edward Stevens, captain of her Majesty's ship Barracouta, then being subject to the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, did, between Aug. 11, 1876, and Oct. 29, 1876, negligently perform the duty imposed on him in the same period when Mr. Allen Fitzroy Gain, paymaster of the said ship, was on the sick list; that the said Capt. Stevens was informed by Mr. Edward Brereton Broster, staff-surgeon, that the said A. F. Gain would in all probability not be able to resume his duty, and the said Capt. Stevens did not take proper and efficient steps to secure that the duties appertaining to paymaster should be efficiently carried out by the assistant-paymaster during the sickness of the said A. F. Gain." The evidence on this charge having been taken, Mr. Martin announced that the case for the prosecution was closed. The prisoner then applied to be allowed until two o'clock on Monday afternoon to prepare his defence, and the request was granted by the Court.

Beacon, Com. H. Dunlop, visited Buenos Ayres and Colonia during February, and was at Monte Video on March 2.

Bellerophon, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. C. Cooper Key, was at Havana on March 6. He left Port Royal on Feb. 27 with the Encounter, Dryad, and Pert, arrived at Havana on March 5, and intended to sail on March 6 for Bermuda.

Black Prince, Capt. T. B. Lethbridge, of the Channel Squadron, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday evening, and exchanged salutes with the flagship.

Boxer, Com. A. H. Alington, arrived at Madeira on March 26, on her way to Cape Coast Castle.

Bullfinch, Com. R. M. Lloyd, would leave Jamaica on March 12 for the Cayman Islands.

Cracker, Lieut.-Com. C. H. Hawkins, visited Buenos Ayres and Colonia during February, and was at Monte Video on March 2.

Cygnet, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hammick, sailed on March 2 for Appi Vista; to relieve the Mallard.

Danae, Capt. J. C. Purvis, arrived in Funchal Roads on March 26, from Spithead; she would leave after completing and refitting.

Daring, Com. J. G. Hanmer, arrived at Corinto on Feb. 12. The *Official Gazette* of Nicaragua, of Feb. 17, says:—"Her commander expressed his intention to remain three or four days before continuing his trip along the coast, visiting the different ports up to Acapulco. On the night of the 14th he telegraphed to the Minister of Foreign Relations at Leon that it was his intention to visit Managua on the 15th, and that he wished to pay his respects to the President of the Republic, if it would be convenient for the President to receive him. The President, after welcoming Capt. Hanmer, said he would take great pleasure in receiving him. The visit was paid on the 16th. The commander of the Daring expressed himself much pleased to meet the President, and said that, having received orders to touch along the coast, and knowing that for some time past no representative of Great Britain had visited Nicaragua, he called at Corinto in order to visit the capital and present his respects to the chief of the Republic. The President acknowledged this delicate compliment, and expressed a wish that the commander would remain some time in the capital, and thus afford an opportunity to show him some attention. The latter expressed his regret at not being able, on account of want of time, to accept any invitation. The visit was most cordial, and in the evening the military band, by order of the President, serenaded the commander of the Daring at his residence."

Defence, Capt. R. P. Cator, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday, and has gone into harbour to refit.

Eclipse, Capt. J. E. Erskine, was at Barbados on March 6.

Enchantress has been commissioned as a separate command, and is no longer to be a tender to the Asia. Staff Com. Hills continues in command.

Foam, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Hope, if not required at Monte Video, will meet the Volage at Nuevo Gulf in April with mails.

Fly, Com. J. Bruce, has been sent to Wên-Chow, to enable the Hornet to go to Hong Kong.

Growler, Com. C. E. Wilcox, was paid off at Hong Kong on Feb. 17, and recommissioned on the following day.

Hercules, Capt. Bowden - Smith, flagship of Admiral Hon. Sir J. Drummond, arrived at Gibraltar on the afternoon of March 31, and left on April 3 for Portsmouth.

Himalaya, Capt. E. White, arrived at Hong Kong on Feb. 14, with new crews for Hornet, Growler, Midge, and Swinger.

Hornet, Com. H. N. Hippisley, was paid off at Hong Kong on Feb. 17, and recommissioned on the following day.

Jumna, Capt. J. D'Arcy, arrived at Malta on the 3rd inst., and left again the same day for Spithead.

Kestrel, Com. C. B. Theobald, would leave Hankow about Feb. 4 for Ichang.

Malabar, Capt. E. Kelly, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday. She was detained a day in the Suez Canal from an accident to her circulating pumps. It was arranged that the Malabar should bring home the 11th Regt. from Bengal to Plymouth, but their embarkation was postponed in consequence of the breaking out of measles among the men. She brought home 543 invalids, 104 time-expired men, and eleven insane persons for Netley, 101 invalids belonging to the Royal Artillery for Woolwich, 49 details for various stations, 95 women, and 202 children. The following naval officers took passage to England:—From Malta—Lieut. W. E. Darwall, Coquette; Staff Surg. Fletcher, Wizard; Sub-Lieut. Cumming, Undaunted. From Bombay—Lieut. Somerset, Spartan.

Mallard, Lieut.-Com. Warry, was off Whydah on Feb. 13, making good some slight defects.

Minotaur, Capt. Lord W. Kerr, flagship of Rear-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, commanding the Channel Squadron, having parted company with the Black Prince, Resistance, and Defence off Cape Ushant on Tuesday, arrived and anchored at Spithead on Wednesday morning under the usual salutes. Besides having defects made good, the Minotaur will be fitted with torpedo gear, and a torpedo room and magazine.

Midge, Capt. H. Salmond, was paid off at Hong Kong on Feb. 17, and recommissioned on the following day.

Narcissus, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lambert, C.B., was at Simon's Bay on March 5, and left on March 8 for Devonport.

Opal, Capt. F. C. Robinson, was at Iquique on Feb. 12.

Orontes, Capt. E. H. Seymour, left East London on March 5 for Port d'Urban, but had not reached Simon's Bay, being detained off Port Natal, where she arrived on March 6. A considerable stir has been raised at Mauritius by the alleged defiance of quarantine law by Capt. Seymour. The *Mauritius Commercial Gazette* says:—"Notwithstanding Capt. Seymour was informed by Pilot Ledger that he could not bring his vessel into harbour before receiving pratique, he persisted in doing so. The very improper conduct of Capt. Seymour is the more inexcusable since he was aware that he had on board two cases of measles. We trust that not a man of the three companies of the 80th Regt. brought here by the Orontes will be permitted to land until the vessel shall have been kept in strict quarantine. We trust, also, that a report of Capt. Seymour's off-hand and unfeeling proceedings will be duly forwarded to the Lords of the Admiralty, so that he may be taught that officers commanding her Majesty's ships are equally as bound to refrain from infringing the laws of the countries at which they may call as are the smallest and meanest of masters of vessels belonging to the mercantile marine." A meeting of the Quarantine Committee has also been held, and the following recommendations were made:—"That his Excellency the Governor be moved to bring to the notice of the Admiralty that the captain commanding the Orontes, although warned by the pilot not to enter the harbour of Port Louis until pratique had been given, did, nevertheless, steam right into the said harbour and cause his vessel to be moored at the Admiralty moorings, there being at the time two cases of contagious disease on board, a disease which has already caused a great loss of life in this colony. And that the Governor be pleased to move the Admiralty to issue orders to officers commanding her Majesty's ships to give ready and willing obedience to the quarantine laws, which have been approved by her Majesty. That instructions be issued enjoining the removal of the Orontes from the harbour to the quarantine anchorage, and that the vessel do remain at the said anchorage until ready to continue her voyage."

Pioneer, Lieut.-Com. E. Hotham, has been recalled from Sierra Leone.

Plover, Com. H. B. Stewart, was at Carthagena by last accounts.

Repulse, Capt. F. W. Wilson, was inspected on Feb. 8 at Coquimbo. Admiral de Horsey left on Feb. 9, and arrived in her at Valparaiso the following day. The Repulse sailed for Spithead, calling at Rio de Janeiro on Feb. 15. She arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd inst. on her way to England.

Resistance, Capt. C. W. Hope, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday evening. When off Cape Ushant she parted company from the Minotaur under full speed for Devonport, making her six hours' full-speed trial on the run.

Ringdove, Com. U. C. Singleton, paid off at Portsmouth on Thursday.

Rover, Capt. T. Barnardiston, was at Bermuda refitting and having boilers repaired on March 6.

Seagull, Com. Maxwell Heron, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on March 9. She reached Funchal on Feb. 23, and left on the 28th. She had light winds for nearly the whole passage to this place, and no trade winds at all. The vessel sails and steams very well. She was to leave for the

Gambia on the arrival of the mail from England expected on March 20.

Sealark, Lieut. F. H. Haygarth, was taken into dock at Devonport on Tuesday for the purpose of being surveyed in respect of certain defects reported by the officers. Mr. Seccombe, examiner of dockyard work, from the Admiralty, is at Devonport to investigate the matter.

Shah, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, arrived at Valparaiso on April 1 from Monte Video, which she left on March 10, all well.

Simoom, Capt. R. G. Pasley, was at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on March 10; she arrived there on March 9 from Sierra Leone to take a northern route to the West Indies, and had completed coal; she would sail on the 10th for Barbados.

Sirius, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, was off Little Poppo on Feb. 19; she left Whydah on Feb. 7, arrived at Lagos on Feb. 8. The Governor and his Staff embarked there on Feb. 12, and arrived at Whydah in the Sirius on Feb. 13; left the same day for the westward, and anchored off Little Poppo on Feb. 14, with machinery broken down. She was to return to Whydah, and is ordered home under sail. She remained at Whynah up to March 5.

Supply, Staff Com. F. Inglis, left Whydah on March 5 for Cape Coast Castle, Ascension, and England.

Swiftsure, Capt. J. K. Baird. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* mentions the following act of gallantry in saving life by officers of this ship:—"I learn the following particulars from a private letter which I have received from Salonica. While H.M.S. Swiftsure was entering the Gulf of Salonica, an able-bodied seaman, named George Robinson, who was at work on the flying boom, missed his footing and fell into the sea. The ship was going 7 knots an hour, and there was a heavy sea, and it was bitterly cold. The man could not swim, and, moreover, he was struck by the ship and sank in an almost unconscious state. Sub-Lieuts. Polwhele and M'Kinstry, on hearing the cry of 'man overboard,' jumped into the water with their clothes and shoes on. Lieut. Polwhele dived for Robinson, and succeeded in bringing him to the surface, but would not have been able to support him if M'Kinstry had not come to his assistance. Shortly afterwards the rescuers and the rescued, who was still insensible, were picked up by the lifeboat. Robinson was under treatment by the doctors for twenty-five minutes before animation could be restored. He has since then suffered from congestion of the lungs, but is now convalescent. The gallant conduct of the two officers has made them very popular in Salonica."

Swinger, Lieut.-Com. Oswald Tudor, was paid off at Hong Kong on Feb. 17, and recommissioned on the following day.

Tamar, Capt. W. H. Liddell, arrived at Aden on April 1 and was to sail on the 4th.

Thetis, Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward, docked at Malta on the 19th inst., will probably not leave Malta for some time. Her crew have been turned over to the Hibernia, where they will remain until the Thetis is ready for them.

Tourmaline, Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., was in Simon's Bay on March 12.

Triumph, Capt. G. H. Parkin, arrived in Plymouth Sound early on Sunday morning, having been in collision in the Channel at 10.30 p.m. the previous night with the Benjamin Whitworth, bound from Shields, with coals, for Genoa. The merchant steamer, through some misunderstanding, got across the bows of the man-of-war, and was run into by the latter abreast of the engine-room, and has her plates on the side on which she was struck dented in, and the opposite side slightly bulged outwards. It is also asserted that one of her beams has been started, but the exact damage will not be known until the coal is discharged from her bunkers. The Triumph is uninjured. She has been ordered to proceed to Portsmouth to pay off, although commissioned at Devonport in March, 1873. Her ammunition was being got out preparatory to proceeding into harbour to dismantle, in accordance with Admiralty instructions for her to pay off at Devonport, but a telegram was received directing the vessel to proceed immediately to Portsmouth to be paid off, and she took the discharged ammunition on board again. No reason is assigned for this decision of the Admiralty, the Triumph being a "Devonport ship," and the greater number of her officers and crew belonging to that neighbourhood. She arrived at Spithead yesterday morning, and will pay off at Portsmouth.

Valorous, Capt. L. F. Jones, which arrived at Rockferry, on Sunday with supernumeraries for the new gunboats that she is to convoy to Devonport, was during the evening in rather a dangerous situation, as having anchored too closely to the Achilles, when the vessels swung they came into collision. Fortunately the Valorous was moving out of the danger before the paddle-wheel struck the Achilles, and the only damage done was to the head davits. She left on the 3rd for Barrow.

Vernon, Capt. W. Arthur. The first course of torpedo instruction for the season commenced on Wednesday. The second will begin on July 4. Officers desirous of attending should make application to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Vesuvius, Capt. Morgan Singer, is undergoing various alterations at Portsmouth to fit her for the 14-inch Whithead torpedo. When completed she will be taken into the large repairing basin, where a series of experiments will be prosecuted with the object of ascertaining the efficacy of wire netting as a protection against fish torpedoes.

Victoria and Albert, Capt. Thomson, which is undergoing her annual refit at Portsmouth, is ordered to be ready for sea by the end of June.

Volage, Capt. H. Fairfax, was at Monte Video on March 2. She left Colonia on Feb. 18. The Shah was just in sight, and on her arrival the Volage would leave for the Falkland Islands and Patagonia. Capt. Fairfax expects to be back at Monte Video by the middle of May.

Wye, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, arrived at Devonport on Monday morning from Malta with the crews of the Helicon and Antelope, and after discharging those belonging to Devonport, and receiving supernumeraries for the eastward, left for Deptford, where she arrived on Thursday.

Zephyr, Lieut.-Com. W. G. Le Cocq, was at Nassau by last accounts.

Throat Irritation.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

THE GROWTH OF THE NAVY IN 1876-77.

The following complete list of ships, of all classes, launched during the financial year, which was brought to a close on Saturday last, will, says the *Standard*, on comparison with the statement of vessels removed from the "Navy List" in the same period, prove how far the additions have been in excess of the waste, and will to some extent enable readers to understand why it has been possible to reduce the Estimates for 1877-78. The year was opened by the launch of the 12-gun composite corvette Turquoise, from Earle's yard at Hull. She is a vessel of 1,864 tons, with engines of 2,100-horse power, and cost about £90,000. Then followed the monster iron armour-plated turret-ship Inflexible, which was launched at Portsmouth on April 27. She will carry four 80-ton guns in her two turrets, is of 11,406 tons' displacement, with engines of 8,000-horse power, and cost for hull and engines alone £522,000. The weight of the armour she carries is over 3,000 tons. In May another powerful vessel, the Temeraire, was launched at Chatham. She is an iron armour-plated broadside ship, and will carry four 25-ton and four 18-ton guns; her tonnage is 8,412 tons, horse-power 7,000, and cost of hull and engines £380,000. The weight of armour she carries is nearly 2,100 tons. In August four vessels were added to the Fleet, viz., the composite corvettes Ruby and Emerald, 12 guns, 1,864 tons, and 2,100-horse power, costing about £90,000 each; the composite sloop Osprey, 6 guns, 1,124 tons, and 900-horse power, costing about £60,000; and the iron gunboat Medina, 3 guns, 363 tons, and 310-horse power, costing £10,250. In October six ships were launched—viz., the screw corvette Bacchante, 16 guns, 3,932 tons, and 5,250-horse power, costing £211,000; and the iron gunboats Sabrina, Medway, Spey, Tees, and Tay, of 363 tons, 3 guns, and 310-horse power, costing £10,250 each. Then followed the iron armour-plated ships Nelson and Northampton, carrying 12 guns each, of 7,323 tons, and engines of 6,000 horse-power, and costing about £350,000 each. The weight of their armour is 1,500 tons. In December three 3-gun composite vessels of 774 tons and 750 horse-power were launched—viz., the Condor, Flamingo, and Griffin, costing about £33,000 each; since which time there have been launched the Euryalus, corvette, of 16 guns, 3,932 tons, and 5,250 horse-power, costing £211,000; the Iris, armed steel dispatch-vessel of 10 guns, 3,735 tons, and 7,000 horse-power, costing about £185,000; the composite gun-vessel Falcon, of 3 guns, 774 tons, and 750 horse-power, costing some £35,000; the composite gunboats Firm, Forester, Foxhound, and Forward, of 4 guns, 455 tons, and 360 horse-power, costing about £20,000 each; the torpedo-launch Lightning, costing about £6,000; and three torpedo mooring steamers and one torpedo lighter, costing altogether about £18,000. There are also due at this date from the hands of the contractors two composite gunboats and three river service gunboats. But, leaving them out of the calculation, the actual additions to the Fleet consist of no fewer than 29 vessels of various classes, representing a tonnage of 58,000 tons and an expenditure of £2,839,000. During the same period the removals from the strength of the Navy have been—the Octavia, frigate, of 3,832 tons; Racer, sailing-sloop, of 708 tons; Black Eagle, paddle-yacht, 540 tons; Lyra, sloop, 675 tons; Severn, frigate, of 3,485 tons; Virago, paddle frigate, of 1,590 tons; Speedwell, gun-vessel, 570 tons; Reindeer, screw sloop, of 1,365 tons; Pigeon, gunboat, of 330 tons; Barrosa and Scout, corvettes, of 2,431 and 2,187 tons respectively; Star, gun-vessel, 877 tons; Adventure, iron troopship, of 2,510 tons; and the sloops Shearwater and Gannet, of 913 and 861 tons respectively. The removal of ineffective vessels has thus amounted to some 22,000 tons, against the 58,000 tons of new ships which have been sent afloat during 1876-77, thus giving a gain on the side of efficiency to the amount of 36,000 tons, of which 34,464 tons are armour-plated ships.

THE BRITANNIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I have appealed, but without success, to the sense of justice of one of your contemporaries, for space to say a few words in answer to an article published in its issue of March 24, headed "Tone of the Britannia Cadets," and charging a witness in a late inquiry with falsehood. I venture to ask you to allow me a place in your columns. The gentleman on whose account a court of inquiry was held on board the Britannia in February last is the parent of a lad whom he was required to withdraw from the ship in consequence of unfavourable reports in study and unfitness for the Service, as proved by the result of the half-yearly examination. The charges on account of which the inquiry was held were sifted by one of the admirals of the station during an exhaustive examination of the cadets, instructors, and officers of the ship, extending over three days. Of the two specific charges, one was disproved by reference to the register of punishments, and the other from absence of evidence. Moreover, the young gentleman himself had solemnly declared to the captain and one of his officers that the act of which he accused a messmate had never taken place. *Habemus confitentem reum.* With regard to general charges, the admiral examined not only the whole class of little boys, but the captains (prefects or preceptors, as they would be called at public schools), during which examination Capt. Graham, all executive officers who could possibly be supposed to intimidate cadets, and all those accused were excluded. He satisfied himself that nothing that deserves the name of bullying exists among the cadets. No one, I suppose, expects that a number of boys of the age of the cadets will not play tricks upon each other? The admiral, however, did not restrict himself to the evidence of the boys. He examined the first and second lieutenants and the naval instructors of the ship, and finally sent for the cadet sergeant-major, who, up to the time of the young gentleman's withdrawal, had been in constant attendance at all routine duties of cadets, and who, from long service with them, knew intimately their ways and customs. The admiral examined this functionary, because his business was not only to know what fell under his observation, but also to make himself acquainted with everything that went on. It ought to be added that the gentleman at whose instance the court was granted himself offered to drop the matter if another chance of passing the examination could be allowed his son. I should not dream of troubling your readers with these remarks but that in reality the article I allude to forms a charge, not only against a number of boys too young to understand it, but also against naval officers of the highest honour, who are precluded by the rules of the Service from replying to what I hope you will forgive my calling a grave and unmerited attack on their youngsters and on themselves. The instructor, whose remarks were there quoted, had not served in the Britannia for several years. Capt. Graham, on taking the command of the ship, had reason to consider that bullying had existed among the cadets; this he immediately brought to the notice of the Admiralty, and severe measures were adopted for its repression. What may or may not be the best method of training the cadets, whether on board the Britannia or in a school on shore, is a question into which it is no business of mine to enter.—I am, &c.,

A Relative of one of the Accused.

THE VANGUARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Having read in the *Globe*, of this city, a communication (no doubt copied from an English paper) relating to the raising of the wreck of H.M.S. Vanguard, I beg leave to state that I am highly astonished at learning that our naval authorities are under the necessity of offering a large premium to any outsider who may successfully accomplish what they themselves consider an utter impossibility; that is, the raising of said wreck. Having served nine years in her Majesty's Navy, and been discharged with a petty officer's rating, I would wish to make a few remarks on the subject, if you will kindly permit them to occupy a space in your valuable paper. I am, to a certain extent, ignorant as to the position of the wreck at present, her length, beam, and depth of hold, and also as to how much sand has accumulated around her, so your many readers must excuse me if I err, knowing I am not to blame. However, we will suppose her lying on her starboard side, with her lower masts in; in that case I would have the ends of a 15 or 17-inch cable made fast to each lower masthead, the other ends passed up and given to a separate man-of-war; then pass down three pieces of steel wire on the port side of the wreck, one abreast the fore-rigging, one on the fore side main rigging, and the other abreast the mizzen rigging, those ends passed down having an eye-splice in them. They could be passed, as far as possible, from port to starboard, under her bottom. Meanwhile, the vessels would have their several hawsers all ready on board, and they could all steam ahead off the Vanguard's port beam, and, no doubt, they would cant her over to her port side, which would bring the ends of the wire from the port side within easy reach of the divers from the starboard side; if so, then pass down three more pieces similar to those on the port side, shackle the two eye-splices together, and then heave away. If she is lying on her port side, then the opposite to the foregoing suggestions would conduce to the same end. We will now take it for granted she is on an even keel. I consider it no impossibility to raise her on account of not being able to pass the wires under her bottom. The method of proceeding in such a case would be as follows:—I would have six pontoons constructed according to my own views, and placed immediately over the vessel, three on each side, and in the same position as the wires, namely, one abreast the fore rigging, one on the fore side of the main rigging, and the other abreast the mizzen rigging, the wires to be shackled to a span, which could be made by passing chains through her chain-plates, or else by putting stout pieces of oak across her ports, making a strop of chain, and then shackle the wire to the strop, or if the diver could pass his wire through one of the ports, and out on the other side, and then pass the end to the pontoon. If her bowsprit be cut away, I would place a pontoon (that is, if required through weakness at other points), as it were, direct across her bows, and thus make use of her two hawse-pipes. The pontoon I am about to suggest to the Admiralty will be so constructed that after the Vanguard is once lifted, say ten feet, and taken then into shallow water, which height I could raise her by my method, I would have my pontoon 15ft. deep, 50ft. beam, 150ft. in length. I could sink them to within 2ft. or 1½ft. of the water's edge, and then lifting the Vanguard, 10ft., 5ft. hold would still remain, and the wires once under her bottom there would be no more bother, but heave right up, as high as I wanted her—say her upper decks above water, place steam-pumps on board, fix her bottom, and tow her to a dry dock. By inserting the foregoing remarks, you will confer a favour on—Yours, &c.,

Frederick Hill,
Ex-Capt. Maintop, Barracouta, 1870.

P.S.—I am at present holding the position of guard at the Central Prison, Toronto, Ont.

Toronto, March 21, 1877.

A Blue-book of nearly 500 pages has just been published, and contains the official journals and proceedings of the Arctic expedition under the command of Capt. Sir George Nares. Besides the reports of Sir G. Nares and Capt. Stephenson, there are the journals of the commanders of the various travelling and sledge parties, with charts and maps showing the course taken, and rough sketches illustrating various points of interest. The *British Medical Journal* says:—"We notice with great pleasure that the promotion of Dr. Colan as Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals is gazetted. Dr. Colan's services as senior medical officer of the recent Arctic expedition were of the most severe character, uniting extreme fatigue and mental anxiety owing to the severe outbreak of scurvy in addition to the necessary hardships of an Arctic expedition. His duties were performed in an exemplary manner, and the result of the recent inquiry has amply exonerated him from any responsibility in respect to the sufferings of the sledge-parties from scurvy, since the lime-juice was omitted in the face of his personal remonstrance, as well as in defiance of the original written instructions of Sir A. Armstrong. The delay in promoting Dr. Colan has been misinterpreted; it was not due to any want of recognition of his services, but, as we explained at the time, to the fact that there was no vacancy in the rank to which his promotion must be made."

The enlargement of the powder-chamber of the 81-ton gun will be completed in about three weeks, when it will be taken to Shoeburyness for further trial against the armour-plates. The four 81-ton guns for the Inflexible are in an advanced state, and one of them is expected to be ready for proof at the butts by the time the rechambering of the experimental gun is completed.

Furnish on the New Hire System.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea. —"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company — Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

THE LATE MILITARY TRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you permit me to supply an omission in your article of the 3rd instant, when stating the position and grievances of the late Military Train officers, who were transferred, on their own application, to the late Control Department, viz., the immediate step in rank accorded to them all, with one or two exceptions, and placing them senior to officers in other departments who, in some instances, were nine or ten years their seniors in relative rank, and who did not obtain promotion for four or five years after. The emoluments of the Military Train officers who were thus promoted (contrary to the terms of the Royal Warrant, which laid down that Military Train officers would receive the same rank in their new Deparment) were in nearly every instance almost doubled. This, by some, would have been considered a fair equivalent for the grievances of which they complain, and was, I believe, generally considered so at the time. A reference to the Military Train, Purveyors', and Military Store Departments, in "Army List" for Jan., 1870, will verify my assertion.—Yours, &c,

Feb. 6, 1877. SCEPTIC.

SPRING DRILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Defects in our military system are frequently pointed out in your columns. It cannot, then, be unimportant to point out and condemn the waste of precious time, caused by that absurd anachronism yclept spring drill. Whether spring drill was ever worth the time that has been spent on it may be fairly questioned; but in these short service days, when so much has to be learnt in so short a time, it seems, indeed, fatuity to compel the trained soldier to waste nearly one-eighth of his entire service in learning how to pivot on his heels or perform the goose-step with the precision of an automaton. Surely enough time is spent in the now semi-obsolete close-order drill of the barrack square to steady soldiers. Is it also necessary to spend absolutely more time in spring drill, which only disgusts the men, than in that most important part of modern war, teaching the soldier how to fight in extended order; in fact, what the Germans truly term, "battle discipline?" Our Infantry is, indeed, thoroughly trained in all that is requisite to march to a battle-field; whether it is equally proficient in what has to be done on the battle-field is, I am afraid, a more doubtful question. "Tempora mutantur, sed nos non mutamur in illis."—Yours, &c.,

March 22, 1877. YONETNOFF.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—If anyone is rash enough to still believe that wasteful expenditure exists in the Navy, let him visit the Royal Naval College during the Easter vacation, and then, perhaps, he will realize the fact that there is, at least, one certain high official into whose soul the spirit of economy has entered. The gallant President, whose name will long be associated with the College, has decreed that during vacation the ante-room shall not be lighted, the gas shall be lit in the mess-room only over such part of a table as may be in use, in the billiard-room over one table only, and not at all in the passages or corridors. And yet nearly forty officers remain during their leave at the College, and are treated like this to reduce the gas bill by a few shillings! But might not their Lordships transfer such economical ideas and their owner to a sphere of more extended usefulness.—I am, &c.,

LUCUS A NON LUCENDO.

BIRTH.

STOVIN.—April 2, at 14, Scotland Street, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieutenant Lucas G. Stovin, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LEES—GUNTER.—April 4, at St. Matthew's, Silverhill, Sussex, by the Rev. Charles Oak. Hastings Rowley Lees, Lieutenant R.N., to Hilda Maude, only daughter of the late Robert Gunter, Esq., of Earls Court, Middlesex.

Advertisements.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. — New Programme.—Ye WONDERFULLE TALE OF WHYTTYNGTON AND HYS CATTE. By Tifkins Thudd, Esq.; given by Mr. Seymour Smith.—HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE. A popular lecture, with interesting experiments, by Prof. Gardner.—BUDS AND LEAVES: a Spring Lecture. By Mr. J. L. King.—THE COMPOSITION OF LIGHT, with Illustrations. By Mr. J. L. King.—THE SEANCE, new edition. By the Polytechnic Medium.—Master Taylor, the premier Plate-Dancer and Artificial Clairvoyant.—Madame Hickson's COSTUME RECITALS, &c., &c. Admission to the whole, 1s.; schools and children under 10, 6d.; reserved stalls, 2s. 6d. Open from 12 till 5 and 7 till 10.

EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM. "BE MERRY AND WISE."—Mr. John Nash's PICTURES BY THE WAY, and Mr. F. Clifton's LIVING PHOTOGRAPHS. The Lecture on LAUGHTER, by Mr. Nash, at 3 and 8 prompt. Two hours' unlimited merriment, with the merriest of merry men. Monday evening, April 9th, at 8, and daily at 3 and 8. Admission 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Ticket office open from 11 till 3.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Début of Signor Gayarré.

This Evening, April 7, LA FAVORITA. Leonora, Madame Scalchi; Inez, Mdlle. Cottino; Alfonso XI., Signor Graziani; Baldassare, Signor Bagagiolo; Gasparo, Signor Rossi; and Fernando, Signor Gayarré (his first appearance in England). Conductor, Signor Vianesi. The Divertissement by Mdlle. Girod and the Corps de Ballet.

Monday, April 9, GUGLIELMO TELL. Mathilde, Mdlle. Bianchi; Eduige, Mdlle. Ghiotti; Jemmy, Mdlle. Cottino; Guglielmo Tell, Signor Cotogni (his first appearance in that character in England); Walter, Signor Bagagiolo; Gessler, Signor Scolara; Un Pescatore, Signor Sabater; and Arnoldo, Signor Marini. La Tyrolienne will be danced by Mdlle. Girod, Mdlle. L. Reuters, and Mdlle. H. Reuters.

Tuesday, April 10, LA FAVORITA. Fernando, Signor Gayarré.

Thursday, April 12 (in lieu of the Subscription for the last Tuesday of the season) DON PASQUALE. Norina, Mdlle. Marimon; Dottore Malatesta, Signor Cotogni; Don Pasquale, Signor Ciampi; and Ernesto, M. Capoul. Conductor, Signor Bevignani.

Saturday, April 14, LES HUGUENOTS. Valentina, Mdlle. D'Angeri; Margherita di Valois, Mdlle. Marimon; Urbano, Madame Scalchi; Conte di San Bris, Signor Capponi; Conte di Nevers, Signor Cotogni; Marcello, Signor Bagagiolo; Huguenot Soldier, Signor Sabater; and Raoul di Nangis, Signor Gayarré (his first appearance in that character in England).

The Opera commences at half-past 8.

The Box Office is open from 10 till 5. Pit tickets, 7s.; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

WANTED, for the Louth Rifle Regiment of Militia, a QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT. Also a PAYMASTER - SERGEANT. Application to be made, and testimonials forwarded to the Adjutant, Louth Rifles, Dundalk.

WANTED, at the West Riding Asylum, Wakefield, a VIOLIN and CLARIONET PLAYERS, who will also be required to act as attendants. Must be good executants, and able to read music at sight.

Salary to commence at £30 a-year, and advance £2 annually up to £50, with board, lodging, and washing, and a suit of clothes every eight months.

Candidates will, on application by letter or personally, be supplied with forms, to be filled up and returned. Those only deemed eligible will receive communications in reply.

HERBERT C. MAJOR, M.D.
J. CRICHTON BROWNE, M.D.,
Medical Director.

Asylum, 3rd April, 1877.

MILITARY OFFICERS ON HALF PAY.—A London Brewing Company, doing a large military business, is desirous of receiving into the firm a retired officer capable of influencing an extension of their trade among regimental canteens, &c. Capital is not an object. Address X.X., care of Messrs. Brighten and Parker, Solicitors, 4, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.

INVESTMENT WITH OCCUPATION.—A Gentleman with £2,000 is wanted to invest same in an established City business at good interest and remuneration for partial services. The occupation is gentlemanly, and the concern thoroughly sound.—Henderson and Smith, 163, Fenchurch Street.

BELFAST.—TO BE LET, from May 1st to Sept. 30th, a HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE in the best part of Belfast (close to the Botanic Gardens), containing 4 large reception-rooms, 6 bed-rooms, bath-room, kitchens, &c. Application to be made to Mr. T. Fisher, House Agent, Belfast.

RETIRED OFFICERS and OTHERS.—The Patentee of an article that must command an enormous sale, in consequence of its supplying an universal want, seeks the co-operation of a gentleman to undertake correspondence, &c., relating thereto. Two or three hours daily. Liberal terms. Capital required, about £300 or £400.—W. T. 55, Messrs. Deacon's, 154, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

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Letters and telegrams for passengers promptly delivered free of charge.

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STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER STREET BAZAAR, W.

The warehouses having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient, and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

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CHLORODYNE. — FREEMAN'S is the original and only true.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish decided in favour of R. Freeman and against J. C. Browne and J. T. Davenport; see "Times" of July 24, 1873. Thousands of medical practitioners testify that there is no substitute for it in the treatment and cure of asthma, bronchitis, coughs, and other chest affections, neuralgia, fevers, cholera, dysentery, spasms, and all nerve pains. Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 20s. Sold by patent medicine dealers in all parts of the world. See that "Freeman's Original Chlorodyne" is engraved on the Government stamp.

THE STAFFORD HOUSE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of SUFFERING among the TURKISH SOLDIERS.—Chairman, the Duke of SUTHERLAND, K.G.—Communications to be addressed to T. Gibson Bowles, Esq., Hon. Sec., 2, Harriet Street, Lowndes Square, S.W.

Subscriptions will be received by Major-General Sir Henry Green, Hon. Treasurer, Stafford House, S.W.; by Messrs. Drummond and Co., Charing Cross; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard Street; Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, and Co., 62, Lombard Street; and by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall Mall, and will be acknowledged in the published list.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has undertaken to receive subscriptions for the fund, which may be paid to him at the Mansion House.

Contributions are especially invited of blankets, warm jerseys, warm underclothing, and hospital linen, which will be received at Taylor's Depository, Pimlico, and should be labelled "For Relief of Suffering Turkish Soldiers."

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The daughters of all officers in her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half pay, or who may have died in the service, are eligible. The ages of admission are from ten to fifteen.

The next election will take place on June 20, 1877.

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With a view to afford the advantages of a good education to the daughters of officers of competent means at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of pupils are admitted on payment of £80 a-year, which includes all extras. The new form of application can be obtained at the office.

Each donation of £5 5s. entitles to one life vote. Each annual subscription of 10s. 6d. entitles to one vote at all elections during the current year.

Further contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
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This Tobacco is now put up in
ONE OUNCE PACKETS
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The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the safest aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies, children, and infants.

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OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA
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The best and only certain remedy ever discovered for preserving, strengthening, beautifying, or restoring the
HAIR, WHISKERS, OR MOUSTACHES,
And preventing them turning grey.
Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s.
C. & A. OLDRIDGE,
22, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.,
AND ALL CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS.

For children it is invaluable, as it forms the basis of a magnificent head of hair, prevents baldness in mature age, and obviates the use of dyes and poisonous restoratives.

HIRE SYSTEM. Elegant and useful FURNITURE, CARPETS and BEDDING, and FURNISHING REQUISITES of every kind on this convenient system, displayed in numerous extensive and the most beautiful show-rooms in the kingdom. Prices fixed from an Illustrated Catalogue representing the stock, and all the advantages offered by numerous wholesale houses are combined and to be found in this establishment, and at one profit only.—Prospectus and priced Illustrated Catalogue on application to the Manager, Hire Department, 81, Brompton Road. Established 60 years

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WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention for the curative treatment of hernia. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the manufacturer,

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Price of a single truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.; post free. Double ditto, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.; post free. An umbilical ditto, 42s. and 52s. 6d.; post free. Post-Office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post Office, Piccadilly. Every description of RIDING BELTS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS to draw on, and ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS, on new and improved principles.

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(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly 29th July, 1861.)
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.
Paid-up Capital, £725,000. Reserve Fund, £250,000

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At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 month's notice of withdrawal.

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CIVILIANS and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect Assurances and Loans in connection therewith, on moderate Terms, with the

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Edinburgh, 3 and 5, George Street.
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THE PREMIUM FUNDS, INVESTED IN NAMES OF TRUSTEES FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

31st December, 1872	£4,293	14	8
31st December, 1873	27,324	4	8
31st December, 1874	57,820	5	0
31st December, 1875	85,224	9	5
31st December, 1876	108,886	8	11

POLICY-HOLDERS' GUARANTEE FUND—
(In addition to the above)
Consols, £51,080 2s. 11d.

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Actuary and Secretary—T. G. C. Browne.

Share Capital at present paid up and invested	£1,000,000
Total Funds about	£3,000,000
Total Annual Income upwards of.........	£400,000

N.B.—Fire Policies which expire at Lady Day should be renewed at the Head Office, or with the Agents, on or before the 9th April.

REVERSIONARY and LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY, or other SECURITIES and ANNUITIES purchased, or loans thereon granted, by the

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If required, interest on loans may be capitalised.
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BRUSHES, BROOMS, MOPS, &c.
Contract Department, Admiralty,
Whitehall, S.W., March 21, 1877.

TENDERS will be received until Two o'Clock on MONDAY, the 9th April, for about

10,000 Hair Brooms
25,000 Birch Brooms
34 000 Bass Brooms
20,000 Bass Deck Scrubbers
67,000 Bass Hand Scrubbers
5,200 Hair Hand Scrubbers
6,800 White Wool Mops
4,500 Coloured Worsted Mops
23,500 Paint, &c., Scrubbers
6,000 Flue and Tube Brushes
5,500 Tar Brushes
9,000 Whitewash Brushes
2,000 Clothes Brushes
7,000 Shoe Brushes
5,200 Dust or Sweeps' Brushes
2,300 Button Brushes

And quantities of Hair Pencils, Steel Graining Combs, Banister, Hearth, Plate, Crumb, Stove, Clamp, and Flatting Brushes.

Their Lordships do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and they reserve to themselves the power of accepting any part of a Tender.

Forms of Tender, containing all particulars, may be obtained on personal application at this office, or to Mr. A. E. Rule, Royal Small Arms Repairing Factory, Bagot-street, Birmingham; or by letter addressed "The Director of Navy Contracts, Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W."

FRANCIS W. ROWSELL,
Director of Navy Contracts.

THE WANDERERS' CLUB,
PALL MALL.

The subscription of members joining from this date will extend to May 1, 1878.

The entrance fee remains at present at ten guineas. The annual subscription is—Town members, eight guineas; country members, four guineas.

At a Meeting of the Committee, held on the 20th November, Lord Brougham and Vaux in the Chair, the Report stated that since the issue of the Annual Report in May last, 160 New Members had joined the Club, and that the total strength is as follows:—

Town Members	426
Country Members	663
Officers on Foreign Service	104
Members Resident Abroad	109
	1,302

The Club has increased to this date to 1,410 members.

For Book of Rules and further particulars apply to Major T. P. KENNAN, Secretary.

Pall Mall, 1877.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ROYAL, ENGINEER CLUB,
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	£	s.
Annual Subscription	3	3
Abroad	1	1
Entrance Fee	5	5

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President—Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., &c.
Vice-President—Lieut.-General Sir Alfred H. Horsford, G.C.B., &c.

The entrance fee to this Club is, for the present, 10 guineas. Annual subscription, 8 guineas. Officers who are or have been in Army, Navy, Militia, or Yeomanry are eligible for election.

C. H. J. COLLINGS, Secretary.
Feb. 21st, 1877.

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Per Dozen.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3½ inch ivory handles do.	14 ,,	11 ,,	6 0
3⅝ do. do. do.	18 ,,	14 ,,	7 0
3⅝ do. to balance do.	20 ,,	15 ,,	7 0
3¾ do. do. do.	26 ,,	20 ,,	8 0
4 do. do. do.	30 ,,	22 ,,	8 0
4 do. fine do.	33 ,,	24 ,,	9 6
4 do. extra large do.	36 ,,	28 ,,	10 6
4 do., African do.	42 ,,	35 ,,	13 6
Ditto, with silver ferrules	42 ,,	35 ,,	15 0
Ditto, with silvered blades	48 ,,	35 ,,	...
Ditto, electro-silvered handles	23 ,,	19 ,,	7 6

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. No. 298, APRIL, will be published on Saturday next.

CONTENTS:—
I. The House of Fortescue.
II. Jebb's Attic Orators.
III. Wallace's Russia.
IV. The Dramas of Alfred Tennyson.
V. Life and Letters of Charles Kingsley.
VI. Native Policy in South Africa.
VII. Brigandage in Sicily.
VIII. Gregor Samarow's "Cross and Sword."
IX. Wellington and Gentz on Eastern Affairs.
X. Note on Railway Profits and Losses.

London: LONGMANS and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. BLACK.

New Books and New Editions.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY AS A PROFESSION: a Few Words to Aspiring Candidates. Price 1s., by post 1s. 1d.

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Containing the names of Officers employed by the Indian Government at Home and Abroad, with Abstracts of Rules for Appointments to the Services, Furlough Rules, Retiring Pension Funds, including those of the Uncovenanted Services.

The Index contains upwards of 20,000 names.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 18, Waterloo Place, S.W.

DETECTOR'S LETTERS, REPRINTED
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Now Ready, Twenty-seventh Thousand, price 1s. 6d., post free 1s. 8d.

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"'Detector' has done his work well. We advise the public to purchase these 'Revelations,' and see how the disgusting tribe of sham doctors are pilloried and their doings related."—Public Opinion.

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NOTICE.

The DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, declared at the annual meeting, which was held on the 29th March, will be payable on application on and after the 12th April.

By order,
J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The next GENERAL QUARTERLY COURT of this Corporation will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, London, on MONDAY, the 16th of April, 1877, at 12 o'clock precisely.

J. WAGSTAFFE, R.N., Secretary.
Offices, 18, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

The THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held (D.V.) at the CITY TERMINUS HOTEL, Cannon Street, at 2 p.m., on FRIDAY, April 20th, 1877.

The Society received last year 10,386 widows, orphans, and shipwrecked persons.

W. H. SYMONS, Commander, R.N.,
Secretary.
Office—Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

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MINIATURE ASHANTEE WAR MEDALS and all other English and Foreign Medals and Decorations.

THE NEW REGULATION MILITARY BUCKLE now ready in all sizes.

N.B. Jewellery of every description kept in stock.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, Chelsea.—Required, a non-commissioned officer discharged, or about to be discharged, from the service, without family, who possesses a certificate of qualification as gymnastic instructor, to fill the appointment of Sergeant Gymnastic-Instructor at the above Institution. Applications, either personally or by letter, to be made to the Commandant.

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⁂ Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

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THIS object has been accomplished on a continually enlarging scale with uninterrupted success.

THE Company has now become by far the

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EVERY precaution is and has been adopted, not only to secure the purity of the Milk supply, but also its absolute

SAFETY from taint, to which the peculiar nature of Milk renders it liable, and to which it is frequently exposed under ill-regulated management, whether at the farm or on the premises of the London vendor.

THE Directors believe that the success in carrying out

PERFECT sanitary arrangements has been mainly instrumental in raising the company to its present position. They are prepared to supply

MILK in any part of the Western, South-Western, and most parts of the North-Western Districts of London.

BUTTER.—Butter, from Pure Cream, is made daily in the Company's Dairy. Customers may see it churned.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

IN INVITING householders to become customers of the company are desirous that they should

INSPECT the Premises, and examine for themselves the systematic and careful precautions which are adopted in the conduct of the business.

IN order to give further assurance to the public of the determination of the company to uphold the position it has attained, the directors have secured the assistance of Mr. Ernest Hart, whose authority in sanitary matters is very generally recognised; and the medical and sanitary inspection of the farms and cattle from which the supply of milk is obtained are under Mr. Hart's immediate control and supervision. Mr. Hart's reports are at all times open to the inspection of the customers of the company.

THE Present Premises in London consist of the chief depôt in St. Petersburgh-place, Bayswater, covering nearly half an acre of ground, specially constructed about six years since, and built and arranged on the most approved sanitary principle, and a range of lofty, well-ventilated sheds, with accommodation for a large number of cows in Portobello-road, Notting-hill.

THE Premises of the Company at St. Petersburgh-place may be inspected at any time, but they will best repay a visit between twelve o'clock and 1.30 p.m., when the details of the management and the extent of the operations can be best appreciated. The sheds are also open to inspection, but by order only, which may be obtained at the chief office.

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THE AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY is receiving Milk and all other Dairy Produce from more than 60 selected farms in the counties of Bucks, Berks, Oxon, Wilts, Herts, Gloucester, and Somerset.

DISCLOSURES made during the last few years with respect to the

CONVEYANCE of DISEASE by means of Milk, have initiated a system of inspection, examination, and analysis, by skilled and responsible persons, to which they desire to call attention, and by which they feel that the company is in a position to give every possible assurance of

SAFETY to their CUSTOMERS.

DAIRY PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

SINCE the formation of the AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY constant inquiries have been received from customers for

BUTTER and other DAIRY PRODUCE, but until recently the company has not been able to supply anything but milk and cream.

A FEW months ago, however, increase of business rendered the establishment of country depôts necessary, and this has led to

CHEESE and Butter Making and Pig Feeding, on a large scale; and the company is now in a position to supply all descriptions of Dairy Produce, Butter, Cheese, at but little over wholesale prices.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

FROM the SANITARY RECORD, Jan. 27, 1877.—"It is certainly surprising, and might seem incredible, except for the almost immovable apathy of average minds in respect to dangers not vividly present to their imagination, to observe how large an accumulation there is now of officially reported epidemics of fevers due to the spread of infection by polluted milk; and yet how insensible are the heads of families and the public generally to the necessity for precautions against this insidious source of disease. The list of local epidemics distinctly traced to milk is already too long for the memory; there are the outbreaks of Penrith, of Islington, of Marylebone, of Moseley, of Glasgow, of Jarrow, of South Kensington, and now of Burnley, besides half a dozen others of which we remember at the moment more or less faintly the details. These are the proved cases. In how many more this source of diffusion of infectious disease has escaped attention cannot even vaguely be guessed. Mr. Lyon Playfair and Mr. Sclater-Booth have spoken of the subject as one of pressing importance to the public health, and nevertheless the milk-consumer remains at this moment as unprotected and as careless of his own protection as ever. One great company in London takes well-devised and organised means to protect its milk from the farm to the kitchen, and to ensure its purity. Their example only makes, however, the contrast the stronger in respect to the dangerous conditions under which the milk supply of London lies in the hands of the uninspected small dealer and private retailer, and increases the surprise that the public do not more intelligently appreciate their own risk, and embrace the means of safety which such an organisation offers. The attention of the Government to the dangers of the ordinary milk supply of towns has been long since promised by the President of the Local Government Board, but meantime the remedy lies in the hands of the consumer, who should insist everywhere that a system such as that of the Aylesbury Dairy Company be universally followed."

NORTH WILTS HERALD, June 3, 1876.—"That this is pretty well the largest dairy in the world may, we think, be gathered from the following figures, the result of one week's working: Fifty farms supplied 21,318 gallons of milk, the produce of about 1,500 cows; over 9,000 gallons of this milk were distributed in London, mostly to private houses, of which the company supply nearly 4,000. As each of these houses is visited twice daily, and some three times, it follows that the company's servants make some 60,000 visits a week, each visit requiring a separate entry in the books. The remainder of the milk sent to London was disposed of wholesale, a branch of the business lately entered upon. The milk retained in the country at the Swindon factory and the dairy at Bourton, about 12,000 gallons, was converted into cream, butter, and cheese, and pigs fed with some of the whey. Of cream, some 400 quarts went to London, more than 800lb. of butter and over five tons of cheese were made, and 60 fat hogs, of 10 to 12 score each, were sent away to be converted into bacon, hams, lard, &c."

THE "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says: "At a recent visit which we paid to the premises of the

AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY, we were pleased to find a vast and well-ordered establishment, in which all the resources of capital are directed to the supply of milk daily over a large part of London. The construction of the buildings, stables, and the cooling-rooms, is admirable. The travelling cans of the company have received the prize medal of the Society of Arts. Everything is done in military order, a great many of the employés being old soldiers.

PURE MILK is a MATTER so CLOSELY connected with the public health that we take pleasure in doing whatever we can to encourage it."

THE "LANCET" says: "We have recently paid a visit to the establishment of the Aylesbury Dairy Company and minutely inspected the premises. We were not only much pleased with the completeness of the arrangements, but surprised at their extent, and their suitability for the great object in view. —viz., the supply of

PURE and UNADULTERATED MILK derived from some of the best pastures in the country to the western district of the metropolis. Nothing can be more marked than the contrast between it and the little

DIRTY and CONFINED ROOMS so often found in obscure streets and places, and which are misnamed 'dairies.' We took the opportunity of examining also into the quality of the milk supply, and we found this a very full average; but the public should be cautioned not to base their opinion of the quality of any milk supply upon the amount of cream contained in any given sample, since this constituent of milk is naturally and normally liable to very great variation. In conclusion, we feel assured that the

AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY will secure a large measure of that success and prosperity to which we consider, from the enterprise and intelligence displayed, they are so fairly entitled."

THE MORNING POST says: "The whole system of milk supply requires, and in certain hands it is undergoing, a complete change. The lead in this change has been for some years taken by the Aylesbury Dairy Company (Limited), an association of gentlemen assisted by the supervision and advice of eminent medical and sanitary authorities, and having ample capital to enable them to avail themselves of all modern appliances and improvements in the way of buildings, &c."

THE

AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The COMPANY HAVE NOT ANY BRANCH OFFICE in the N.W. DISTRICT, but the CARTS VISIT all parts of the W., S.W., and most parts of the N.W. Districts, two and three times daily, and are now delivering Milk to more than 4,000 private families. By arrangements lately completed they are in a position to supply an increased number of customers with Pure Milk from carefully-selected farms and from their own cows in London. A Special Service for delivery of Dairy Provisions is provided, as under no circumstances can they be sent out in the Milk Vans. All Orders should be Forwarded the day previous to that on which the Goods are required, and, as the quantity of Butter will at times be Limited, Orders will be Executed in the order in which they are received. Orders should be sent by Letter or Post-Card, and not given verbally to the Drivers of the Company's Carts, and should be Addressed to MR. HENRY WHELAN, Secretary, at the Company's Head Office, ST. PETERSBURGH PLACE, BAYSWATER; or at their Branch Office, 13, LOWNDES STREET, S.W.

Printed by JAMES MELDRUM and Published by EDWARD O'BRIEN PALMER for the Proprietors, at the Office, No 16, Wellington Street, Strand.—SATURDAY, April 7, 1877.

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AND

ARMY NAVY

JOURNAL OF THE
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GAZETTE

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, shall* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications shall be addressed and remittances made payable.*

The subscription to the paper is 7s. *per quarter, or* 28s. *per annum* payable in advance, *inclusive of postage to any part of the United Kingdom; to India,* £1 10s. 4d. *per annum;* viâ *Brindisi,* £1 14s. 8d.

IN the Circular of January 30, 1873, establishing the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, it is stated that my Lords intend "that it shall be so organized as to provide for the education of naval officers of all ranks above that of Midshipman in all branches of theoretical and scientific study bearing upon their profession;" and as the House of Commons and the public, with the ardent zeal of new converts, are pressing the point of the necessity which exists for the huge masses of machinery of which a modern ironclad is composed, being competently handled, it becomes a pertinent question to ask how far the Naval College has fulfilled its mission? The first thing that strikes us is, that in connecting the College with the recent agitation to which we have referred we have said something new, for although to us it would appear as "wasteful and ridiculous excess" to point to the obvious relationship between them, it does not appear to have occurred to naval critics either inside or outside the House of Commons. Has Mr. Goschen so entirely forgotten the objects which he had in view in founding the College at Greenwich, and is the temptation to reduce everything to a class grievance so great, that it is impossible to get members to take a large view of the real necessities of the case? We do not agree with the author of "Ginx's Baby" in his intended opposition to the increased grant for the Engineers, but he deserves credit for seeing that to which others are apparently blind—namely, that it is of little use to endeavour to improve the pay and position of the engineering staff if those to whom they are, and must be, subordinate, fail to appreciate their labours. Whether the blame lies with the Admiralty or with the conservative traditions of the Service itself may be disputed, but it can scarcely be denied that in every endeavour that has been made to improve the scientific knowledge of naval officers, it has always been attempted to introduce it from below by the instruction of junior or subordinate officers, while little encouragement has been given to their superiors to avail themselves of the means placed at their disposal, and still less reward has been held out to those who have actually shown superior attainments. It is, of course, easier to deal with the more plastic nature incident to youth; but while we do not advocate the attempt to make all naval officers scientific adepts when such accomplishments are apparently discouraged in the seniors, the attempt to make the juniors study is rather a cart-before-the-horse experiment, and it is not surprising that the advance is not as rapid as we could wish. We pride ourselves on being a practical race, and there are not wanting good officers of the present day who, although "rude of speech," like Othello, are as well fitted for command as he was; but, in default of that best of all teachers, experience in actual service and warfare, we must be content to study our subject theoretically, and we need scarcely refer to German experience to show that study in the closet can be effectively made use of in the field. Whilst, then, we have no fault to find with Mr. Hunt's statement that he took "particular pains" to select as "officers of the great ironclads those who had shown great ability in managing ships of less value," we could have wished that he would have given more direct encouragement to those officers who, at some expense and inconvenience to themselves, join the torpedo classes or the College at Greenwich. Plainly stated, the fact is, no officer for a moment imagines that any exertions he makes to keep up with the times render him the least more likely to be placed in command, while there is actually a notion that such studies are not too favourably viewed at the Admiralty. It used to be an old joke that when an officer had passed in steam he was sure to be placed in command of a brig; but we ought to have advanced beyond that point in these days. To those who may yet think that it is either *infra dig.* or useless for officers of rank to go to school again, we would call attention to the fact that the famous Lord Cochrane studied at the University at Edinburgh as a Post-Captain. We have no space to refer fully to the admirable report of Admiral Fanshawe on the working of the Royal Naval College, but it shows that he at least, as the President, is anxious that good work should be done there, and he gives, on the whole, a satisfactory account for the year ending October, 1876. The lectures are first-rate, the instructors are good, the discipline has been well maintained, and the Gunnery-Lieutenants, the Acting Sub-Lieutenants, the Marine officers, the Engineer and Shipwright students, for all of whom there are special obligatory courses, have evidently worked hard. If, however, we turn to the half-pays, the result is not so satisfactory; and although, during the session reported upon, four Captains, four Commanders, ninety-three Lieutenants, and eight Navigating-Lieutenants had studied at the College, only one Captain, twenty-two Lieutenants, and one Navigating-Lieutenant had so far profited by the instruction afforded them as to obtain honorary certificates. We find, too, by the April "Navy List," that the number of half-pays studying at the present time shows only two Captains, four Commanders, and twenty-five Lieutenants. Turning, again, to the Circular before referred to, we find it stating that "twenty-five Captains and Commanders may be admitted as students, while the number of Lieutenants is to be at the discretion of the Admiralty," and it is stated that my Lords "are particularly anxious" that young Lieutenants should study there; yet the "Navy List" shows 175 Lieutenants on half pay, only twenty-five of whom are at the College. It is evident that, with reference to the scientific education of officers above the rank of Sub-Lieutenant, the College is not doing what was expected of it when it was orginally founded on its present basis. It would be, in our opinion, most detrimental to lower the standard of requirements, and the remedy is, therefore, to be found in offering greater encouragement to the senior officers to prosecute the "scientific studies bearing on their profession." This can be done in two ways, either by increasing the direct inducements to study by placing officers on full pay, or by rewarding them with good appointments on the completion of their course, and thus paying by results. Whichever course may be adopted, it is most important that, for once, an attempt should be made to impress the Service with the necessity for scientific attainments through the seniors. We would further suggest that the practical steam course should be revived at Portsmouth, and that some naval executives should be induced to qualify as instructors in some of the numerous scientific branches bearing on their profession. So long as the naval officers at the College and in the Brittannia are solely employed for purposes of discipline, it is lost labour to endeavour to impress the necessity for scientific education on the rising generation.

A very interesting article on Army Reform, founded upon the recommendations of Mr. F. Stanley's committee, the Report of which was submitted to Parliament this year, appears in the April number of *Macmillan.* That the recommendations of that committee were carried out very imperfectly, if at all, renders, in the writer's opinion, those who were responsible for the neglect deserving of the gravest censure. An army is an instrument for purposes of war, and it is the duty of the Minister who is charged with the administration to see that it is in all respects as perfect as care and energy can render it. It was, however, impossible for Lord Cardwell, thorough "reformer" as he was, to carry out the great changes he contemplated in the Army. "He laid the foundations of a great structure, but not only has it never been built, but the foundations which he laid, in some instances, have been used for purposes altogether different from those for which the master mason intended them." The evidence laid before Mr. Stanley's committee shows that important reforms were approved of by Parliament, that regulations were framed to give effect to those reforms, but that these, though published in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, have never been carried out. A certain system, based upon a minute drawn up by the Commander-in-Chief, was strongly recommended by a committee of officers serving on the head-quarters Staff of the Army. Lord Cardwell consequently found it necessary to apply to Parliament for £3,500,000 to build barracks. This amount was granted without a murmur, it being understood that a thorough reorganization of the Army would be effected, and the system of localization which had been discussed and met with approval in Parliament fully carried out. The building of the barracks was certainly commenced, but no steps were taken to develop the new military system. The author of the paper in *Macmillan* does not disguise his sentiments when referring to this subject. He boldly states:—"The military authorities hated, and in every way endeavoured to discredit it, only too glad to find occasionally little difficulties cropping up here and there in the working of those parts of it that had previously been set in motion, and sparing no pains to pronounce it a failure, instead of honestly endeavouring to smooth those difficulties away and to give a fair trial to a system that had received in so unanimous a way the approval of Parliament, and which all sections of the Press had praised so highly." These are hard words, and we do not know who are the military authorities referred to. Eventually a committee was appointed to inquire into Lord Cardwell's localization system. In their report were embodied several recommendations, but whether they are to be adopted or not still remains doubtful. The writer in *Macmillan* proceeds to meet the objections raised to Lord Cardwell's localization system. First, he refers to the proposal to substitute historical or territorial titles for regiments in place of the numbers now attached to them in the "Army List." The objections to this, the writer maintains, are futile, seeing how very few corps pride themselves upon their numerical designations. The proposed linking of battalions affects 83 of the 110 regiments of the Army. The idea of regimental individuality has acquired great strength in the Service; but yet it is observed that when an officer exchanges from one regiment to another for his own convenience he generally transfers his feelings of affection from his old to his new corps. The author admits that the marriage between regiments already carried out under the linking system of the Localization Scheme is distasteful to the regiments concerned:—

> We frankly acknowledge that this union between regiments is distasteful to them, but, feeling it to be absolutely necessary for the good of England, we hope and trust it may be carried out; and having the most unbounded confidence in the patriotism, good feeling, and intelligence of all ranks in our Service, we know that if told so by those at the head of our Army, the position would be accepted without a murmur. Let the public once and for all banish from their mind any

> apprehension of difficulties arising from opposition on the part of our regimental officers to this proposed organization if it be accepted in good faith by our military leaders. They are our fuglemen, to them we look for guidance, and such is the peculiar constitution of our Army at this moment, that if it be allowed to get abroad amongst us that these or any other changes that the nation may have set its heart upon have been forced upon our military authorities against their will, no effective reform can or need be looked for. Every officer, from the colonel to the sub-lieutenant, knows full well that were the Commander-in-Chief to inform the Army to-morrow, by means of a General Order, that these or any other still more sweeping changes were necessary in the interests of the nation, they would be cordially concurred in by all ranks, and all would at once put their shoulders to the wheel to aid in giving effect to them. We have too high an opinion of our officers, and we know them too well to think otherwise for a moment.

We approve of the spirit in which this article is written, if we cannot agree with all its conclusions or coincide with its author in his concluding remarks—"Let us earnestly hope that these recommendations may be carried out forthwith; for, until they are, our Army cannot be given the expansiveness required to convert it into an effective instrument for purposes of war"—because we have yet to be convinced that these changes will improve the Army as a force in the field in war time.

On March 3rd, under the heading "Floating Houses," we offered some objections to the selection of the Urgent for duty as receiving-ship at Port Royal, both on account of her unsuitability, as an iron ship, for lying moored in such a harbour, and on the ground of expense. Since then we have received some letters on the subject, in all of which it is agreed that a wooden ship would be far better adapted for Jamaica than an iron one which will become little better than an oven, and others hold with us that quarters on shore would be by far the best, and least costly, arrangement that could be devised. One officer who has seen considerable service at Port Royal urges us to advocate by all means the establishment of shore quarters. All that would seem to be required is residence for the Commodore's Secretary; the navigating officer who has charge of he surveys, moorings, and buoys; the Chief Engineer who attends to the factory, and about twelve men who are permanently employed in the factory and steam launches. This being so, the necessity for sending a large ship to Port Royal, simply to lie and swelter under the broiling sun, is far from apparent, for if it became advisable to clear out any ship on that division temporarily, quarters could be found for her crew in the lofts in the yard without putting officers or men to any very great inconvenience. As a fact, such a contingency is remote indeed, and the emptiness of the receiving-ship, as regards supernumeraries waiting disposal, is sufficient proof that she exists more from custom than because she is absolutely required. Yet such a vessel, with her complement of nearly one hundred and fifty officers and men needlessly exposed to a climate which is the reverse of good, and running the risk of that dire disease yellow fever, costs a few thousands annually in stores and keeping in repair. It would be far better and more to the purpose if a powerful despatch-vessel or tug were stationed at Port Royal instead of a floating hulk. This would not call for many additional hands, and the navigating officer could take command when her services were required. She could also fly the Commodore's pendant. The idea of substituting shore quarters for a floating house evidently commends itself to many who have served on the station, and we think it would be well if the Admiralty would call upon the Commodore to report on the feasibility of this scheme before giving the Urgent her sailing orders. The fact that she has been prepared for service as a receiving-ship at Port Royal should not be allowed to influence her ultimate disposal, for she will be of far greater service at home and will save the outlay of preparing some other hulk to take the place of one of our present harbour ships.

If the Admiralty continue to make the Tagus as much the head-quarters of the Channel Squadron as hitherto, our officers will have opportunities of making a better acquaintance with our American cousins, as it is reported that the United States' Government has decided to transfer to Lisbon their naval station, which is at present at Nice.

The statement that the late Rev. E. A. Daubeny was the last surviving officer present at the battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801, to which we alluded last week, proves to be incorrect. Admiral Philip Westphal, now living at Ryde, was Master's Mate of the Blanche at this memorable engagement, and was made a Lieutenant three days afterwards. Admiral Westphal entered the Navy in December, 1794; became Captain, July 22, 1830; Rear-Admiral, September 27, 1855; Vice-Admiral, October 4, 1862; and attained his present rank on April 2, 1866. Captain George Hilton, who entered the Navy three months after Admiral Westphal, was also present. He was Second Lieutenant on board the Orion when the fleet was in Danish waters, and was appointed by Admiral Gambier to command the Pearl at the battle of Copenhagen.

The appointment of Dr. Bremner to Haslar Hospital is for temporary service, awaiting the arrival of Deputy Inspector-General Irwin, C.B., who has been transferred from Jamaica Hospital.

The Board of Trade has received a report, from a merchant vessel, of the discovery of a shoal lying some 200 miles off the coast of Brazil.

It is the intention of the Admiralty to issue instructions for the periodical testing of boilers of all ships in commission by water pressure, as an additional precaution against the possibility of accident.

General Alexander Anderson, C.B., the senior officer on the Active List of the Royal Marines, will be retired by age in the course of next month, and will give a step throughout the Light Infantry. Colonel Penrose, C.B., Commandant of the Plymouth Division, will be advanced to the rank of Major-General, and a Colonel's Good Service Pension of £150 per annum will thus become vacant.

It is generally understood that officers attending the Torpedo Class at Portsmouth will find every accommodation provided for them at the College, much in the same way as if they were quartered at an hotel. But the official who arranged the "accommodation" unfortunately drew the line at bedding, towels, &c., of which the officers' quarters are destitute. Surely a little more liberality might be shown in this direction, seeing how temporarily those attending the classes are quartered at the College, and how inconvenient it is to have to travel about with a quantity of bed-room furniture.

Admiral the Hon. Sir James Drummond, K.C.B., has completed three months beyond the usual term of service before hauling down his flag as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, a circumstance owing principally to the delays in the sailing of the Alexandra. An extra week's leave is to be granted to the men of the Hercules.

One of the advantages connected with the acceptance of the "new" regulations as to naval retirement, instead of adhering to the "former," is that time served on committees counts for increase of full pay in the case of those who accepted the terms offered by the Order in Council of February, 1870, whereas that privilege is withheld from those still serving under the former system. This fact has just been brought home to an officer who has been doing a fair amount of committee work, and had hoped that he was thereby serving towards an increase of full pay.

We are informed that the exact cost of floating off the Lapwing at Chefoo amounted to £542, and by the ready resource of those who suggested the sand-bag breakwater this sum saved a vessel which was at one time believed to be hopelessly lost, and would have cost £35,000 at least to replace. Of course, neither officers nor crew will receive any salvage for saving their own ship, but the energy shown will doubtless have its weight at the coming court-martial at Nagasaki.

A fortnight since we called attention to the seemingly erratic manner in which the Simoom had been ordered from pillar to post in effecting some reliefs in the West Indies, being made to travel over the same ground twice with a consequent unnecessary expenditure of fuel. Now we hear from the Orontes that she has been also the victim of some mismanagement with regard to the disembarkation of a portion of the 80th Regiment at Natal. No instructions having been received by the military authorities at that place, provision was not made for the reception and disposal of the troops, and after considerable delay the Orontes was put to the expense of making a double journey. Such bungles in time of peace do not reflect credit upon the department concerned.

We understand that a ship on the China Station is about to pay a visit to the Russian naval establishment at Petropaulovski.

There will be a competitive examination at Chatham Dockyard in May for the entry of Engineer students. The new regulations respecting the entry of students, recently suggested by Mr. Ward Hunt, will come into force at this entry.

Mr. Peter Taylor is, doubtless, actuated by the best motives in bringing forward his annual motion for the total abolition of corporal punishment in the Navy, and everyone in the Service so far goes with him as to sincerely wish such a course might be adopted with entire security. As a fact, the punishment is never inflicted except in most serious cases, proof of which is given in the circumstance that, in the course of a whole year, no more than fourteen seamen and Marines were flogged, although 35,000 were afloat during that period. There are cases in which the adoption of extreme measures are absolutely needful, and although there are now few commanding officers who do not abhor the use of the "cat," it is felt advisable to keep that punishment in reserve. One of the most recent instances in which it has been applied was in the case of a young seaman who violently assaulted and drew his knife upon his superior officer, and a court-martial sentenced him to receive thirty-six lashes and to be dismissed the Service. Surely this was deserved, and it should not be forgotten that violent assaults by civilians are punishable by flogging.

The pension of £50 which was awarded to Lieutenant George S. Smith, R.N., for one year, on account of impairment of eyesight, through injury received on duty, has been ordered to be continued for life.

There seems to be a very considerable decrease taking place in the number of unemployed naval officers of all grades, for, taking the list as it now stands, as compared with its position a year ago, it appears that the number of officers on half pay has been diminished by nearly fifty, while the Reserved List shows a decrease of some fifteen, and no fewer than fifty retired officers have disappeared. This is rather a rapid rate of absorption.

It is reported that when Major Barlow found himself in the hands of the Egyptians he appealed to the commanding officer of a British man-of-war to demand his release from surveillance, but the appeal had not the desired effect. As a rule, naval officers are always ready to come forward in defence of British interests, and, therefore, we are inclined to believe that the complexion affairs wore in this instance made it prudent not to assert the right of the Briton to do as he liked in countries other than his own.

A correspondent informs us that the night before the departure of an ironclad from her station, homeward bound, a large number of officers from the Fleet and foreign Services of two nationalities were invited on board for the purpose of bidding farewell, but this intention was abruptly frustrated owing to an order from the captain to the ward-room that all gun-room officers, commissioned or otherwise, were to turn in at once, and all strangers, including English and foreign officers, were ordered out of the ship. This occurred shortly after 10 p.m., and as the vessel was not going to sea until the next forenoon, it was thought that a little extra leisure might have been accorded on such an occasion.

Commander Colin Dundas has arrived in England from the Eclipse, on promotion.

The Cochrane Claim, which we advocated last week, was brought before the House on Tuesday, and the motion for an inquiry into the case was carried as we anticipated. It was beyond doubt that the feeling of Parliament was entirely in favour of the injustice being redressed, and we can only suppose that it was officially considered a matter of duty that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should offer some half-hearted opposition on some technicality which had been brought before him by red-tapeists who could not find a precedent. But, for the credit of the country, such a case as this is better without a precedent.

We made some extracts last week from a report of the proceedings of the Orontes, given in the *Mauritius Commercial Gazette*, and also quoted the recommendations made on the same subject at the meeting of the Quarantine Committee. From a letter we have received this week, and inserted elsewhere, it will be seen that the proceedings of the Orontes bear a very different construction to that put upon them by the journal and officials alluded to above, and not only do the people of Mauritius seem to have made much ado about nothing, but also to have shown hot haste in doing it.

It is with regret that we have to record the death of Commander Henry Sewell, who entered the Royal Naval Academy in September, 1803, and embarked in 1807 as Midshipman on board the Africaine, 38, Captain Richard Raggett. In that frigate he accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen, witnessed the surrender of Madeira, brought home a General, whose life he had saved when attacked by a Portuguese mob after the Convention of Cintra, and conveyed the future King of the French to Malta. After serving in the Theseus and Poictiers (the former employed in the attack upon Walcheren), he again joined the Africaine and sailed for the East Indies. On his passage out he took part in a very gallant although unsuccessful attempt made, September 11, 1810, by two boats under Lieutenant George Forder, to capture a schooner near the Isle of France, on which occasion the British sustained a loss of two men killed and sixteen, including himself, severely wounded. Three days subsequently to this event the Africaine came to close action with the French frigates Iphigénie and Astrée, carrying between them 86 guns and 618 men, and after a brave but unequal contest of two hours and a half, in which she endured a loss of forty-nine men killed and 114 (including her Captain mortally) wounded, and occasioned the enemy one of ten killed and thirty-five wounded, was compelled to strike her colours. Being, however, retaken a few hours afterwards, Mr. Sewell continued to serve in her under the flag of Vice-Admiral Albemarle Bertie until the following October. He attained the rank of Lieutenant December 10 in the same year; returned in 1811 to England, and between 1812 and 1815 was employed on the Home and Brazilian stations. In March, 1835, he was given charge of a station in the Coast Guard, which he held for many years, and in 1840 was presented with a gold medal from the Royal National Shipwreck Institution for having saved the lives of the crew from a wreck. He became a Commander on the "1816" List in 1862.

Captain Frank T. Thomson has arrived home from the Bellerophon, and assumed command of the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert on Tuesday.

We regret to hear that Dr. William Smith, Fleet Surgeon of the Unicorn, died on Sunday last.

Another small-type column of the *Times* is filled with correspondence on the Naval Engineer Question, the writer on this occasion being a Civil Engineer, who is "authorized" to act as a mouthpiece for his "brethren in the Service." There is little new in what he advances, being principally content with playing the part of echo to Mr. Reed's ideas. He naturally drops into some errors, and comes forward with complaints against imaginary grievances, one of which is the position of the name of the Chief Engineer in the list of officers serving in a ship, as originally advanced by Mr. Reed. If officers' names were placed according to relative rank and seniority, it would result in a hopeless jumble, Commanders, Medical, Marine, and Navigating Officers, Paymasters, Chief Engineers, and Lieutenants being generally mixed. But from the tone of the claims now set forward, it appears as though nothing will satisfy the class but to rank immediately after the Captain and to retire as G.C.B.'s. This is rather high flying.

His friends have been gratified by the appearance of Vice-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour in London in perfect health this week.

The United States' Squadron in European waters is ordered, as we learn from New York yesterday, to make rendezvous at Nice, and then to repair to Constantinople "to protect American interests." This is very odd. It is not to be denied that there are Americans in Constantinople—for there may be "citizens and citizenesses" there—even among "Cook's Tourists;" but, surely, if the Fleets of Great Britain are content to watch over British interests at Constantinople from Smyrna and Malta, our good cousins can do all their watching over far less interests from Nice. If it be war between Russia and Turkey, the appearance of a neutral squadron off the Golden Horn may be objected to, especially at a time when the Fleet of one of the belligerent Powers is anchored *en potence* in a port of the neutral State which is sending its flag into such a murky atmosphere.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. D. Baker, C.B., 18th Royal Irish, Assistant Adjutant-General at head-quarters, has been selected to fill the vacancy among the Queen's Aides-de-Camp caused by the promotion of Brigadier-General the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B. Colonel Baker served with the 18th Royal Irish in the Crimea from December 20, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol—mentioned in despatches, and awarded the Sardinian medal for gallantry displayed at the attack of the Cemetery and suburbs of Sebastopol, January 18, 1855 (medal with clasp, Sardinian and Turkish medals). Served in India during the Mutiny in 1857 with the Field Force under Colonel Beatson. Served in New Zealand during the Waikato and Wanganui campaigns of 1864-66, first as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and subsequently as Assistant Adjutant-General; was present at the action at Rangiawhia as Acting Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir Duncan Cameron (mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Major); was Staff officer to the force under Major-General Carey at the attack and capture of Orakaw—mentioned in despatches for "gallantry and untiring energy and zeal evinced" (medal). Accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in September, 1873, and served throughout the Ashantee war as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General (several times mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B., medal with clasp). He entered the Army August 18, 1854; became Captain, October 26, 1858; Brevet Major, March 21, 1865; Major, November 12, 1873; and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, April 1, 1874.

The brigade command of the Bengal Army vacant in consequence of the promotion of Colonel W. Payn, C.B., 72nd Highlanders, to the establishment of General officers, is to be filled by Brevet Colonel J. E. Michell, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery. Colonel Michell served in the Eastern campaign of 1854, and up to May, 1855, including the battles of Alma and Balaklava and siege of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps, Brevet of Major, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 5th Class of the Medjidie). Served in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, including the storm and capture of Meangunge, siege and capture of Lucknow, and commanded the Royal Horse Artillery at the affair of Tigree, relief of Azimghur, action near Azimutghur, operations in the jungle, and capture of Judgespore, attack and capture of Tirout (four times mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, medal with clasp, and C.B.). He entered the Army December 16, 1846; became Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, April 26, 1859; Brevet Colonel, April 26, 1867; and Lieutenant-Colonel, September 3, 1870.

Brevet Major C. W. Robinson, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed to succeed Captain H. M. Moorsom, Royal Artillery, as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Irish head-quarters. Major Robinson served with the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade in the Indian mutiny (medal); served throughout the second phase of the Ashantee war from December 12, 1873, as Brigade-Major to the European Brigade (mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Major, and medal with clasp). He entered the Army November 27, 1857; became Captain, May 7, 1870; Brevet Major, April, 1874; and passed from the Staff College in December, 1865.

Captain A. Collins, 57th Regiment, has been appointed temporary Aide-de-Camp to Sir J. R. Langden, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Island of Ceylon.

We would call attention to the retention since the abolition of purchase of a regulation by which an officer who has paid for two or more commissions, and may have done duty for five years and upwards in India, is called upon on retirement not only to defray the expenses of his own passage home, but has also to suffer the reduction of £95 from the amount to which he would otherwise be entitled to meet the expenses of his successor's passage. Ultimately the sum of £65 18s. 6d., the full cost of passage by P. and O. Company's steamer, is charged to the retiring officer's account, although in all probability his successor may not be appointed for months after he is gazetted out. On the other hand, officers who have not purchased are allowed to retire immediately after first appointment and arrival in India without being subject to any such reductions. This arrangement is, to say the least of it, inconsistent, and can on no grounds be defended. Officers are sent to foreign stations for the country's good, and they are entitled to more considerate treatment. It is little hardships such as this which press so heavily upon poor men in the Service.

In moving the supplementary Army Estimates, Mr. Hardy referred to an item representing an extensive purchase of cloth for Army purposes. The right honourable gentleman stated that it had been considered advisable to make a large purchase of cloth, the terms being most advantageous for acquisition, cloth at the time being at a low figure. Has cloth descended in price since, or was, in the purchase, the element of public competition made available? True economy is an unquestionable benefit, but it is to be feared that in our official dealings this fact is occasionally overlooked. We are aware of a block of very handsome barracks standing on a piece of ground offered for sale by the owner, some time since, for a most moderate figure. This offer, however, was declined, a rent of one thousand per annum now being paid instead. Possibly what may be supposed to have been a parlous purchase of cloth by one Government is considered a set-off against extravagance in land on the part of another.

The French War Minister has already decided upon the Autumn Manœuvres, and it is only to be hoped that the French Army will not be called upon to undertake any more serious operations than those at present contemplated. Orders have been sent to the 2nd Army Corps, head-quarters Amiens, that the 4th Division and 5th and 6th Brigades of Infantry are to be exercised separately. The 5th Army Corps, under General Bataille, Orleans, will turn out and manœuvre for a fortnight. The 6th Corps, under General Douai, Chalons-sur-Marne, has orders to send two brigades of Infantry to the Camp of Chalons for six weeks. Two divisions of the 10th Army Corps, General Cambriels, Rennes, will manœuvre separately for twelve days; and it will be the same with two divisions of the 11th Corps, General Espivent, Nantes. The 12th Corps, General de Lartigne, Limoges; the 13th Corps, General Picard, Clermont; and the 15th Corps, General Lallemand, Marseilles, will manœuvre for a fortnight. And two divisions of the 18th Corps, General de Grimandet, will also take the field for a similar period. The Reservists will join their different corps at this period, and will go through a course of ball practice before manœuvring. It may be added that General Berthaud has decided that the troops when out shall be cantonned, and the men will consequently be burdened neither with the "tente-abri" nor the demi-blanket, against which incumbrances so many military writers in France have long been protesting.

The War Office ought to decide one way or another. The "Army List" represents numerous instances in which Militia and Yeomanry officers are holding commissions in the Volunteers. Yet, whenever a Militiaman applies to be allowed to accept a Volunteer commission, or even to retain one he already possesses, he is informed that the system of dual appointments cannot on any pretence whatever be recognised. And yet it is pretty evident that it is recognised, for the case of Colonel Penton, of the 3rd Middlesex Militia and Sussex Rifle Volunteers, needs only to be quoted in proof of this. If the privilege is granted at all, it ought not to be limited to a favoured few. Far from the system of dual commissions being prejudicial, it is one which the War Office ought to do all in its power to encourage, for it must have one very beneficial effect—*i.e.*, it must naturally tend to produce a friendly understanding between the several Services. In the case of Militia officers, it would seem most desirable that they should keep themselves in practice during the non-training period, and this they would be able to do if they were allowed to accept Volunteer commissions, as many of them would at once do were the War Office only to take a proper view of the matter, and study the welfare of the respective Services. The argument that, in case of invasion, an officer could not be in two places at one time, is about as absurd a one as it would be possible to conceive, as in such a contingency there would be no end of men ready to fill his place for him either in the ranks of the Militia, the Yeomanry, or the Volunteers.

The Brigade-Majorship of Cavalry at Aldershot vacant by the promotion of Captain Salis-Schwabe, 6th Carabiniers, has been given to Captain R. T. Maillard, 16th Lancers, late Adjutant of the Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury. Captain Maillard entered the Service March 12, 1861, and became Captain November 26, 1868.

Commenting on the recent order for the formation of army corps in the Russian Army, the *Russki Invalid* says:—"The order of February 19 last, directing the formation of eight army corps, allotting to them divisions of Infantry and Cavalry, and appointing their commanders, is merely a working out of the plan for the organization of our Army, which was decided on in 1873, when the necessity was perceived of organizing and strengthening our forces and means of defence, to place them on a level with the requirements of modern warfare and the armaments of other first class European Powers. In the year 1875 the Guard Corps was formed, and last autumn six corps (7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th) were organized to form the Southern Army. The formation of the Grenadier and eight other army corps has now been decided on. The following is the composition of the different corps:—Grenadier Corps, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Grenadier Divisions, 14th Cavalry Division; 1st Army Corps, 22nd, 24th, and 37th Infantry Divisions, 1st Cavalry Division; 2nd Army Corps, 25th, 26th, and 27th Infantry Divisions, 2nd Cavalry Division; 3rd Army Corps, 28th and 29th Infantry Divisions, 3rd Cavalry Division; 4th Army Corps, 16th and 30th Infantry Divisions, 4th Cavalry Division; 5th Army Corps, 7th and 8th Infantry Divisions, 5th Cavalry Division; 6th Army Corps, 4th, 6th, and 10th Infantry Divisions, 6th Cavalry Division; 7th Army Corps, 15th and 36th Infantry Divisions, 7th Cavalry Division; 8th Army Corps, 9th and 14th Infantry Divisions, 8th Cavalry Division; 9th Army Corps, 5th and 31st Infantry Divisions, 9th Cavalry Division; 10th Army Corps, 13th and 34th Infantry Divisions, 10th Cavalry Division; 11th Army Corps, 11th and 32nd Infantry Divisions, 11th Cavalry Division; 12th Army Corps, 12th and 33rd Infantry Divisions, 12th Cavalry Division; 13th Army Corps, 1st and 35th Infantry Divisions, 13th Cavalry Division; 14th Army Corps, 17th and 18th Infantry Divisions, Don Cossack Cavalry Division." Including the Guard Corps, which has three Infantry and two Cavalry divisions, there are in the Russian Army sixteen army corps. The Grenadier corps and three army corps (1st, 2nd, and 6th) have three divisions each, the remaining corps two divisions. In all, there are thirty-seven Infantry divisions, sixteen Cavalry divisions, and one division of Don Cossack Cavalry organized into army corps. Eleven divisions of Infantry (eight of which belong to the Army of the Caucasus) and the Caucasus Cavalry Division are not included in any army corps.

The duties of Paymaster to the Royal Military and Staff Colleges at Sandhurst have been transferred to Control Paymaster Ball, Horse Guards, from the 1st instant.

An improved rifle on the Martini-Henry system has lately been submitted to the War Office. The rifle—the invention of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Henchy, R.A., and Dr. Thayer—has been so constructed at the breech that the whole of the weaknesses rendering the weapon now in use of such questionable serviceability are remedied, whilst it is claimed for it that its accuracy is increased by the introduction of the remodelled mechanism.

According to our Paris contemporary, *L'Avenir Militaire*, the officers' conferences, which have been generally introduced into the French Army, do not meet with much success. This is the way in which they are described. One fine day the Colonel selects a Captain to give a lecture on military history. The Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants complain that they are over-worked, what with calls, inspections, and drill, and that they have no time to study in their quarters. The Captains express their opinion more moderately, as they mess at the same table with the lecturer, who is asked "not to keep them long," and reminded that brevity is a very soldier-like quality, &c. When the day of the conference arrives, the unfortunate lecturer feels that he is about to bore the thirty or forty officers, with long faces, whom he sees seated in front of him, and before the end of half an hour he brings his remarks to an end. Neither in France nor in Italy have these conferences proved attractive, and in the latter country a new system appears to have been adopted, which has the advantage of fixing the attention of the officers and keeping up their interest. The Italians have adopted map conferences, at which each person present plays an active part, which is first of all carefully studied. The following representation recently took place in the 54th Regiment. The subject given out for study was the battle of Custozza of 1866, which was to be developed in accordance with the recent report published by the Permanent Staff. The map employed was coloured in various tints by an officer of the regiment, and the officers being all united, the command of the Italian divisions was given to the Captains, that of the Austrian divisions to the Lieutenants. A Field officer then explained, by way of introduction, the reason why the Italian Army had been divided into two masses: 1st, between the Adda and the Po, 2nd, on the lower Po; why the Austrian Army had established itself in the Adige; and then the motives which induced the Italian General to march towards the Mincio in order to gain the Adige. The study of the battle of Custozza appears to have occupied six conferences, each of which lasted from two to three hours. The following were the subjects given out:—1st. Passage of the Mincio by the Italians up to the moment when the Austrian Cavalry attacked that of Prince Humbert on the morning of the 24th. 2nd. Commencement of the battle. First manœuvres of the Divisions Cerale, Sirtori, and Brignone. Resistance offered to the Cavalry in front of Villafranca. 3rd. Continuation of the manœuvres of the Divisions Cerale, Sirtori, and Brignone up to the moment of their retreat in Valleggo and Pazzuolo. 4th. Movements and combats of the Divisions Govone and Cugia. 5th. Movements and combats of the Reserve of the 1st Corps and of the Division Pianell; retreat of the Divisions Govone and Cugia. 6th. End of the battle; retreat on the right of the Mincio. General meeting—discussion of the battle. Here we have the Italians endeavouring to learn a lesson from defeat. The *Avenir Militaire* thinks highly of this system, which keeps all the officers on the *quivive*, and "which has none of the dryness nor dogmatic pretension of the game of war," and we shall probably soon hear of its introduction into the French Service. *In another column* our contemporary expresses its satisfaction at seeing the officers of the Territorial Army evincing a great readiness to take advantage of every opportunity to learn their duty. It says that the officers of the force in question attend the practical conferences of the Regular Army, regardless of personal inconvenience, and are evidently intent on justifying their nomination.

"They manage these things—*better*," wrote Sterne—we shall say—*differently*—"in France." It is curious that with the prehensile property of our Parliament the details of military administration should have escaped their clutches, and that the French War Office should be in such matters much more under the influence of legislation. Take, for example, the question of the Staff of the Army and its organization and attributes. With us the General Order and the Circular are potential for the arrangement of that subject. In France a *projet de loi* is laid before the Parliament. On the 20th March last there accordingly was such a document brought in, which is tersely described as "Nouveau projet mêmes idees," although for the last six years the matter has been under consideration by numberless "Commissions"—or, as we would call them, "Committees"—of the National Assembly and of the Senate. The anxiety of the country and of the Army shows that there is much the same opinion entertained of the deficiency of the French Staff as there was felt in this country after the winter of 1854 respecting the system—or want of it—which was accepted in the English Army. We think that an efficient, well-organized Staff is a very important element of military administration; but to tell the whole truth, and to speak with the courage of our convictions, we do not think any Staff *per se* will ensure success, or even contribute to success very materially. If the whole body of officers be not moderately skilful and intelligent, and if the Army be not well constituted, no excellence in the Staff can do more than mitigate the evil consequences of such misfortunes. There is an undue importance assigned to the share of the General Staff in the operations of war. It is needless to say that in the old days there was no such thing as a Staff—no idea of what it meant, even—and that it is only within the last century and a-half that the notion of appointing officers to general duties in the field, in connection with the persons of the officers in command, became at all familiar to us. At the present time the Army with the smallest Staff is certainly the largest and most efficient in the world, and especially is it weak in the officers assigned to the *personnel* of Generals in command. The state of the German Staff has attracted the attention of military writers in France, where there is an enormous Staff, our own (especially in India) being perhaps next in magnitude as compared with the effective force; but, in point of fact, the condition and composition of the Staff of an Army depend very much on the special condition of each country, and on the constitution of the particular Army, and there can be no general relation established between the proportions of Staff officers to effective strength. In one case the Staff may be an indispensable assistant to feeble steps and a broken constitution—in another it may be merely as a useful adjunct to a vigorous walker. The French *projet*, of course, commences with a definition—it would not be French otherwise—of what the service of the Staff should be. "It has for its object to assist the command of the Army, to transmit orders, and to follow the execution of them." But what, asks the *Avenir Militaire*, does it mean "to follow the execution of orders?" If orders be not executed properly, what can a Staff officer do? He has no right to interfere in the execution, he may give advice to the officers charged with it; and that is not only delicate, but may lead to very disagreeable results. Is he to take account of the defects of the General? No! That seems a sterile function for present use, and it seems that to "follow" the execution of an order without authority and precise attributes is to chase the wind. The *Avenir Militaire*—properly, as we think—argues against the propriety of attaching any responsibility to officers placed in such a position—even "correlative"—and the idea of expecting them to act of their own initiative without at all lessening the responsibility of the General or controlling his action. The fact is that when we come to define in words the exact duties of any body of men, it is easy to pick holes in the definition, and to challenge its universal applicability. The difficulties which are encountered by the French authorities are just as great in this country, only we will not see them, and, fortunately for us, circumstances do not force the consideration of them upon us. There is at the present moment a large number of officers who practically belong to a Staff Corps which does not exist, and who may be sent to regimental duty, for which they are quite unfit.

RECRUIT DRILL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—While thoroughly agreeing with the letter of your correspondent "Yonetoff," in your paper of the 7th inst., in which he condemns the waste of time in spring drills in teaching trained soldiers the goose-step, allow me further to invite attention to the sickening waste of time in the mounted branches of the Service, where may be seen captains, of perhaps eighteen years' service, bumping round a manége, under the instruction of perhaps a rough-rider of two or three years' service. This constantly occurs in the Artillery, and the sight is, to say the least of it, not an edifying one. If, after fifteen years, an officer is unable to ride sufficiently well to perform his military duties, in Heaven's name let him be relegated to service in a dismounted branch; but where can be the object of instructing a man forty years of age how to ride according to the same system by which recruits who have never seen a horse are taught?—I am, &c.,

SEMPER EGO.

The *Morning Post* states that the chambering of the experimental 80-ton gun is completed, and on Monday the weapon will be again shipped on board the Mogul and taken once more to Shoeburyness for a second trial against the 32-in. iron target.

The following farewell address was presented to Mr. Roger Goldsworthy, C.M.G., on his handing over his appointment as President of the Island of Nevis:—"Sir,—Upon this the eve of your Honour's departure from amongst us we approach you with mingled feelings of congratulation and deep regret—congratulation on the mark of favour which your Sovereign has shown in appointing you to fill the responsible post of Colonial Secretary of Western Australia, and regret that our island is so soon to be deprived of a President so energetic, and who has by the example of untiring zeal and industry reanimated and energised the public spirit and diffused vigour and strength throughout every department of the public service. When your Honour arrived here in May last the island bore the appearance of sad neglect and indifference; lukewarmness, and apathy were apparent in almost every department of the public service. Under your fostering care the Infirmary has been made a creditable institution, a lighthouse has been erected, and the town of Charlestown particularly bears the marks of cleanliness and improvement heretofore unknown. Your Honour has the satisfaction of knowing that confidence in the Government has, in a great measure, been restored by the honest, upright, and manly course observed by you in your conduct generally, and that the interest and concern manifested by you in everything that was calculated to benefit the island have won for you the esteem and respect of the whole community. We feel that in losing your Honour, we are losing one whose chief object was the improvement and advancement of the best interests of the island, and under whose guidance and supervision we could reasonably have expected from the Governor, whose representative you are, real and substantial reforms and benefits. Feeling thus, it is but natural that we should express the wish that it had been possible for your Honour to reside longer amongst us. We bid your Honour farewell. May you be long spared in the bosom of your family, and continue to enjoy the favour of your Sovereign, and every good and perfect gift that a kind Providence can bestow.—We are your Honour's faithful servants, WALTER MAYNARD, member of the Executive Council; H. S. MAYNARD, member of the Executive Council and Assembly; ED. MAYNARD, member of the Assembly; MORDAUNT PEMBERTON, Q.C.; E. J. HUGGINS, and others."

The Army.

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS. The closing meet of the season of the regimental harriers took place on the 4th inst. Dundalk Barracks was the point of assembly, as it had also been on the opening day, and on both occasions the reputation of the 4th for genial hospitality was maintained. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, a considerable number of the local lovers of sport were in attendance, as it was known that a well-earned compliment would be paid on that day to the popular and efficient master, Major Shaw-Hellier. After breakfast a cup was presented to Major Hellier in recognition of his uniform kindness. The cup is of massive silver, the interior being gilt and the outside richly chased in fern pattern. On one side are engraved the heraldic arms of the Shaw-Hellier family, with the motto "Pro Republica semper." On the opposite side was engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to Major T. B. Shaw-Hellier, Master 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards' Harriers, by his hunting friends of Dundalk and neighbourhood, in appreciation of many excellent days' sport he showed, 1877." The cup was fitted to a handsomely carved ebony stand, the height being about 18 inches. Major Hellier having acknowledged the gift, the company were soon in the saddle.

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS. The regimental steeplechases came off at Cork on the 5th inst., the 5th Dragoon Guards' Challenge Cup, value 100 sovs., being won by Capt. Jee's Chief Baron (owner); the 5th Dragoon Guards' Subalterns' Cup by Lieut. Bower's Freshman (Capt. Jee); the Red Coat Steeplechase by Mr. Haren's Fortress: the Farmers' Race by Mr. Flynn's Kilmagnar; and the 5th Dragoon Guards' Sweepstakes by Capt. Kearsley's Confederate (owner).

7TH DRAGOON GUARDS. The regimental steeplechases came off on the 5th inst. with the following results:—Regimental Challenge Cup—Lieut. Maher's b g Agitator (owner), 1; Military Maiden Race—Lieut. Burke's ch m Jane (owner), 1; Hunter's Stakes—Capt. Lyte's g g Mainsail (owner), 1; Farmers' Maiden Plate—Mr. T. Hemingway's b g Gamecock, 1; Chargers' Race—Lieut. Maher's b g Agitator, 1.

1ST (ROYAL) DRAGOONS. The regiment left Norwich and Ipswich on Tuesday, *en route* to Aldershot. Lieut. and Adjt. Perkin, 20th Hussars, obtains the troop vacant by the retirement of Capt. Maunsell.

3RD HUSSARS. Lieut. Matthews has been recommended for the adjutancy, vice Lieut. Berkeley, promoted. Lieut. Fuller has been permitted to withdraw his application for transfer to the Indian Staff Corps.

5TH LANCERS. The regiment is on the march from Aldershot to Norwich and Ipswich.

10TH HUSSARS. Capts. Bulkeley and St. Quintin, and Lieut. Wood act as a committee of paymastership, Lieut. Wood performing the duties on the responsibility of the committee. Capt. Combe is understood to be on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

11TH HUSSARS. Capt. Grissell is expected home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

21ST HUSSARS. The report as to the probable retirement of Col. M'Leod is not likely to be confirmed.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major M. M. FitzGerald (late Bengal), and Lieut. W. Martin, B Brig. R.H.A., have been granted leave from India on medical certificate, and with Col. R. C. Romer, 8th Brig., are expected home in H.M.S. Jumna.

Lieut.-Col. T. E. Hughes, 1st Brig. (late Bengal), has been granted leave from India to England from Feb. 7 to Aug. 6, on medical certificate.

Capt. H. W. J. Hubback, 2nd Brig., has been selected for the adjutancy of the Sligo Artillery Militia.

Major M. H. Steinman, 2nd Brig. (late Madras), has been granted leave from India to England from Feb. 12 to May 11 on medical certificate.

Col. J. A. Angelo, 3rd Brig., has been transferred for duty from Delhi to Meerut.

Capt. T. Walker, B Brig., R.H.A. (late Bombay), had an awkward accident on duty at Meean Meer last month, when his horse fell in such a manner as almost to crush him. It was feared at first that grave internal injuries had been sustained, but Drs. Hogg and Keir had reported that he was progressing favourably.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following notice has been received from the Colonial Office:—"At the request of the Australian Colonies her Majesty's Government have selected Col. Sir W. Jervois, R.C.M.G., R.E., Governor of the Straits Settlements, and Lieut.-Col. Scratchley, R.E., to advise the respective Colonial Governments on a scheme of defence for the chief Australian ports. Col. Scratchley has already left England, and will join Sir W. Jervois at Sydney."

Lieut. W. Pitt has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs, and is expected home in H.M.S. Jumna.

A telegram has been received from Calcutta announcing the death there on Sunday last of Capt. K. C. Pye, Assistant-Director of State Railways in India. Capt. Pye entered the Army Dec. 19, 1860; became capt., Aug. 25, 1873; and served as assist. field-engineer with the Dooar Field Force in 1865, and commanded the 7th Comp. of Sappers and Miners at the recapture of Dewangiri on April 2 of that year.

Lieut.-Col. E. B. Bland has assumed the duties of commanding R.E. in the Western District, temporarily, pending the appointment of a successor to Sir Henry Freeling, Bart.

SCOTS GUARDS. The many friends of Col. the Hon. C. W. White will hear with much sorrow that the latest news received from Malta of the state of his health was of a very unfavourable nature. Prayers were offered up on his behalf at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, last Sunday.

1ST OR ROYAL SCOTS. The 1st Batn., says the *Irish Times*, is to be moved to the Curragh for the summer drills, and will pass the winter there.

2ND QUEEN'S. Lieut. Cust, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

6TH REGIMENT. Lieut. and Adjt. Ball, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs. Lieut. O'Beirne, 1st Batn., is expected home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

7th Fusiliers. Sub-Lieut. Chapman, 2nd Batn., has been appointed to the 23rd Bombay N.I. for duty as a probationer for the Indian S.C.

8th King's. Lieut. Wade, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

9th Regiment. Lieut. Shuckburgh, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

11th Regiment. Major-Gen. J. Singleton, lieut.-col. on the Retired Full-Pay List, died at St. Leonard's-on-Sea on the 13th inst. The deceased officer entered the Army June 17, 1826; became lieut., Dec. 31, 1827; capt., Feb. 15, 1859; major, June 27, 1845; lieut.-col., June 20, 1854; col., Oct. 26, 1858; and hon. major-gen., Feb. 21, 1860.

14th Regiment. The 2nd Batn., at Belfast, will move to the Curragh about the middle of May.

15th Regiment. Capt. Layard, 2nd Batn., has been assigned local rank as major in India from July 8, 1876.

16th Regiment. Capt. Vernon and Lieuts. Power and Riddell, 2nd Batn., are employed in connection with the famine relief operations in India.

17th Regiment. Capt. Dunning, Lieut. Nares, and Sub-Lieuts. Mayne, Justice, Carleton, Gordon, and Roberts, 2nd Batn., have passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee. Capt. Edwards and Lieut. Clarke, 1st Batn., have been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. Lieut. Field, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Staff College.

18th Royal Irish. Lieut. Spyer acts as adjt. to the 1st Batn. during the absence in England of Lieut. Lawrence.

20th Regiment. Capt. Birch, Lieut. Allen, and seventy-five rank and file are in readiness to embark for Nova Scotia to join the 1st Batn.

21st Fusiliers. Lieut. Braine, a probationer, wing officer 13th Madras N.I., is about to be admitted to the Indian S.C., with effect from Feb. 15, 1876.

22nd Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Hughes, 2nd Batn., has been appointed to the 13th Bombay N.I. for duty as a probationer for the Indian S.C.

23rd Fusiliers. Col. Prevost, 1st Batn., has been appointed commandant of the Militia School of Instruction at Dublin.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. Conor is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

39th Regiment. Capt. Wynen has been appointed station Staff officer at Jhansai.

40th Regiment. Brevet Major Armstrong has been granted an extension of leave to remain in England until Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs. Capt. Mansergh is expected home from India in the course of a few days in H.M.S. Jumna.

41st Regiment. Lieuts. Huyshe and Quirk are candidates for the Staff College.

44th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Hand has been granted leave from India to England for seven months, on private affairs. Lieut. Thompson is employed in famine relief duties in India.

Royal Marines.

Major-Gen. the Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B., commanding the Western District, inspected the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines on their parade on the 12th inst. The battalion mustered stronger than for many years past, and made a good and satisfactory appearance.

At the adjourned inquest held on Tuesday on the body of Colr.-Sergt. John Jones, who died suddenly under suspicious circumstances at Browndown Camp, evidence was given showing that deceased had died from a dose of strong corrosive and irritant poison, and that the contents of the stomach had been sent to Dr. Stevenson, Guy's Hospital, London, for analysis. Two witnesses swore that the note found in deceased's tunic, saying how his life was in jeopardy, and that he did not know what to do, was not in his handwriting. The inquiry was adjourned for the evidence of Dr. Stevenson and experts in handwriting.

53rd Regiment. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught presented new colours to the regiment at Birr on the 5th inst. The ceremony commenced about 3 o'clock, and occupied about an hour. The consecration was conducted by the Very Rev. Pakenham Walshe, Dean of Cashel, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Chester, chaplain to the garrison. His Royal Highness, in making the presentation, said:—" Col. Dalzell, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 53rd Regiment,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I present you with these, your new colours, to replace those you have so honourably borne for the last twenty-five years. I feel that in doing so I am handing them over to those who will know how to honour them and how to protect them. It is now 125 years since your regiment was first formed, and during that period you have served in nearly every part of the world, and in many places have taken your full share in the battles whose names are inscribed on your colours. The 53rd Regiment has won a name for itself of which you are justly proud, and which has added lustre to the British arms. I rejoice to know there are still officers serving with the regiment who assisted at the last presentation of colours. I refer particularly to Col. Dalzell, to Col. Fendall, and to your quartermaster; and I am especially glad to have been enabled to take this opportunity of presenting you with your new colours while you are still under the command of one whose name has been so long and so honourably associated with the regiment." Col. Dalzell, in reply, said:—" Your Royal Highness,—The impressive ceremony in which we are now engaged, and the words spoken by your Royal Highness, must go straight to the heart of every 53rd man. This day, on which you have presented us with our new colours, will ever be deemed a red-letter day in the annals of the regiment. Your allusion to its brilliant career is highly gratifying, and will tend to produce in us all a deeper love of our noble profession. We accept these colours from your Royal Highness to hold in sacred trust for your illustrious mother, her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, in the full and proud assurance that, whenever or wherever the 53rd are called upon to serve, their reputation earned in Flanders, in the Peninsula, in British North America, and in the East and West Indies, will be emulated and sustained, and these, our banners, borne as stoutly and as valiantly as in bygone days. On behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 53rd Regiment, I tender our sincere and grateful thanks to your Royal Highness for the great honour you have this day conferred on us." The officers afterwards entertained his Royal Highness and a large party of friends, but were prevented giving a ball in the evening owing to the want of accommodation.

62nd Regiment. Lieut. Denniss has leave to Calcutta from March 15 to Sept. 5, to study the native languages.

65th Regiment. Lieut. Whitaker acts as adjt. during the absence of Lieut. Hamilton, on leave in England. Lieut. Gerrard has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

66th Regiment. Qrmr. Jones is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

68th Light Infantry. Sub-Lieut. Goad has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

81st Regiment. Capt. Bevan is expected home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

80th Regiment. The *Irish Times* says:—"The inhabitants of the Mauritius are in a dilemma. H.M.S. Orontes sailed into harbour, having on board the 80th Regt. and some cases of measles among the crew. When the inhabitants heard that the ship had measles on board they held meetings, protested against the landing of any of the crew, and finally ordered the Orontes into quarantine. With an eye to business and profit, however, they requested that the troops should be landed immediately, and the captain of the Orontes has caused great offence by simply asking them to explain how it was possible to land the soldiers without incurring the risk of introducing the measles. He has not received an answer yet."

85th Light Infantry. Capts. Grant and Atkinson are *en route* from India in H.M.S. Jumna. Lieut. Ives is to be appointed instr. of musketry.

90th Light Infantry. A riot took place between some soldiers of the regiment and civilians at Limerick on Sunday, in consequence of the civilians believing the soldiers stole the chalice from the Roman Catholic church. Several were severely wounded, and twenty soldiers were arrested. With reference to this, Mr. Hardy, in reply to a question put by Mr. Butt, stated on Tuesday that on Monday night he had received a telegram from Lieut.-Col. Palmer stating that on the previous night a disturbance had taken place, but all was then quiet, that no one had been seriously hurt, and that the soldiers were confined to barracks. A telegram was sent to the commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, and he replied that on the night of the 8th a disturbance took place, but no military report had been received, and that the disturbance had not been renewed. That morning another communication had been received from the commander of the forces, in which he stated that there had been no renewal of the disturbance since the 8th, and that the regiment was confined to barracks. Mr. Butt asked if an inquiry had been made into the circumstances which led to the disturbance. Mr. Hardy said he should receive an account of the whole transaction, and he should then be prepared to answer any question.

93rd Highlanders, about to be moved to the Curragh, will, it is believed, remain there throughout the winter.

103rd Fusiliers. Sergt.-Major Sheldon has been appointed garrison sergt.-major at Devonport from the 11th inst.

108th Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Gibbings is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

Medical Department. Dr. Playfair asked the Secretary of State for War on Monday when paragraph 25 of the British Medical Department Code (India)—viz., "In order to be qualified for holding an administrative appointment in this country (India) it is required that an executive medical officer should have served as a surgeon for three years with an European regiment in India"—was made general in its application, and whether there were any medical administrative officers now holding appointments who had not complied with the condition of paragraph 25. Mr. Hardy said—It was not made general until the issue of the Warrant of 1876, but it must have been perfectly well known throughout the department, because in 1867 it was necessary to pass over sixty or seventy officers to obtain the requisite number for India who had the qualifying service. With regard to the second part of the question, there are medical administrative officers now holding appointments who have not complied with the condition of paragraph 25, for the necessities of India having been supplied, some of the officers who were then passed over, as above stated, were promoted to administrative rank at home and in the colonies. The effect of this was really unfair, as it gave some men long tropical service and others an undue amount of home service, and so interfered with the roster; and, therefore, last year I considered it advisable, with the concurrence of his Royal Highness, to establish one system for promotion, viz., by selection, one of the elements of which was the necessity of having three years' Indian service. This does not in the least set aside the conditions of paragraph 16 of the Royal Warrant of 1876, which lays down ability and merit as qualifications for promotion, as opposed to seniority, but not as excluding other grounds for non-selection, such as ill-health, inability to perform tropical service, &c. Surg.-Gen. T. Crawford has reported his arrival from India, and assumed duty as P.M.O. in Ireland. Surg.-Major G. H. Davidge and Surg. C. F. Richards, M.D., have been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

3rd West York. Capt. Raikes is in command of the recruits assembled at Doncaster for preliminary drill.

Sligo Artillery. Capt. H. W. J. Hubback, R.A., has been selected for the vacant adjutancy.

VOLUNTEERS.

Honourable Artillery Company. The officers and members of the Light Cavalry troop gave a most enjoyable dance at head-quarters, Finsbury, on the night of the 6th inst., a large party attending. Dancing was kept up until sunrise, when the company separated, after having been most hospitably entertained.

In reply to Capt. O'Beirne, Mr. Hardy stated on Thursday that the regulation made in 1871 limiting the command of a regiment to a period of five years was not held in abeyance. The intention was to adhere to it; and in one instance it had been enforced by the removal of one commanding officer] and the appointment of his successor.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

3rd Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. C. M. FitzGerald, 11th Regt., a probationer for the Staff Corps, has been transferred from the 6th N.I. as squadron officer.

5th Bengal Cavalry. Major R. B. Graham, squadron commander, has been granted furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs.

7th Bengal Cavalry. Brevet Major T. C. Graham, squadron commander, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs.

12th Bengal Cavalry. Col. P. S. Yorke, squadron commander, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs. Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. H. Gough, V.C., C.B., has returned to India from European furlough and resumed command.

17th Bengal Cavalry. Major G. H. W. Hoggan, squadron commander, has been appointed commandant of Fort Abazai, vice Lieut.-Col. A. Callander, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

1st Bengal N.I. Capt. G. R. Grylis retains the appointment of qrmr. on completing his five years' tenure of the appointment.

9th Bengal N.I. Capt. R. A. Price, wing officer, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs.

10th Bengal N.I. Surg. W. Duncan, M.B., in medical charge, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs.

12th Bengal N.I. Lieut. M. I. Gibbs, 73rd Foot, attached to 7th N.I., has been appointed officiating wing officer of the 12th on probation, as a candidate for the Staff Corps.

13th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. Playfair has returned to India from European furlough, and resumed duty as wing commander.

14th Bengal N.I. Major R. A. Wauchope, on furlough, wing commander 42nd N.I., has been appointed wing commander and second in command, vice Woodgate, deceased. Capt. W. Campbell, late 71st N.I., officiating wing subaltern, is noted for promotion to a brevet majority from the 4th ult.

16th Bengal N.I. Capt. J. M. Tulloch, attached, has arrived home from India on furlough. Capt. A. B. Clure retains the adjutancy on completion of the five years for which he was appointed.

18th Bengal N.I. Surg.-Major J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D., in medical charge, has been appointed a depty. surg.-geon with temporary rank in India, vice Depty. Surg.-Gen. J. N. Tresidder, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

32nd Bengal N.I. Col. W. D. Morgan has returned to India from European furlough, and resumed command.

36th Bengal N.I. Lieut. E. M. Nedham, 62nd Foot, officiating wing officer 11th N.I., is transferred to the regiment in the same capacity, vice Wingate, transferred to the 24th N.I.

39th Bengal N.I. Capt. H. O. Cumberlege, officiating wing officer, has been appointed station Staff officer at Benares, vice Capt. Holmes, appointed to officiate as brigade-major.

42nd Bengal N.I. Major A. D. Butler, Staff Corps, has been appointed wing commander, vice Wauchope, appointed to the 14th N.I.

1st Goorkhas. The officers of the regiment—the famous corps which defended the women in the flagstaff tower during the mutiny at Delhi—have just forwarded a superbly embossed Kurkurree knife, the weapon of the regiment, as a present to the Prince of Wales. The regiment was granted permission to use his Royal Highness's title during the tour of the Prince in India. Lieut.-Col. P. Story, wing commander, has been granted furlough to England for two years on private affairs. Surg.-Major F. Carter has resumed medical charge on return to India from European furlough.

3rd Goorkhas. Major G. C. Gregory, wing commander, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year and four months on private affairs.

4th Punjab Infantry. Lieut.-Col. H. P. Close, commandant, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, from the 3rd inst.

5th Punjab Infantry. Capt. C. M'K. Hall, wing commander, has resumed duty with the regiment on the termination of his furlough to Europe.

4th Sikh Infantry. Capt. L. C. de L. Daniell, wing subaltern, is about to be promoted to a majority.

4th Hyderabad Cavalry. Major A. A. Johnson, commandant, has arrived home from India on furlough. Capt. R. J. O. FitzGerald, squadron commander 3rd Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as commandant of the 4th during the absence of Major A. A. Johnson in England.

2nd Hyderabad Infantry. Capt. H. F. H. Sewell, second in command, has been granted furlough to England for eighteen months on medical certificate. Surg. A. Adams has been confirmed in medical charge, vice Surg. C. Little.

5th Hyderabad Infantry. Lieut. A. C. Le Quesne, adjt., has passed the higher proficiency examination in Persian.

1st Madras Light Cavalry. Brevet Major A. D. Parsons, squadron commander, has been granted furlough to England for one year and four months on private affairs.

4th Madras Light Cavalry. Major F. M. Alexander is employed in famine relief duties in India.

14th Madras N.I. Capt. A. W. Foord, wing officer and adjt., has been granted two years' furlough to England.

38th Madras N.I. Capt. K. F. Stevenson, wing officer and qrmr., has been granted leave to England for two years.

2nd Sind Horse. Major J. F. Forbes, commandant, has been granted two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

3rd Bombay N.I. Lieut. W. S. Birdwood has leave to Bombay for six months to study the native languages.

4th Bombay N.I. Capt. W. Marshall, having completed five years as wing officer, has been reappointed from Aug. 11, 1876.

6th Bombay N.I. Lieut. A. J. P. Nuthall, wing subaltern, has been granted a first class certificate from the School of Musketry, Hythe.

7th Bombay N.I. Capt. W. H. Yates, qrmr., has qualified for promotion to a substantive majority, and his name will appear in an early *Gazette*.

13th Bombay N.I. Sub-Lieut. N. L. B. Hughes, 22nd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed to the regiment on probation.

23rd Bombay N.I. Sub-Lieut. F. R. H. Chapman, 7th

Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed to the regiment on probation.

24th Bombay N.I. Lieut. W. H. Lyster, officiating adjt., has been appointed station Staff officer at Mehidpore.

28th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. S. J. Thorp, second in command, has qualified for promotion as brevet col., with effect from the 3rd ult.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 10, 1877.

2nd Foot—Lieut.-Gen. H. Smyth, C.B., to be Col., vice Lieut.-Gen. C. A. Edwards, C.B., transferred to the 18th Foot; March 25, 1877.

18th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. C. A. Edwards, C.B., from the 2nd Foot, to be Col., vice Field-Marshal Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, G.C.B., deceased; March 25, 1877.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The recommendation of the "committee assembled to inquire into the working of the Brigade Depot system," suggesting the territorial organization of the Army, has brought before the public a question not only of the deepest interest to the Army, but also of vital importance to the nation at large. There can be no doubt that the continual state of transition through which the Army has been passing for the last six years must be most detrimental to its efficiency, and it is essential either that the organization of our military forces should revert to the regimental system, or that the recommendations of the committee should be carried out in their integrity, and the connection of each regiment, with its county, established thoroughly with as little delay as possible. The objection so emphatically expressed by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge to the amalgamating into one of each pair of the linked regiments, from the 26th to the 109th, is doubtless shared by a large majority of both officers and men in the Service. Though the 43rd and 52nd are the regiments most frequently quoted as instances in which the suppression of the numerical title would be a great hardship, there are many others who are equally proud of their numbers. It was pre-eminently during the Peninsula war that the glory of the British Army was in its zenith, and it was in this war and at Waterloo where those corps which are proudest of their numerical title won most of their honours. I might mention here, casually, the 28th, 42nd, 71st, and 53rd; and be it remembered that the greater part of the changes in the numbers of the regiments mentioned by the committee took place prior to this period. 1798 is the latest date mentioned at which any important changes were made. As to the nine regiments transferred from the Indian Army, the three senior would naturally attach most value to the local titles under which all their Indian honours were won. I feel sure that, if it were possible to take the opinion of the Army at large, the above statement would be found correct. I believe that *esprit de corps* forms the most important element in the British Army; it will ever be found to make up in a great measure for what it lacks in organization, and the Government may well pause before they upset a system so eminently favourable to the maintenance of one of the greatest of military virtues. On the other hand, the question arises, is it possible to substitute for the present regimental organization one better suited to the requirements of the day without doing violence to that *esprit de corps* which we so highly prize in the Army? Certainly the solution has not been found in the establishment of Brigade Depots as they now exist. I have no hesitation in affirming that the term localization, as connected with the existing arrangement, is a complete misnomer. There is at present no real connection between the linked regiments and the counties which were assigned to them when the Brigade Depot system was first introduced, and there is little if any sympathy between the linked battalions themselves. There must be something to attract recruits to any particular regiment, and that something does not exist at the depots as now constituted, which, as a rule, consist of a few old soldiers just putting in their time for discharge and raw recruits going through their drill. There is nothing to identify the county with the regiment. I will venture to say that in most counties hardly any of the gentry, or the classes to which we look for our recruits, know what regiments belong to their county; for, after a man has once enlisted, I believe his relatives care little what corps he joins. If the regimental system is to be abolished, it is essential that something equally good should take its place. This, I believe, to be possible if the regiments were thoroughly identified with the county; but in order to effect this the regiment must be looked upon as one of the institutions of the county, not only by the working classes, but by the nobility and gentry, from whom the working classes take their cue. Gentlemen's sons aspiring to commissions should be allowed to enter the Army under the understanding that they must join the county regiment. On completion of their Army service the men of the county regiment, instead of passing into the Army Reserve, should complete their service in the county Militia, each regiment of which would then have a good leaven of old soldiers—in other words, the Army Reserve and the Militia should be amalgamated. The Militia battalion should wear the same uniform as the Line battalion, and young Militia officers qualifying for commissions in the Army should be appointed to the Line battalions of their counties. The pick of the recruits enlisted in each Sub-District should be given to the county regiments. The Brigade Depot should be kept up to its full strength, and the home battalion of the linked regiments should, during its home service, be kept within its Sub-District, except when required for Autumn Manœuvres, or for a tour of duty in the large garrisons; and whenever the home battalion is removed from its district, the Brigade Depot should be made up to the strength of the old four-company depots. The colonel commanding the Sub-District should be the colonel of both the linked regiments. This would give colonels of regiments some real employment; the present system of appointing an old general to the colonelcy of a regiment with which he has nothing to do is simply absurd. During their training the Militia battalions should be brigaded with their Line battalions, all under the command of the colonel of the Sub-District, who would have as his brigade-major the adjutant of the Brigade Depot, a captain of one of the county regiments, who should be a Staff College man. It is only by the adoption of some such system as the above that the association of regiments with their counties can be effectually carried out. If such a plan is not feasible, the regimental system which has so long existed should not be interfered with, and the present Brigade Depots should be simply looked upon as recruiting depots for the Army generally.

A Field Officer who has Served Eighteen
Months at a Brigade Depot.

Sir,—The Report of the Committee on Brigade Depots and the Localization of the Army has caused the greatest astonishment and dismay throughout the Army. It is scarcely credible that any six officers of the Army could be found who would deliberately advocate the destruction of the English regiments. The other five members of the committee were Militia officers, whose opinion on such an important military question is of no importance or value, as they would naturally pull down the Army to raise the Militia force to some sort of equality with the Line. Mischief enough has been done already in this direction without perceptibly improving the Militia. The military members have been carefully scanned, and, for various reasons unnecessary to mention, they do not command the confidence of the Service. It is to be hoped that the proposal for the further destruction of her Majesty's regiments of the Line will be opposed, tooth and nail, by the Commander-in-Chief and every person who values the well-being of our Army. I would suggest that Mr. Hardy, before any action, should refer the proposals of Mr. Stanley's committee to a board of selected officers of regiments of Infantry and Cavalry of the Line, to be assembled, not in London, but at Aldershot. The board should consist of picked officers of the ranks of lieutenant-colonels commanding regiments, and majors, fifteen in number, with a practical general, such as General Parke, at the head of the board. The board should not have any members on it who were members of Parliament, and who wish to make names for themselves by impracticable and revolutionary proposals. The regiments of the Line are moving cities, with grand historical names and traditions, who consider it no honour whatever to be attached to or bear the names of manufacturing and highly-interesting counties. For recruiting purposes, the Brigade Depot system has signally failed in most cases. So-called Lancashire and Yorkshire regiments are being turned into Irish regiments, the recruits raised in Lancashire being nearly all Irish. The Brigade Depots require to be reorganized, as the ten officers at the depot are eating their heads off with nothing to do. One thing is certain, the Army has been unsuccessfully tinkered enough already. Doing away with the grand old historical and fighting numbers of the regiments, and trying to knock two old regiments into one, with the miserable title of the "Royal Lancashire Fusiliers," or the "Royal Flintshire Light Infantry," will put the finishing touch to the British Army and *esprit de corps*. The title "Royal" has been given as a mark of distinction. Now it is proposed to call us all Royal, like the "Royal Bungay Grenadiers," or the "Royal Sussex Coldcatchers." We trust, in the interests of the Army and the country, this will never come to pass.—I am, &c.,

Soldier Born.

Sir,—In your number of March 24 you mention that "a distinguished general officer thinks that a very feasible and simple way of getting out of the many difficulties would be to amalgamate a Militia regiment and each Line regiment in the Service, making the Militia regiment the second battalion of the Line regiment for recruiting and reserve services." With reference to this, may I be permitted to state that in a letter which appeared in your journal in Feb., 1869, on the organization of the Militia, I suggested that all Line regiments should take as their reserve or second battalions their county Militia regiments. My exact words were, if you will kindly refer to my letter, "Every Militia regiment should become the reserve battalion of some Line regiment; for instance, the 3rd Buffs (the East Kent) would take as its reserve the East Kent Militia; the 5th (Northumberland Fusiliers) would take the Northumberland Militia; while the 60th Rifles and the Rifle Brigade would have as their reserve battalions the Rifle Militia regiments; the Scotch regiments would take the Scotch Militia, the Irish Line regiments the Irish Militia, and so on throughout the whole Line, whilst the Militia Artillery would become the reserve of the Royal Artillery. In this way there would be an intimate connection between the Army and the Militia, and men after having served so many years in the Line regiments might commute a certain period of the remainder of their time by doing duty in the reserve battalion, being still liable for active service in case of war." I think, sir, you will see that my suggestion is much the same as that of the distinguished general, and feel flattered that my opinion should coincide with his, more especially as, although I have devoted a great part of my time and talents to advocating improvement in the organization, &c. of the Militia (many of my suggestions having been adopted by the War Office), yet, at the same time, I was reported by my temporary commanding officer, a city business man, who knew nothing whatever of me, as "not having acquired a sufficient knowledge of my duty," and, in consequence, threw up my commission in disgust.—I am, &c.,

Ex-Centurion.

INDIA.

Col. M. Hunter, Bengal S.C., doing general duty at Meerut, has been appointed to Delhi, at which station he will be in command.

Col. A. R. E. Hutchinson, Bengal S.C., Political Agent at Gwalior, is said to intend retiring almost immediately. Col. J. Watson, V.C., C.B., Bombay S.C., is spoken of as his successor.

The *Deccan Herald* hears that subscriptions are being collected in camp for the purpose of giving a public entertainment to Lieut.-Gen. Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., previous to his departure for England.

A letter from Upper Scinde states that Major Sandeman was expected at Jacobabad from Calcutta. A squadron of the 1st Scinde Horse and two guns of Mountain Battery were ordered to accompany Major Sandeman to Mekran, to settle, it is said, certain disputes between Azeed Khan and his Highness the Khan of Khelat. Sir Lewis Pelly is considered to have made an utter *fiasco* in the Cabul negotiations, and to have much injured his chance of employment in important charges.

MINOR TACTICS.

Capt. William Shaw's method of studying this subject with the aid of modelled ground is attracting a good deal of notice at Aldershot. A few days since Sir T. Steele assembled all the general, field, and Staff officers of the division, some seventy in number, to hear an explanation of the system from Capt. Shaw. The general opinion seemed to be that the method possesses great advantages over any system of instruction with maps alone. Capt. William Shaw has since given an explanatory lecture to the remaining officers of the division, a large number attending, notwithstanding the day being very wet. Col. Harman, A.A.G., presided. Capt. Shaw said:—"Your presence here to-day, gentlemen, is an earnest of your interest in the subject of minor tactics. Many of you have, therefore, read Col. Brackenbury's lecture, given some weeks back at the United Service Institution, on the value of systematic tactical study for all ranks of the Army. That lecture has left but little more to be urged in favour of the introduction of a recognised system. In putting forward, therefore, any remarks of my own on the subject, I feel somewhat in the position of a junior counsel whose senior has exhausted his eloquence in saying all that most materially bears upon the case. Like the junior, however, I may still be usefully employed in supplementing the details of those general principles which my chief has laid down in the abstract, and in connecting and clenching the links of the chain which a stronger hand has forged. When one bears in mind, then, how much attention is paid to technical instruction in other branches of military science, and that a knowledge of musketry and general exercises is exacted as a matter of course, it appears somewhat surprising that the key to utilising this knowledge—the means of turning it to account at the right moment—should have been comparatively neglected. There seems long to have been an impression in our Service that tactics formed a study for general and Staff officers only, whereas it is, as Col. Brackenbury has so forcibly shown, a necessary qualification for every troop leader. It is very important that we should train our soldiers to be good marksmen, and to answer to the word of command with rapidity and precision; but the best shot in the Army is of no avail if not brought within reach of the object he is to fire at, and the most complete drill will not win a battle if time and opportunity be neglected. A great change has come over the spirit of the Army of late in this respect. Some twenty-five years ago it would have been considered something like presumption in the captain of a company to consider such knowledge as a part of his business. Tactics, as well as strategy, was then thought to be beyond the province of a regimental officer, and necessary only for the higher commanders. But it is now generally admitted that that all-important unit the company cannot be too complete within itself, and that the leader of the company cannot be better employed than in practically instructing those under his command in the principles and details of elementary tactics, upon which the success of military operations so materially depends. There are no doubt very many company leaders of the Army who could and would, if desired, teach minor tactics to their following; but, on the other hand, there are many who, from no fault of their own, have been debarred all chance of either theory or practice in sufficient detail. The former would like to be able to work and be guided by some recognised system of instruction; the latter, in order to qualify for instructors, would like first themselves to study and learn. I believe I am therefore quite warranted in saying that the time has now arrived, so far as can be judged, when there is certainly no apparent unwillingness to study, and that so far from any attempt being made to force the practice of this art upon any one, the present movement is rather an endeavour to meet a demand than to create one—an answer to a call—the result, in fact, of a general wish clearly expressed by many of our brother officers. That this wish for opportunities of studying the details of minor tactics is a genuine one and very universal, and one that I may say has grown more and more during the last few years, I have myself been much in the way of knowing. Since 1873 upwards of 600 officers, the minority only being of junior rank, have either studied with me some branch of military science, or consulted me on their own private work. I have thus had opportunities of ascertaining the views of a large number of officers on this important point. It was no doubt a knowledge of this feeling, so creditable to the officers of the Army, that induced Col. Brackenbury to bring to the notice of the general commanding at Aldershot a system introduced by one of his Staff of studying elementary tactics with the aid of modelled ground. Sir Thomas Steele has given his cordial encouragement to the undertaking, and has approved of the method being inaugurated at an auspicious time, when it is hoped it will chime in and work with tactical exercises in the field, for I cannot too emphatically point out that the contemplated course of instruction or study is not intended to take the place of practical exercises, but to facilitate and lead up to them." (Explanation of the model and manner of working it were given three weeks ago in this journal. The *modus operandi* for illustrations remains to be explained.) "Col. Von Verdy du Vernois, in his excellent 'Studies in Troop Leading,' tells us that a leader should be educated in the faculty of forming clear and prudent resolutions, in the talent of imparting these resolutions to others, and in that of enabling him to direct those under him to carry out his intentions. He is also of opinion that although the formation of the character of the individual student must be left to practice, yet the formation of military judgment can be perfectly well attained theoretically. He considers that the best method of effecting this is to produce a variety of situations by a continual exercise in specified cases, to teach the nature of war in them, and thus to form the above-mentioned qualities by forcing the student to make actual resolutions and actual dispositions in each case. Studies such as these, recommended by Col. Von Verdy, to be worked out with maps, I propose to work out with the aid of modelled ground." Capt. Shaw then proceeded to show the method of working out exercises on the model. Commencing with a small reconnoitring patrol of Infantry, a rear-guard making a stand at the passage of a river against a strong advanced guard, formed of the three arms, was then shown and the study worked out in detail. Much interest was taken in the mode of moving the models of troops on the board by means of magnetism. At the conclusion of the lecture Col. Harman announced that the general-commanding had approved of voluntary classes being formed of officers desirous of going through a course, under Capt.

William Shaw's guidance, in the elements of minor tactics. The invitation has been since taken up so warmly that nearly 100 officers of the division have sent in their names as desirous of joining Capt. Shaw's classes and attending his lectures on minor tactics.

INFANTRY TACTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As you kindly inserted, a short time ago, a letter from me on "Infantry Tactics," I venture to trouble you with another on the same subject, in the belief that the more it is ventilated the better. It appears to me that a great part of the disapproval which the present regulation system of attack has met with is founded upon a misconception of the method in which an attack will be carried out under modern conditions, and of the way in which the attack formation is to be employed. The idea that seems to be present to the minds of many of those who object to the system is that many battalions will be formed up in line at the same time in attacking formation, and that the whole will move off together, the skirmishers being evenly distributed along the whole front. That then, as casualties take place, the vacancies in the shooting line will be filled up by men sent forward from the bodies in rear to double up with those already in front, and that this process will continually be carried on until, at the decisive moment, the line will consist of a confused mixture of men of different companies and battalions without coherence, and entirely out of hand. This idea I believe to be incorrect. My notion of the way in which an attack will be carried on is as follows:—After reconnoitring the enemy's position, the general-in-chief will decide as to the way in which he will attack, and how he will distribute his divisions. Then he will give his orders to the generals of divisions in this manner: "The —th division will attack such-and-such a portion of the enemy's position; the —th and —th divisions will attack on either side, and sufficient connection must be kept up with them to prevent the enemy from penetrating through the interval;" or, if a flank attack be intended, the order would run, "The —th division will endeavour to turn the enemy's flank, keeping up, at the same time, its connection with the —th division, which is to advance on its inward flank." On receiving these orders the divisional general would give his orders to his brigadiers, keeping what troops he thought fit in reserve, and pointing out the objects to be sought for by the brigades in first line. Then the brigadiers would make arrangements for their brigades. A brigadier having a certain object before him would possibly keep one battalion in reserve and send two forward to attack. Thus, instead of a long line of many battalions all formed simultaneously and advancing together, there would be separate units of two battalions each in first line, acting, to a certain extent, independently, but according to a general pre-arranged plan. It is for the generals of various grades to see that their advances and successive reinforcements are so timed as to preserve unity of action. But even the two battalions of a brigade need not necessarily assume the attacking formation exactly simultaneously. The principle should be observed of keeping troops in compact formation as long as possible, for facility of manœuvring. The battalions will therefore advance as long as they do not suffer heavily in the formation most suited for getting over the country. Each battalion commander will use his own discretion when to change his formation. When necessary he will gradually assume attacking formation, viz., that called the "flank formation," keeping back a half-battalion and sending forward two companies to form the shooting line, and two in support; the companies in support and the half-battalion in reserve following the shooting line at fitting distances in whatever formation may be most suitable under the changing conditions of fire and ground. The companies forming the shooting line may send out at first half their strength as skirmishers; but very soon, if they meet with resistance, the remainder of the company will have to be extended also, and the sending out of the first half of the company and its reinforcement should be carried on in such a manner as to keep the men as far as possible in their familiar places in the ranks. This may be done by sending out the front rank first, and then doubling the rear rank in with them; or, if a sub-division is sent out first, the second sub-division should come up on the flank of the first, which should be rallied to a flank for the purpose of giving room. As the action gets hotter, experience tends to show that the shooting line will not be weakened equally throughout by casualties, but that the men will gather into little knots with gaps between them. Officers and non-commissioned officers should regulate this tendency by making themselves the centres of these knots, and by re-collecting them into their companies. If this be done, confusion will be avoided as far as possible, and the commanders of companies and larger bodies in rear will find their opportunities for bringing up their men in coherent bodies, over which they keep their control, while the fighting line is still kept up to its full strength. The same sort of operation will extend itself to the rear, field officers sending on companies of their battalions where required, brigadiers battalions, and superior officers larger bodies of troops, so that the action is continually fed, while the highest officers keep the general control of the action in their hands by using their reserves at the points which present themselves as decisive. If this be a true picture of the way in which an attack should be carried out, it would appear that our present regulations are not far wrong, but only require to be practised more under the conditions of a battle-field than under those of a parade-ground. (The so-called "Line Formation" of the regulations appears to be too weak for a serious attack, but might be used by battalions intended to carry on a demonstrative or delaying action.) I should be very glad if my remarks should provoke an expression of agreement, or the reverse, from those more practically acquainted with Infantry manœuvres than your obedient servant, E. CLAYTON, Capt. R.A.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich,
March 12, 1877.

The Admiralty have awarded a gratuity of £50 to the widow of the fisherman who was accidentally shot off the Isle of Wight some time since on being overhauled by a Coast-guard cruiser. It will be remembered that the fishing boat was hailed, but continued on her course, and was naturally believed to be running a cargo of smuggled goods, and a shot was then fired to bring her to.—*Standard.*

FINES FOR DRUNKENNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—"The positive absence of crime, and not its screened existence, is the criterion of a well-established discipline." (Queen's Regulations, section VI., par. 1). As a constant subscriber to your paper for the past fourteen years, I claim the privilege of obtaining through the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE an opinion upon the following facts:—The 77th Article of War reads thus, as regards the crime of drunkenness in the Army—"If any soldier shall be drunk, whether on duty or not on duty, his commanding officer may, with or without any other lawful punishment, award him to pay a fine not exceeding ten shillings," &c. The Queen's Regulation reads as follows:—"The crime of drunkenness in the Army will be dealt with by commanding officers under the 77th Article of War by the infliction of summary fines, &c. The fines are progressive in amount on the repetition of acts of drunkenness, but are subject to reduction in proportion to the length of time elapsing between the offences," &c. Here follows a scale of fines. (See page 120, section 6, par. 15, Queen's Regulations). Now, sir, my difficulty is this—I have always believed, and during my tour of service have always seen carried out, as a regimental system, "that the scale of fines is obligatory on commanding officers, and that if a soldier commits the crime of drunkenness he is necessarily subjected to the punishments ordered in the above paragraph of the Queen's Regulations. What was my astonishment at finding that at least one regiment exists in which the commanding officer arrogates to himself the power of awarding fines or otherwise, and deems it discretionary with himself whether a fine be levied or not for the crime of drunkenness! As far as I can make out, this opinion is formed on the idea that the 77th Article of War gives this discretionary power to commanding officers, and it is to elicit the opinion of others on this subject that I venture to trespass on your space. For myself, I am satisfied that the infliction of fines is obligatory; and, sir, were it otherwise, what a hardship upon the recruit is the want of knowledge upon this point. A man at present may enlist in one regiment and lose his good-conduct badges after years of hard work for a few acts of drunkenness; another may keep these badges, although a drunkard, simply because his commanding officers are unwilling to deprive him of them. Some short time back I was quite astonished at the number of men with good-conduct badges which a certain regiment had, but my astonishment ceased when I found that the punishments for drunkenness were considered optional by the commanding officer, and that to save a badge seven days to barracks for an offence of drunkenness, fineable under the scale, was a very common occurrence, the commanding officer merely remarking, "I'll give you a chance, I won't take away your badge." Which, sir, is correct, the optional or the compulsory fine? If the former, it should be more generally made known amongst the Army. If the latter, then the good-conduct badges worn in some regiments may actually become the test of careful topering, and the "Returns of Fines for Drunkenness" in these regiments is only so much waste paper. The British public is as ignorant of the state of some regiments as regards the crime of drunkenness as it is possible to conceive, for the official returns from those regiments in which fines are optional do not, in the least, indicate their true condition, and the looker-on is gulled by a show of good-conduct badges and a screened existence of crime. That two regiments in her Majesty's Service should deal with the offence of drunkenness in exactly opposite ways, and each commanding officer have it in his power to quote an authority for his view of the case, seems to me an injustice to the soldier, and requires immediate rectification.—I am, &c.,

C. I.

REVIEW ORDER IN 1779.

[These draft regulations are obtained from the papers left by an officer of the Adjutant-General's Department.]

A regiment when assembled for a review is to be formed three deep, with an inverval of six inches between the files, and of six paces, or twelve feet, between the ranks.

Q. Whether it would not be better to allow a small interval between the heels.

A. Yes. To be inserted in the position of a soldier.

The ten pioneers to be drawn up in three ranks upon the right of the whole, with their left file at the distance of six paces from the right of the light company. Four pioneers to be in the front rank, three in the centre, and three in the rear.

Q. Whether it would not appear better for the tenth pioneer to be on the right of the rear rank, to cover the corporal, and to have that file completed by the right-hand man of the centre rank. When the battalion marches off its ground, and the corporal takes his post in the front of the pioneers, the tenth pioneer can easily and imperceptibly move up into the corporal's place, and the right-hand man of the centre rank incline at the same time nimbly to his left, to cover his former leader; or, he may stand fast, and the right-hand man of the rear rank step briskly to the right to cover him, and thereby keep the outside file complete.

A. Yes.

A corporal to be posted on the right of the front rank of pioneers, with his firelock rested over the left arm, or advanced by his side.

The light company formed three deep, with its left file twenty paces distant from the right file of the grenadier company. The grenadier company three deep, with its left file (an interval of twenty paces will be required between the grenadiers and battalion to make room for the Staff officers, the colonel, and the line of officers behind him, at the head of the first grand division, when the regiment wheels to the right by grand divisions) twenty paces from the right file of the battalion.

The other eight companies to be posted in the following order, with an interval of one pace, or two feet, between each:—First, upon the right, the colonel's company. Upon its left: second, the major's company; third, the second captain's company; fourth, the fourth captain's company; fifth, the fifth captain's company; sixth, the third captain's company; seventh, the first captain's company; eighth, the lieutenant-colonel's company. The colonel is to be advanced eight paces in front of the reserve, the lieutenant-colonel two paces behind him, and a little to his left; the major is to take post on the right, between the pioneers and the right of the light company, and the adjutant on the left of the battalion, both on horseback with drawn swords, and dressing with the front rank of the regiment, and the first captain eight paces in the rear of the reserve. All the other officers are to be posted with their respective companies and dressed in a straight line with the colours at four paces distance from the front rank, the grenadier and light company officers with their fusils over the left arm. The sergeants of these two companies to carry their fusils over the left arm, or advanced against their body. The battalion officers, with their espontons ordered at arm's length from their right sides, the flat of the spear to the front; the thumb upwards, and of an equal height with the shoulder. All the captains or commanding officers of companies, excepting the officer commanding the left company of the battalion, are to cover the second file on the right of their respective companies, their lieutenants the second file on the left of them, and their second lieutenants or ensigns a centre file. In the absence of a captain, the lieutenant is to take his post, and the ensign the lieutenant's. The captain or officer commanding the left company of the battalion is to cover the second file on the left of it. The ensigns carrying the colours are to be in the same line with the other officers in front of the reserve, the King's colour on the right, the Union on the left. The Staff officers are to be posted opposite to the interval between the grenadier company and the right of the battalion, dressing in the same line with the officers—the chaplain on the right, the quartermaster on the left, the surgeon on the left of the chaplain, the surgeon's mate on the left of the surgeon. The sergeant-major is to be in the rear of the reserve, two paces behind the line of sergeants. The sergeants are to be in the rear of their companies, dressed in an exact line from right to left of the regiment, at the distance of four paces from the rear rank and covering files in the same manner as above directed for the officers, their halberds to be ordered at arm's length, with the hatchet side of the spear outwards. The drummers and fifers of the grenadier and light company are to be on the right of their respective companies in a single rank and dressed with the front rank. The drum-major and drummers belonging to the right wing of the battalion are to be also in a single rank on the right of it, between the grenadiers and the right-hand company. Those of the left wing are to be on the left of it in a single rank, and the whole to be dressed with the front rank of the regiment. The musicians to be in one rank between the line of officers and the front rank of the reserve.

The reserve is usually composed of six files, but as the loss of their fire appears to be unnecessary—Ques.: Whether four sergeants (two posted in the front and two in the rear rank), with the ensigns carrying the colours in the centre, would not do as well?

In this disposition, and with bayonets fixed, the regiment is to wait the arrival of the reviewing general, who is to be received with the honours due to his rank.

FOREIGN MILITARY.

The list of German fortresses to be enlarged or strengthened in the course of the summer includes Ulm, Ingolstadt, Cologne, Coblentz, Mayence, Rastatt, Königsberg, Thorn, and Posen. Moreover, the coast fortifications at Friedrichsort and Wilhelmshaven are to be likewise enlarged. The principal works contemplated appear to be those at Ulm and Ingolstadt. Little remains to be done at Coblentz and Mayence. The new fortifications at Cologne are to be completed by 1879.

The entire German Cavalry, with the exception of the Cuirassiers, are now armed with the new Mauser carbine of 1871. It is not yet decided if the Cuirassiers are to receive the new weapon.

The *Cologne Gazette* says Melik Mirza has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Persian corps of observation. The head-quarters are at Choi. On the Persian General Staff thirty-six European officers are employed. Russian merchants embark arms and munitions for the Persian Army in a port of the Caspian Sea.

Col. T. L. Smith, C.B., formerly lieut. and adjt. of the old 95th (now Rifle Brigade), and late Principal Barrackmaster at Aldershot, died on the 6th inst., aged eighty-five. Col. Smith joined the Army in 1808, and was present, under Sir John Moore, in the following engagements:—Calcavellas, Nogales, Constantina, Belanzos, Elburgos, Lugo, and Corunna. In 1810 he was present with the forces under command of the Duke of Wellington at the taking of Gallegos, at Burguillo, and the Coa. In the latter of these actions he was dangerously wounded. In 1812 he took part in the siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo; in the siege and storm of Badajoz; at Castrejon, Salamanca, and in the capture of Madrid. In 1813 he took part in the affairs of San Millan, Vittoria, Echalar, the first attack on Vera, on Aug. 31, and second attack on the same place on Oct. 7, at Nivelle, Arcangues, and at Nive. In 1814 he was present at the engagements of Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse, and the following year at Waterloo. For these services he held the Peninsular medal with ten clasps and the Waterloo medal. Col. Smith was appointed barrackmaster at Rutland, Donegal, in Feb., 1824, and after having been promoted in the department successively to Roscrea, Galway, Birr, and Chatham, was selected in 1854 to organize the barrack branch at the new station at Aldershot, where he served until 1869, when he retired on the break-up of the barrack department, and was nominated a C.B. by Sir John Packington, now Lord Hampton, Secretary of State for War, in recognition of his services, having thus actually served his Queen and country almost uninterruptedly for sixty-one years. Col. Smith had a large family, of whom only three survive him; he lost six sons in the Service, five of whom died abroad while serving on full pay in the Army, and one in the Navy. He was interred at Aldershot on the 10th inst. in the family vault in the military cemetery, the funeral being attended, besides relatives, by a very large number of residents and old members of the deceased officer's department. The body was removed from the Aldershot station on a carriage drawn by Army Service Corps' horses, a funeral party of that corps accompanying it to the Iron Church, South Camp, and thence to the cemetery. The shop windows were closed as the procession passed through the town, and the great number of people attending the funeral testified to the respect in which the memory of Col. Smith and his family are still held at the station where he served so long. Two brothers of the deceased fought with him at Waterloo—viz., the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry Smith, Bart., G.C.B., and the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Smith, who for several years commanded the Cambridge Militia.

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Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.
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HAPPY MEDIUM.—Quite true; but we have no room for the treatment of abstract questions.

STUPID, J. U. S. CLUB.—While attempting to throw ridicule upon the writer of the letter to which you refer, on account of his being "ignorant of grammer" (*sic.*), it would have been well had you taken more pains with your own composition. In the few lines you have written on the subject there are errors both in grammar and spelling. Your *nom de plume* is indeed well chosen.

SULTAN.—Inserted, as you requested.

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Journal of the Royal United Service Institution. Double number.
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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.

The recent speech of M. Thiers in Paris is well worthy the study of all interested in the general efficiency of their Army, no matter of what nationality they may be. As one of the oldest statesmen of the day, and who has seen in his own country the result of various changes in the organization of the French Army for half a century, none can be more capable of offering an opinion on the subject. He condemns a shortened period of service, and says "the longer the term of service the better the soldier;" that "to have soldiers properly trained it was necessary to have good non commissioned officers, and these could not be procured at a day's notice. Raw youths were no good unless they were incorporated with men having long experience of warfare. There was only one way of turning a man into a soldier—to keep him a long time with the colours." If these arguments apply to the French Army, they will equally apply to the British; and is there one British officer of twenty or thirty years' service whose experience will not bear out this theory? It is true that, although we have reduced the period of compulsory service from twenty-one to one-half of that number of years, we have not yet reached the extraordinary limited service of the French soldier, nor is it desirable that we should reach it. On the contrary, it is the opinion of many that the old term of twenty-one years was of far more value to the country and more beneficial to the soldier. Two reasons guided the ruling powers when they legislated for the shorter period of service—first, the saving of money in reducing the number of pensions; and, secondly, the prospect of mixing among the population a reserve force of men trained to arms. Now, with regard to the first of these, any economy that impairs the efficiency of the Army at large must necessarily be a false one; and then arrives the question, does the diminution of limited service impair its efficiency? That this is so there can be no shadow of a doubt, for many a commanding officer has been alive to the fact that, in the words of M. Thiers, "raw youths were no good unless they were incorporated with men having long experience in warfare." Take a regiment as it stood before the Crimean war, and three-fourths of its strength would be old soldiers from eight years up to twenty-one; but a regiment of the present day, in consequence of the discharges at the expiration of a comparatively short period, would, in most cases, muster one-half of its strength from five to six years downwards. Again, "the longer the term of service the better the soldier." Yes, in every sense. The greater number of defaulters and the greater number of general bad characters are among the younger men. As a rule, young men will sow their wild oats, which, in some instances, have not all been exhausted before the limited period of service expires, and so the regiment loses the benefit of the man's riper experience; but if he has a longer period to look forward to, with the prospect of good-conduct badges and ultimate pension, he will have more inducement to mend his ways, and will the sooner become a respectable, trustworthy, and steady man, fit to guide and advise the younger soldier. Another and more important argument is the superior value of old soldiers over recruits on active service. The veteran is trained physically and morally for an endurance which a much younger man finds it hard to go through; and sickness, hospital invaliding, and death are far more rife, by a large percentage, among men under five or six years' service than among those above it. It is all very well for the British taxpayer to look upon the Army as an incubus, and forget that it is the protecting power that enables him to be one of those gentlemen who live at home at ease without his nervous system being agitated by the fear of the advent of a foreign foe; but the said taxpayer may press his arguments too far, and, in striving so to reduce the period of service as to deprive the soldier of all prospect of ultimate pension, may so destroy efficiency as to render the Army but half the value it should be. What says Marshal Von Molke, as quoted by M. Thiers—"He would rather have a good army of two hundred thousand men than a bad one of four hundred thousand." Now as to the second reason for the present period of short service—viz., that of diffusing a number of men trained to arms throughout the country—this want has been supplied for years by the popularity of the Volunteers, and there are thousands of men through the length and breadth of the land who have learnt their drill, how to handle a rifle, and how to hit a bull's-eye through the training they received while in the Volunteers. In addition to these, there are the Volunteers still enrolled, as well as the corps of Army pensioners. Where, then, can be the necessity of impairing the value of an Army by limiting its service to too short a period? To quote again from Marshal Von Moltke, M. Thiers, in his speech, reports him to have stated that "if Prussia could possibly extend the term of military service, she would do so to-morrow." It is true that the period served by our soldiers is not so short as that of either France or Germany, but it is still a question whether ten or twelve years is not too short, and the time will come when the advisability will be seriously considered of reverting to the old system of attestation for twenty-one years.

The abuse of power has met with severe and just condemnation at the hands of the court-martial which has been engaged on the trial of the Barracouta's late Captain. Had there been any reasonable excuse for the conduct of the prisoner, there can be no doubt that it would have been allowed to weigh well in his favour. It was fully expected that he would at least have been dismissed his ship, never again to be employed; but the court saw no good cause for exercising such leniency, anxious as it must have been to avoid a scandal, but by its sentence has removed the name of Captain Charles E. Stevens from the list of officers of the Navy. This sentence has proved to the Navy at large, were such proof required, that oppression is no longer countenanced. Time was when a non-executive officer in Mr. Gain's position would have suffered without remedy, for the Captain of a ship of war was the indisputable lord of all he surveyed, and woe to the man who questioned his actions. Was any subordinate sufficiently daring to bring any such charge of oppression or injustice against his commanding officer, scarcely any amount of evidence would satisfy the minds of a court of bygone days that their compeer was guilty; some justification would have presented itself; or some plea as to discipline would have been urged. "The King can do no wrong" was a proverb and a household word cherished and upheld by the autocrats of earlier years; but the recent court-martial has proved that we live in a more enlightened age. Now it is generally admitted that the Captain of a ship of war should consider those under his command as men of like feelings with himself, and the officers should learn to feel confidence in their commanding officer as their friend and supporter, and not look upon him as a man of different mould to themselves, ready to act on the slightest suspicion of provocation as an oppressor. To bear and forbear and to act with suavity and consideration is not inadmissible with the necessary discipline of a ship; and where Christian charity is thus made a practical rule, Captain, officers, and men part after a long commission with feelings of regret at separation, a lasting remembrance of good-fellowship, and lifelong friendships established. In the difference between the first and last portions of the commission of the Barracouta we have a remarkable instance of this, for happy as she was under the command of Captain Fremantle, she pays off under a cloud, and her late commanding officer has paid the penalty of his irregularities and overbearing conduct.

Our readers may have remarked that for some months past we have expressed no opinion and offered no remarks on "*the* great Question." It has been called "The Eastern Question," but it directly affects all the world, if we except China, Japan, and South America, and such places which come in later under its influence. The reason for our silence was simple. Having all along, without a moment's doubt or indecision, expressed the conviction that "war" between Russia and Turkey was inevitable, it seemed to us useless to go on "lucubrating" from week to week about the effect of conferences, interviews, missions, dispatches, and circulars, which we regarded as mere "buffers" improvised by well-intentioned, evil-minded, or neutral diplomacies to stave the coming shock.

> Like feather bed 'twixt leaguered wall
> And heavy brunt of cannon ball.

The ground on which that conviction was based was solid enough, as it seems. An ignorant and arrogant presumption, encouraged by those who should have known better, led public men, journalists, and the public in this country to suppose that there was no such thing as a Turkish nationality. The Turks were spoken of as a mere horde encamped in Europe, and subsisting on "brag," plunder, and the forbearance of Christian States, which was the result of mutual jealousies. Even now, in the face of the most outspoken positive expressions of the national will of the Turks, who are proving they are as much a nation as any people well can be, we read of their possible reliance on others and of their moral cowardice. We shall see what we shall see. It is probable that the scenes of the campaign will not be laid in countries where the possible belligerents are seen just now to be most busy and most *en evidence.*

The statement made by the Secretary of State for War on Thursday night, if correctly reported, makes it clear that the five years' rule will be enforced, and that the officers now in command of regiments who have obtained that command since the new system was inaugurated must all go when their time is up. But does it not seem as if the rule was not applied so as to leave no doubt in the minds of those affected by it?

Mr. G. H. Hoste, of the Admiralty, gave a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday on "The Further Development of the Volunteer Force," which we purpose to examine next week.

Count Seckendorff has arrived in London from Berlin charged with letters from the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess, and will remain in town for a few days.

The Duke of Cambridge had a long conference with the War Office and Horse Guards' authorities on Tuesday, previous to his departure for a brief sojourn at Brighton, and it is understood that the scheme of promotion and retirement of officers was then discussed, and finally settled by a kind of general council. Mr. Hardy may be expected, therefore, to make some statement on the subject in a short time—at all events, before the Whitsuntide recess.

The vulgar appetite for gossip and for "revelations" of domestic life leads the organs which purvey for the gratification of that taste into the most scandalous outrages on good feeling and good taste. What can be more offensive to an officer and to a young lady, who may have a mere bowing acquaintance, or who may have danced together half-a-dozen times in the course of a season, than to see their names in the tattle column of one of these papers, with the announcement that a marriage has been arranged between them, coupled with a number of imaginary details? This last week there was an utterly unfounded statement respecting the marriage of a gallant officer of a regiment of Household Cavalry with a lady of noble family, which caused great pain to all concerned. And yet there is no redress. The indignant and injured gentleman applies to the Editor, who expresses his great regret, assures him that the paragraph was inserted on the best authority, and then puts in a notice that Captain A and Miss B are not to be married, as if it were not of the least consequence whether he was right or wrong in his invasion on the sanctity of private life. There are papers which specially devote a portion of their space to systematic intrusions on people in their own houses, and who parade poor "Buggins at home" before the public, sometimes with Buggins' sanction, but oftener by the aid of a moral burglary. The fault, however, lies at the door of those who encourage such writing and who patronize the journals, which are becoming the pests of society. "His lordship cried thrice, 'Jerningham! Bring me my garters!' Mr. Mildew parts his hair with a leaden comb, and always uses carbolic soap," and so on, the most vapid, rubbishy account of furniture and dress and external appearances, served up in a huge dish of rancid "butter," or soused with vinegar for the palates of the readers of such trash, who seem to think they can get into good society by rubbing elbows with the chroniclers of the conversation of the *valetaille.*

It seems to us that Mr. Stanley was guilty of an inadvertence when he spoke of the Army as having been animated at one time by a sort of "trades union jealousy" against the Militia. The phrase was offensive, and although Mr. Stanley qualified it to a certain extent by using the words "which was once thought," it was plain enough from the outset that he was of opinion that the officers of the Army were at some time or other jealous of the pretensions of the officers of the Militia, which we do not believe was ever the case so long as the officers of the Militia did not pretend to be more than they were, and to the best of our belief they never at any time claimed to be more—or less—than officers of the Militia. The officers of the Active Army will, however, always feel a very proper sense of their own identity, and cannot be expected to surrender the expectation of being treated as the actual men of service whose claims to consideration are positive, and not prospective. The tendency of recent legislation is to give greater weight to the status of the Militia, and there is now in that force a very large proportion of most active, intelligent, and valuable officers, between whom and the officers of the Army there can be no jealousy of any sort.

It is a coincidence worth noting, perhaps, that Mr. Layard, who is now going out, rather late in the day, to Constantinople, in an Extraordinary capacity, was just this time twenty-three years ago setting out for the East as an observer and travelling gentleman, in which capacity he witnessed the landing in the Crimea some months later, and wrote his account of the Alma from the maintop of the Agamemnon to the *Times.*

In our remarks some weeks ago upon Captain Wilkinson Shaw's system of instruction in the minor tactics by the aid of modelled ground on a large scale, we expressed the opinion that it was rather from the want of opportunity than of will that troop leaders did not, as Colonel Brackenbury considers they should do, make this important branch of military science the foundation of company drill and exercises. We are not a little gratified to learn how well justified we were in the opinion we had formed upon the subject. In the beginning of this month Captain Shaw gave a lecture at Aldershot, in the course of which he stated that the Major-General commanding had approved of his forming a voluntary class for instruction in his system, and within two or three days nearly one hundred regimental officers of the division had sent in their names as volunteer students. A class of forty was accordingly formed at once, and a second class is now in course of formation. This is certainly most creditable to all concerned—to the General, who has cordially encouraged the movement, who attends the lectures himself, and who assembled eighty Brigadiers and Field officers to meet at the lecture-room and make themselves acquainted with the system; to the company officers, who have shown their anxiety to study a subject which was formerly considered a branch of knowledge beyond their province; and to the able and energetic Staff officer who has thus voluntarily undertaken these labours in addition to the arduous duties imposed upon a Garrison Instructor in a large station like Aldershot.

The statement that Captain Salis-Schwabe is to succeed Major-General Walker as Military *Attaché* at Berlin is about as correct as the story that Sir Alfred Horsford has been writing magazine articles on Army Reform. It must be gratifying to the latter distinguished officer to know that his literary efforts have met with the approbation of the gentleman who wrote the paragraph.

Can anything be done to get the question of wearing collars in uniform reconsidered? There can be no doubt that wearing a coat-collar in contact with the skin is a most unclean habit, yet it has to be done day after day by officers, because they cannot help themselves. There are two favoured Line regiments in which the officers are allowed to wear collars in uniform. Why this is granted to those two, and not all, it is hard to say, but such is the case. Could not the matter be compromised by an official intimation that collars might be worn in uniform provided they were not higher than the collar of the coat? The state of a coat-collar after it has been worn a limited period without a linen collar inside may be judged by wearing a linen collar in uniform for only one week. If the authorities could be induced to try this experiment, they might be led to modify the hard-and-fast rule that no collar of any kind is to be worn in uniform.

Lieutenant J. H. Ewart, 78th Highlanders, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General H. Hamilton, C.B., commanding the Cork District. He entered the Service August 8, 1868.

The vacant Horse Artillery jackets have been reserved for Colonel the Hon. D. M'D. Fraser, C.B., who is posted to A, and the Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., who joins the C Brigade.

Captain O. R. Middleton, 4th King's Own Royal Regiment, has been appointed Brigade-Major of Infantry at the Curragh Camp, vice Captain R. O. De Montmorency, 83rd Regiment, appointed Instructor in Military Surveying at the Royal Military College. Captain Middleton joined the Service June 19, 1857, and became Captain June 15, 1866.

A third Distinguished Service Reward is vacant, consequent upon the appointment of Lieutenant-General H. Smyth, C.B., to the Colonelcy of the 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment.

REVIEWS.

The New Quarterly Magazine.

The present number of the *New Quarterly* contains some papers that will well repay perusal. "The Idea of Comedy and of the Uses of the Comic Spirit" is excellently illustrated by George Meredith. In his opinion, good comedies are such rare productions that it would not occupy long to run over the English list. And why? Because a society of cultivated men and women is required wherein ideas are current and the perceptions quick, in order that the comic poet may be supplied with matter and an audience. "The idealistic conception of comedy gives breadth and opportunities of daring to the comic genius, and helps to solve the difficulties it creates. How, for example, shall an audience be assured that an evident and monstrous dupe is actually deceived without being an absolute fool? In C. Tartuffe the note of high comedy strikes when Orgon, on his return home, hears of his idol's excellent appetite. "Le pauvre homme!" he exclaims. He is told that the wife of his bosom is unwell. "Et Tartuffe?" he asks, impatient to hear him spoken of, his mind suffused with the thought of Tartuffe, crazy with tenderness, and again he croons "Le pauvre homme!" Mr. John Latouche furnishes a paper on "Tourists in Portugal," which will especially recommend itself to agriculturists. Mrs. Trollope's story, "Mrs. Jack," is pleasant reading.

The Kettle of Fish.

Among the numerous periodicals which monthly or quarterly cater for the reading public may be found an unpretending little journal rejoicing in the curious title *The Kettle of Fish.* It is a quarterly magazine, written by amateurs, and published for subscribers only. Although, generally speaking, amateur writing is regarded coldly, it can be justly said that this case should prove one of the exceptions. "Miss Churchill" is a tale of more than ordinary merit, and "Lynne" is a good companion for it. There may be a little too much poetry in the journal to suit the prosaic taste of the present age, but, taken altogether, we may express our opinion, and in poetry too, that—

The "Kettle of Fish"
Is a savoury dish.

Home Gymnastics. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster-row.)

In these days of pedestrianism and bicycling and rowing, any work on gymnastics will attract attention. This little work, which is a translation from the German, deals with the subject in reference to its value and importance for the health in general; while the writer, himself a foreigner, gives his own experience of the great benefits that may be derived from the practice of home gymnastics. The book is well illustrated, and quite deserving of attention.

Exploits of Lord Cochrane. By Major W. W. Knollys, 93rd Highlanders. (London: Dean and Son.)

This forms Part II. of a series appropriately entitled "The Deeds of Daring Library." No surer means can be found of engendering a martial spirit among the youth of the country than by putting into their hands truthful and judiciously compiled accounts of the gallantry of those who in byegone years have upheld the honour of British arms, and Major Knollys deserves thanks for the very commendable course he has adopted to encourage recruiting both for the Army and Navy. The volumes he is publishing will do far more than any number of official handbills setting forth the advantages of the Army and Navy to promote the interests of the two Services, and this cheap and well-got-up series should find a place in every naval and military library.

A Grammar of the Baloochee Language. By Major E. Mockler. (Henry King and Co.)

Those who are interested in the study of the Baloochee (as the author calls it) language will, no doubt, derive considerable assistance from Major Mockler's Grammar, which has evidently been compiled with considerable care. The language, is that which is spoken by all the tribes, with one exception, inhabiting the tract of country marked Beloochistan on the maps. The author applies himself to considering whether any marked peculiarities, in pronunciation, idiom, or the use of particular words, are to be met with in different parts of the country, also in what parts it is most purely spoken. Although the difficulties of mastering such a language must be many, Major Mockler's work will, no doubt, assist the student in acquiring a fair knowledge of it.

A meeting of the Governors of the Drummond Institution was held recently, when the following subscriptions were acknowledged:—106th Light Infantry (canteen fund), £5 5s.; 45th Brigade Depot (do.), £5 5s.; 2nd Batn. 21st, £10; Gen. Sir Wm. Codrington, £10; James Gibson, Esq., Q.C., £2; 99th Regt. (canteen fund), £5 5s.; Col. and Mrs. Dunne, £1 1s.; Lieut.-Col. Johnson, Brigade-Major, Dublin, £2; Miss Digby, £1. There are at present forty-eight girls in the institution.

FURNISH ON THE NEW HIRE SYSTEM.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea. —"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company — Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY, April 9, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 5, 1872, Sub-Lieut. Frederick Alexander has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank.

April 10.

The announcement of the promotion of Mr. William Broad to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, as notified in the *Gazette* of the 23rd ult., is an error.

April 11.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Chief Engineer R. C. Reynolds has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 5th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Edward H. Howard, to the Black Prince, vice T. B. Lethbridge, whose period of service has expired; Charles R. F. Boxer, to the Active, when recommissioned.

Commanders—John B. Warren, to the Swallow, when commissioned; Alexander Tupman, to the Elk, when commissioned; and Herbert Dolphin, to the Unicorn, vice William E. S. Brome, whose period of service has expired; the Hon. H. H. A'Court, to the Osprey, when commissioned.

Staff-Commander—Frank Inglis, to the Duke of Wellington, as supernumerary, for duty at Portland.

Lieutenants—Robert W. Cragie, Charles E. Reynard, William C. Forrest, and Henry N. Alleyne, to the Active; W. H. M. Daniell and Henry P. Routh, to the Swallow; John L. Marx, to the Resistance; Thomas Holmes, to be Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Corbett, C.B.; S. H. Thompson, to the Revenge; George Worth, to the Royal Adelaide; and Richard P. Humpage, to the Elk.

Navigating-Lieutenants—W. H. Hatton, to the Active; H. Baynham, to the Swallow; E. H. Richards, to the Elk; Alfred S. D. Ridder, to the Indus, additional for the Flamingo.

Sub-Lieutenants—S. B. Hesketh, to the Dryad; A. R. Beck, to the Wizard; H. T. F. White and F. E. J. Tottenham (for navigating duties), to the Active; H. M. Vaughan-Hughes, to the Spartan; J. R. Childs, to the Mallard; R. E. Berkeley, to the Black Prince; A. B. G. Grenfell, to the Aboukir (for surveying duties); F. H. Biddulph, to the Osprey.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenants—Henry C. Mills, to the Defence; F. Lancelot, to the Moorhen.

Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets—Dr. John T. U. Bremner to Haslar Hospital for temporary service.

Surgeons—T. J. Preston, to the Cambridge; David B. Bookey, to the London; Thomas D. Popham, to the Victor Emmanuel; John D. Henwood, to the Minotaur; Penrose Barcroft, to the Resistance; and Henry Beaumont, to the London.

Paymaster—S. W. Parker, to the Active.

Assistant-Paymasters—W. B. Jennis, to the Elk, in charge, to date April 18; Edward Richmond, to the Swallow, in charge, to date April 18.

Engineer—Edward R. Vine, to the Pembroke, additional.

Assistant-Engineer (First Class)—Oscar G. Egan, to the Penelope.

Clerk—Alfred Bourchier, to the Crocodile.

ACHILLES, Capt. Sholto Douglas. The *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"The Achilles seems to have been getting into trouble lately, for after breaking away from her moorings and falling foul of the training-ship Conway, she nearly made the Valorous wear an altered appearance by swinging round upon her; but in this case, if anyone made a mistake, it was the Valorous, which took up her quarters too close to the lengthy Achilles. The repairs to the three ships named, for they are all somewhat damaged by their rubbing together, will cost a few hundreds."

ACTIVE, Capt. Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., was paid off on Thursday at Portsmouth, all standing. She is placed in the First-Class Steam Reserve, ready for being recommissioned by Capt. Boxer.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, was at Malta on April 6.

AMETHYST, Capt. A. J. Chatfield, temporary flagship of Rear-Admiral de Horsey, was at Valparaiso on March 3.

PALBATROSS, Com. E. Rice, had relieved the Daring at Panama.

ANTELOPE, Lieut.-Com. E. Wingfield, has received orders to take on board Mr. Layard, who will embark at Marseilles on Monday next for Constantinople.

ARAB, Com. F. S. Broughton, arrived at Trincomalee on March 10 from Rangoon.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. Prattent, left Portsmouth on Thursday evening for Queenstown to embark a regiment from Limerick.

BARRACOUTA, Capt. C. E. Stevens. The court-martial upon Capt. Stevens resumed its sittings at Sheerness on Monday afternoon, after an adjournment for the purpose of allowing the prisoner to prepare his defence. This defence was read by Capt. Blake, as the prisoner's "friend." In it Capt. Stevens said the evidence disclosed much for which he felt the deepest regret, but he hoped to undo any unfavourable impression produced on the minds of the court and to convince the court that, however unwise and harsh his conduct and bearing might have been, he was not guilty of the malicious and cruel conduct charged against him. Though he was the prisoner, Paymr. Gain was also virtually upon his trial, and his honour and his future were perhaps equally at stake with his own. The prisoner went on to maintain that he was not, as had been represented, the cruel persecutor of a sick man; that the evidence was consistent with the fact that he had no knowledge of Mr. Gain's health; and that the doctor never made known to him, directly or indirectly, that Mr. Gain was suffering from his treatment, but, on the contrary, had assigned quite another cause for Mr. Gain's illness—dyspepsia. Prisoner now admitted that he was altogether wrong in supposing that Mr. Gain was an unnecessarily long time on the sick list, and he now deeply regretted that he had not this knowledge at the period of Mr. Gain's illness. But he accused Mr. Gain of being dilatory, litigious, and negligent in discharging his duties as paymaster, and said he should produce ample evidence on this point, and should also show on Mr. Gain's part "a morbid, litigious spirit" towards him before any of the harsh treatment alleged against him. Prisoner then went minutely through the evidence, endeavouring to show that, on the whole, the orders he had given were justified by the circumstances. In conclusion, Capt. Stevens said that what he asked from the court was not mercy or sympathy, but simple justice. He believed that had it been known at the court of inquiry that he was not aware of the pitiable condition of Mr. Gain he would have been spared the pain and ignominy of being tried upon these dreadful charges, which had been all the more painful to him because he felt that he was not guilty of them. He then proceeded to answer the charges brought against him. With regard to the first charge, he unquestionably gave the order for the £30, but he did not direct it not to be entered in the cash account because the commodore refused his application for an advance for the entertainment of the Governor of Fiji. That he should have money for the purpose required was wholly in accordance with the Admiralty instructions, and was to further the carrying out of precise orders from his senior officer. He had no reason whatever to be clandestine in the matter. The second, third, and fourth charges arose out of seven charges preferred by him against Mr. Gain, which charges he submitted with Mr. Gain's letter of explanation to Commodore Hoskins, who called upon Mr. Gain for a further explanation and then referred the matter to the Admiralty, who directed an inquiry to be held on the Barracouta's arrival at Portsmouth. Except when he was under examination he was not present at the inquiry; had he been present all the time he felt convinced that he would not have been subjected to the terrible ordeal he was going through. It was true that he submitted the charges against Mr. Gain, with his own comments, but he also, at the same time, submitted Mr. Gain's statement. The statement he placed before the commodore was not a mere *ex parte* one, and this alone, he contended, showed that the malice and falseness which were the substance of the three charges against him did not exist. He did not when preferring the charges know them to be false. He could now see that it would have been wiser for him not to have charged Mr. Gain with endeavouring to obtain his signature to a false document, but, at the time, he had fully believed that Mr. Gain did intend to do so. Respecting the third charge, he submitted that there was not one tittle of evidence against him. He submitted that he had shown conclusively that his conduct was not such as was set out in the third charge. As to the fourth charge, he did not know that Lieut. Maxwell took upon himself the responsibility of supplying the Sapphire with rum. With respect to the other charges, he gave all the orders, considering that circumstances justified them. With regard to the memos., he contended that those which were put forth for his condemnation were evidence of his justification, and he requested the court to examine them, as he believed that they would show the painstaking way in which he did his duty, and required the work of the ship to be done. And now he earnestly asked them to pay the greatest attention whilst he went into the entry in the log as to the loss of arms, which entry Lieut. MacLeod refused to sign. Lieut. Wonham's evidence might remain in the minds of the court, as it certainly would in the minds of the public from the reports in the papers, that he ordered a false entry to be made in the log as to the loss of arms to cover his detaining carbines in his own possession. He had protested against this evidence being taken, as it was not relevant to any of the charges. The first principle of the law of evidence—by which courts-martial as all other English courts of justice were bound—was that evidence should be confined to the points at issue. The grounds for this principle were obvious—it arose from the very object of courts in receiving evidence which was to discover the truth as to the question of facts involved in the charges before them. All testimony should be rejected that was foreign to the charges. This rule, it had been laid down, could not be too strongly insisted on at courts-martial, and deviations from it, besides being illegal, might tend to prejudice and mislead. He would show now in his case an unjust prejudice had been done. If the prosecution believed that there was even a *primâ facie* case against him for such despicable conduct as appropriating arms and trying to screen the theft by ordering a false entry to be made in the log—if there was any evidence against him as to such conduct—it should have been made a charge against him. As it was not a charge against him, any evidence as to the matter was illegal and cruelly unfair. He could only excuse the prosecutor bringing the log entry before the court on the ground that he really believed that he (prisoner) was guilty of the malicious falseness and cruel persecution charged against him, and that this being so he could not make him blacker, even if he managed to get evidence tending to show that he was also a thief who would try to screen his theft by making an accomplice of the log. He felt strongly on the matter, because of the injustice and illegality that had been done him in not having the charge distinctly preferred against him, although evidence had been heard relating to it, and not from any doubt of being able to show that there was nothing whatever blameable in his doings with regard to the entry in the log. The carbines were in his possession, but they were not the arms referred to in the entry; they were carbines he was taking from the American Consul at Apia, Samoa, to his colleague at Auckland. He had the correspondence and receipts, and would do his utmost to have the matter properly sifted, so as to show that there was no shadow of ground for any imputation against him as to it. He would beg them to endeavour to remove from their minds the impression the evidence as to the log entry must have made upon them—made so unjustly as well as illegally. It seemed to have been thought that such evidence might be received to enable them to judge of the credibility of a witness, but except Mr. Gain, who, as he must show, was not fully trustworthy, he had not questioned the credibility of a single witness, and Mr. Gain had nothing to say or do in this matter. He confidently hoped that they would not allow their judgment to be biassed by this illegal evidence; but how was he to remove the grievous injury done him by its publication to the world? He said broadly that he accepted the facts given in evidence, except Mr. Gain's, although he did not accept the inference that might be drawn from those facts. On Tuesday Mr. J. D. Courcey, clerk in the Accountant-General's Department, produced a number of letters referring to various accounts. He certainly did not consider the irregularities in the transmission of cash documents from the Barracouta had been more than from any other ships of the fleet generally. Mr. Herbert Edward Rudge, assistant-paymaster of the Barracouta, said that when prisoner sent for Mr. Gain for documents or other information he always asked his questions quietly, and Mr. Gain often answered hastily and unsatisfactorily. Witness did his work in the captain's cabin, which was his office, although he had an office provided. Prisoner's general tone to Mr. Gain was severe. Mr. Gain's manner was always a source of irritation to prisoner. Witness had complied with the instructions which directed him to assist the paymaster in all his duties, and he did not wish to modify that statement. Had said at the court of inquiry that Mr. Gain's general manner to prisoner was respectful, but did not remember adding that prisoner's manner was irritating. He assisted to draw up the charges against Mr. Gain as far as putting the leading headings. Witness acquiesced in three of them being framed under the 28th section of the Discipline Act, which meant dismissal from the Service, with or without disgrace, if he were found guilty. On Wednesday the Court sat at 10 a.m. and deliberated until 4 p.m., when the court was re-opened and the witnesses called in. The Deputy Judge-Advocate, Mr. Eastlake, then read the charges, and said that, having heard the evidence in support of the said charges, and also that which the prisoner had offered on his behalf, the court were of opinion that each of the eight was proven, and the sentence of the court was that the prisoner be dismissed her Majesty's Service. The court desired to express disapprobation of the manner in which Mr. Rudge, the assistant-paymaster, a witness for the defence, had given his evidence, and considered it was untruthful, and was intended to mislead the court. The Barracouta will be paid off to-day.

Britannia, Capt. W. Graham. We regret to hear that Mr. William Read, naval-instructor of this ship, died suddenly on Monday last.

Bullfinch, Com. R. M. Lloyd, returned to Port Royal on March 22, from the Cayman Islands.

Conflict, Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters. The Hankow arrived on Feb. 13 with the new crew of the Conflict, and she was recommissioned on Feb. 13.

Coquette, Lieut.-Com. E. Shirley, left Malta on April 4 for the Coast of Syria, to relieve the Torch, calling at Candia.

Cruiser, Com. J. Hext, left Malta on March 28; and left Syracuse on April 2 for Corfu.

Daring, Com. J. G. Hanmer, had left for Realijo, and would afterwards proceed, calling at some Mexican ports to Esquimalt, where she should arrive by April 1.

Devastation, Capt. F. W. Richards, was in harbour at Malta on April 6.

Eclipse, Capt. G. E. Erskine, was at Antigua on March 25.

Euphrates, Capt. W. H. Cuming, left Bombay on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

Fantome, Com. T. M. Maquay, was at Honolulu on Jan. 1.

Fox, Staff-Com. J. G. Dathan, will be delayed longer than was anticipated at Devonport for the purpose of having a cabin fitted for the use of the engine-room artificers.

Helicon, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford, which had received orders to proceed to Marseilles to convey Mr. Layard to Constantinople, had scarcely got out of Malta, says the *Western Daily Mercury*, when a stoker discovered smoke arising from the neighbourhood of her keelson. It having been found impossible to extinguish the fire, the ship was immediately put back into port, and thence into dry dock. Water was copiously pumped into her, and after a considerable amount of smouldering, the fire was got under. On an examination it was found that her keelson had been on fire. The Antelope, Lieut.-Com. J. C. Burnell, was therefore substituted for the Helicon, and on Monday was at Marseilles to embark Mr. Layard and suite. The damage to the Helicon is said to be trifling. The Helicon will be ready to leave Malta about May 7.

Hercules, Capt. Bowden-Smith, flagship of Admiral the Hon. Sir J. Drummond, K.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief of the fleet in the Mediterranean, arrived at Spithead on Tuesday afternoon, and exchanged the customary salutes with the Duke of Wellington. Admiral Elliot went to Spithead in his yacht, and Sir James Drummond returned with him, and, landing at the dockyard, proceeded to the Admiralty House, remaining for the night as his guest. The Hercules will be ready to pay off on the 30th inst.

Himalaya, Capt. E. White, is expected to arrive at Devonport during the last week of May.

Hotspur, Capt. T. M. Jones, sailed on March 29 for Tripoli and Bengazi, &c., and will return to Malta by April 12.

Indus, Capt. C. Curme, flagship of Rear-Admiral Willes. The Admiralty has directed Capt. Curme to proceed to the Clyde for the purpose of making arrangements for the fittings, cabin accommodation, &c., of the Northampton and Nelson.

Industry, Staff Com. Dyer, has received orders to proceed to Portsmouth to take in stores for Ascension and supernumeraries for the West Coast of Africa. She left Portland for Portsmouth yesterday.

Jackal, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Digby, was to leave Rothesay at noon on the 11th for Devonport.

Jumna, Capt. J. D'Arcy, arrived at Plymouth on the 13th inst., at 5.45 a.m.

Modeste, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., has been ordered to Kagosima for information, and to afford protection, if necessary, to the few Europeans fulfilling engagements there.

Opal, Capt. F. C. Robinson, was at Callao on March 14.

Osborne, Com. H. L. Pearson. H.R.H. the Princess of Wales arrived at Brindisi on Sunday evening and embarked in the Orborne, which left at midnight for Athens, where she arrived the day following.

Pallas, Capt. H. H. Beamish, was at Smyrna on April. 6.

Plover, Com. H. B. Stewart, returned to Port Royal on March 20 from the Spanish Main.

Rapid, Com. E. C. Drummond, sailed on March 24 for Constantinople, she would send the Bittern to Malta to refit.

Raleigh, Capt. G. Tryon, C.B., was at Salonica on April 6.

Research, Capt. H. Earle, was at the Piræus on April 6.

Resistance, Capt. C. W. Hope, was taken into the South Basin, at Keyham, on Tuesday, to be docked, to have defects made good.

Rifleman, Com. F. S. Clayton, was doing duty as senior officer's ship in the Persian Gulf up to March 19.

Rocket, Lieut-Com. C. R. Harris. A telegram from New York on Saturday states that according to the accounts brought by the Rocket of the circumstances attending the loss of the American steamer George Wright and the murder of her crew, a boat load of people, the survivors from the wreck of the vessel, were massacred for their money while asleep by some Kimgut Indians, who were guiding them to Fort Rupert. Four of the Rocket's crew, who were landed at the Indian village, demanded the surrender of the four men who committed the murder. The Indians showing fight, the sailors made a dash, secured two of the murderers, and brought them off to the gunboat under fire. Lieut. Harris, commanding the Rocket, gave the Indians time to surrender the others, but they did not keep faith, and fled from the place.

Rupert, Capt. H. J. Grubbe, C.B., will probably be ready to leave Malta by the end of April.

Salamis, Com. F. W. Egerton, has had her orders for the Mediterranean countermanded.

Sappho, Com. Noel N. S. Digby, was released from quarantine on Feb. 12, and was to be sent to Auckland, after inspection, with supernumeraries for the Sapphire; she will then cruise to Samoa and among the South Pacific Islands.

Serapis, Capt. G. D. Davidson, arrived at Suez on the 11th inst.

Spartan, Capt. R. E. Tracey, was at Bombay on March 19.

Swallow, which will be commissioned by Com. John B. Warren for service on the South-East coast of America, had her machinery tried on the measured mile on Friday last week, under the superintendence of Capt. Waddilove and the officers of the Portsmouth Steam Reserve. During her detention at Portsmouth the Swallow has undergone so thorough an overhaul that she has been all but rebuilt. Her machinery at the trial worked very satisfactorily. The nominal power of the engines is 160 horses, and the power indicated was 421·42 by the starboard, and 413·79 by the port, making the highly satisfactory total of 835·21 horses. The speed realised was 10½ knots. The half-boiler runs gave a speed of 8·530 knots per hour.

Swiftsure, Capt. J. K. Baird, returned to Malta on March 29, and would be ready for sea at the end of April.

Sultan, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh on board, left Malta on Monday morning for Villafranca. The Antelope, with the suite of her Royal Highness, accompanied the Sultan. A Royal salute was fired as the Sultan left the harbour.

Thetis, Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward, will leave Malta for England about April 26. A correspondent, writing to the *Times*, under date, Malta, April 3, says:—"Permit me to correct the numerous erroneous accounts which have appeared in the newspapers relating to the accident to her Majesty's ship Thetis by a very brief statement of facts. The ship left Port Said on Feb. 21, having on board three weeks' provisions. On the night of Feb. 28, about half-way between Port Said and Malta, her screw broke down, and the remaining part of the voyage had to be performed under sail against westerly winds, which prevail at this season. On March 5, as a measure of precaution rather than from necessity, we purchased supplies equivalent to about three days' provisions from a passing steamer. On the 14th, in consequence of the unusually slow progress which the ship was making, the crew were placed on a reduced allowance of provisions, and this was continued till the 17th, when we fell in with her Majesty's ship Devastation, by whom we were towed into Malta on the evening of the same day."

Torch, Com. R. H. Hamond, will come to Malta from the Coast of Syria.

Tourmaline, Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B. A letter from this ship, dated Simon's Bay, March 11, which has appeared in the *Times*, gives a lamentable account of the vessel. The writer says:—"Before leaving Sheerness we had a hot bearing at the trial trip, and the dockyard people having put in a little white metal where it had run, we started for Portsmouth. We had to anchor off Deal, partly through bad weather and partly because the bearing again got hot. Even now it is impossible to keep it thoroughly cool. Then the receiving tank, the only place whence we can get water to feed the boilers, except from the donkey, burst, so that we were compelled to use salt water. After leaving Portsmouth we got into very bad weather. The result was that the water could not be kept in the boilers, and the engines stopped all at once in consequence of the priming. When we succeeded in starting her again she only made a few revolutions, when bang went the trunk on the after cylinder. The spare one was shipped while the vessel was rolling to such an extent in the bay that it was as much as one could do to keep his feet. The work was finished by 8 o'clock in the morning, but the vacuum went down to seventeen, where it remained in spite of all our efforts. The condenser doors having been taken off, we found that about seven or eight hundred tubes had been driven right out to the doors, and more than a thousand an inch out. The engineers were engaged five days, watch and watch, in putting the worst of them right. Well, the low-pressure engine had never done its work at all, the high-pressure engine having performed the whole of the duty out; and during the whole of this time we were burning six, seven, and occasionally even nine pounds of coal per indicated horse-power. Then, again, the eccentric rods are only 22in. long by 3in. broad, and they have to drive such heavy slides—the low-pressure one weighs 1 ton 16 cwt.—that it wears away the liners, which are ⅛in. thick, in about twenty-four hours' steaming. We have had to put in six spare ones, four of which were made out of boiler tubes. There was very little of them left when we got in here. There was also a difficulty with the piston. The engineer put some new springs into the low-pressure piston, thinking that might do some good, but the morning after they were put in the engines could not be turned, and the springs had to be taken out again. Besides other defects which it is not worth while saying anything about, the propeller has been a great source of anxiety to us all. We have been four hours in endeavouring to get it up, and as to lowering it, we could never depend upon its going down without having to move the engines backwards and forwards about a dozen times. The shaft always works forward, so that we had to slack the thrust-bearing block bolts and screw up the set bolts to bring the shaft back every time we got under way, as it interfered with the lowering of the propeller. Ever since the ship was commissioned the T head of the propeller was too long, so that it sticks every time that we raise or lower it. When the ship has a list to either side it is impossible to get it down at all. Such a ship was never before sent to sea in such a state. There is a separate engine and a helical pump on board, and as the upright spindle had never been packed and the bush had only a plain pin half-way in the casting and half in the bush, and as it, moreover, turned round with the spindle, there were no means of lubricating it, and the noise which it made was terrible. The only way in which we could stop it was by opening the exhaust into the condensers, and the oil used to go up to it in that fashion; but, on account of the tubes leaking, the water got back into the helical engine and nearly stopped it, and, of course, destroyed the vacuum. We have had the most part of our machinery on shore at the dockyards. We have had to put new lines on the bottom of the guide blocks, as they were worn ¼ of an inch, and the piston-rod glands would not go on. On taking off the cylinder covers to turn up the piston, the support was found to be cracked. It had, therefore, to be unshipped, and a spare one introduced. You will have heard that our chief engineer cut his throat on Jan. 27 and died on Feb. 2, after having the wounds sown up at Simon's Bay. The noise of the eccentrics disturbed his rest, and he often thought that something was going wrong. We leave for a cruise up the coast on April 17, which will probably last about three months, after which we shall remain here for the rest of the year." With reference to the above, Messrs. Hawthorn have written to the *Times*, as the manufacturers of the machinery, as follows:—"Your correspondent describes a series of incidents connected with the working of the machinery during the voyage from Sheerness to the Cape station in such a manner as shows clearly to those acquainted with the subject that he is not an engineer, and has only a very imperfect knowledge, if, indeed, he has any, of the matters on which he presumes to write. As regards ourselves, as the constructors of the machinery, it is sufficient to refer to the two years' hard work in commission of her Majesty's ships Diamond and Sapphire, the machinery of both of which ships was made by us, and has worked throughout most satisfactorily, and is identical in power, design, and construction with that of the Tourmaline; and also to the very satisfactory trials (recorded at the time in your journal) and the examinations after the trials of the engines of that vessel before the ship left England on her commission. We may venture to remark that but for the lamentable death of Mr. Pitt, the chief engineer—an occurrence which, from our long and intimate personal acquaintance with him during his superintendence of the construction of the machinery of his vessel, and our great respect and esteem for him we deeply regret—we believe nothing would have been heard of this matter."

Triumph, Capt. G. H. Parkin, has been inspected at Portsmouth by Admiral George Elliot, Commander-in-Chief. She will be ready to pay off on Thursday, 26th inst.

Undaunted, Capt. H. W. Brent, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir R. Macdonald, K.C.S.I., was at Bombay on March 19.

Valorous, Capt. L. F. Jones. The Royal Society has published the reports on the biology and physics of the cruise of this ship in the Arctic Seas. It will be remembered that when the Admiralty determined to send H.M.S. Valorous to Greenland as a storeship to the Arctic Expedition of 1875, Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys volunteered his services as naturalist, and secured the services of Mr. H. P. Carpenter as assistant. The latter took special charge of the physical observations, which are here reported on by his father, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, while Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys treats of the biological results. The Valorous collections contain no less than 339 species of marine animals, of which 126 had not previously been recorded from Davis Straits, and both the biological and physical results will be of special value as a connecting-link between the observations of the Challenger and those of the Alert and Discovery.

Vernon, Capt. W. Arthur. The following officers have joined the Senior Torpedo Class on board:—Capts. the Hon. V. Montagu, J. G. Mead, C. J. Vidal, E. J. Pollard, C. E. Buckle, H. B. Woolcombe, R. P. Dennistoun, G. R. Hope, C. G. S. Knowles, C. E. Foot, R. Carter, the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C. C. Rising, and F. Stirling; Commanders R. S. Hunt, J. H. Bainbridge, J. Brown, J. S. Eaton, H. H. Edwards, F. Rougemont, the Hon. H. H. A'Court, R. Evans, T. P. W. Nesham, and J. W. Brackenbury; Lieuts. A. M. Cawston, H. G. Giles, H. N. Alleyne, W. H. Annesley, W. Farr, S. W. Thompson, H. G. Bird, J. P. P. Coote, R. C. Gorst, and A. W. S. Douglas.

Vestal, Com. H. Hand, was at Jeddah, according to latest advices.

Wolverene, Commodore Hoskins, has been released from quarantine, the infected seamen having recovered. The neighbourhood in which the first death from small-pox occurred, and which had been quarantined, has also been released. After the Wolverene was refitted the commodore intended to leave Sydney for a cruise.

Wye, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine. The London correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"Some of your readers will doubtless remember that the Wye was fortunate in being able to render some assistance to a trading-vessel in distress about nine months ago. The owners, or those supposed to be interested in the ship and her cargo, have not marked their appreciation of the services thus rendered, and I am glad to find that the Admiralty have informed Staff-Com. Vine that he is at liberty to prosecute his claim for salvage. It is to be hoped that the Court will award something substantial for the trouble to which the Wye has been put."

Zephyr, Lieut.-Com. W. G. Le Cocq, was at Nassau on Feb. 24.

The Iris, 10, double-screw steel despatch vessel, was launched at Pembroke on Thursday. She is in length between perpendiculars 300ft., breadth 46ft., draught of water forward 17ft. 6in., aft 22ft., 3,693 tons displacement, nominal horse power 7,000, estimated speed per hour 17½ knots, or 14 at half power. She will carry 500 tons of coal, eight 64-pounder side guns, and two 64-pounder revolving guns, and has a complement of 250 officers and men. Her spars, rigging, boats, and stores are to be provided at Devonport, but she will be sent to Portsmouth to complete for sea. Her sister ship, the Mercury, also building at Pembroke, is to be advanced 52-100 tons this year.

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made Simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

ADMIRALTY CIRCULAR.

The following Fleet Circular, No. 7, of March 20, granting increased pay to certain classes of artificers of the Navy, has been issued by the Admiralty:—

Her Majesty having, by an Order in Council, sanctioned an increase in the pay of the undermentioned artificers, and the establishment of a new class of skilled shipwright artificers (workers in iron and wood) for employment in iron ships, my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to issue the following regulations:—

1.—Increased Pay of Artificers.

	Continuous Service.		Non-Continuous Service.	
	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Caulkers	2 9 a-day	3 0 a-day	2 6 a-day	2 9 a-day
Caulkers' Mates ...	2 3 "	2 6 "	2 0 "	2 3 "
Carpenters' Crew	1 11 "	2 4 "	1 8 "	2 1 "
Coopers	2 6 "	3 0 "	2 3 "	2 9 "
Armourers	2 8 "	3 0 "	2 5 "	2 9 "
Armourers' Crew	1 8 "	2 4 "	1 5 "	2 1 "
Coopers' Crew......	1 8 "	2 4 "	1 5 "	2 1 "

2.—New Class of Skilled Shipwright Artificers for Iron Ships.—Pay.

	Continuous Service.	Non-Continuous Ser.	Rating.
	s. d.	s. d.	
3rd Class ...	4 0 a-day	3 9 a-day	Shipwright (skilled).
2nd Class ...	4 6 "	4 3 "	Carpenters' Mate (skilled).
1st Class ...	4 9 "	4 6 "	Chief Carpenters' Mate (skilled)

Men must provide their own tools, and no tool money will be allowed.

3.—Qualifications.

3rd Class.—Must be able to work in iron and wood, and pass at one of the dockyards, *i.e.*, Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, or Devonport.

2nd Class.—Must be able to work in iron and wood, and pass the requisite examination.

1st Class.—Must be able to work in iron and wood, and pass an examination equivalent to that for carpenter.

4.—Entry.

All men from the shore must enter in the 3rd Class, and non-continuous service men must enter for four years certain. Chief carpenters' mates at present in the Service will be eligible for the 1st Class provided they can work in wood and iron and have passed for carpenter. Carpenters' mates at present in the Service will be eligible for the 2nd Class, and shipwrights' and carpenters' crew will be eligible for the 3rd Class, if they can pass the qualifying examination in wood and iron.

5.—Advancement.

Men in the 3rd Class will be eligible for promotion to the 2nd after one year's service, provided they pass the requisite examination and there are vacancies; and men in the 2nd Class will be eligible for promotion to the 1st Class after one year's service in the 2nd Class if they have passed an examination equivalent to that for a carpenter and there are vacancies.

6.—Uniform.

3rd Class.—Jacket, long, blue cloth; waistcoat, blue, single-breasted; trowsers, blue or white, according to the time of year; cap, plain blue cloth, with a leather peak. 2nd Class.—The same, with the addition of a 1st Class petty officer's badge. 1st Class.—The same, with the addition of a chief petty officer's badge, but with gilt buttons on the jacket and waistcoat, patterns of which will be kept at the ports.

7.—Pensions.

These skilled artificers will be allowed to remain in the Service until they reach the age of fifty, if physically fit, but will not be allowed to draw any pension whilst serving.

8. These regulations will take effect on April 1, 1877.

By command of their Lordships,

Robert Hall.

IMPERIAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

This corps, originated by Nav.-Lieut. Percy James, has now been formed at Bombay. At a meeting, held on board the turret-ship Abyssinia, the report of the committee appointed to draw up the conditions under which the Volunteers would serve, and a code of rules, was read and unanimously approved of. A very judicious code of rules and regulations for the guidance of the Volunteers were made by the committee, in which disobedience, continued absence from drill, and other derelictions from duty are all provided for. Volunteers guilty of offences unbecoming the character of a member of that body are liable to courts-martial and having their names sent in to Government if struck off the roll. The punishment of a Volunteer can only be upon the unanimous vote of two-thirds of the whole corps, all of whom subscribed to the following conditions under which they agreed to perform their duties:—1. We, the Imperial Naval Volunteers of Bombay, are willing to perform the following duties:—2. To fight in one of the Indian Government turret-ships for the protection of Bombay. 3. That we willingly place ourselves under the immediate orders of the officers selected by us, and cheerfully obey their orders to the best of our abilities. 4. We will do our best to attend punctually, once a week, the drills, practice, or exercises, except prevented by sickness or other unforeseen circumstances. 5. That we will be ready to obey the call of Government in any emergency that may arise; and will cheerfully obey the orders of any superior officer whom Government may be pleased to appoint over us, during any such emergency. 6. That we will obey the rules and regulations drawn up for our guidance. 7. And we will be ready and willing to fight for our Queen and Empress, and risk our lives for our country's sake. 8. We expect Government to assist and encourage us—1st. By allowing us to assume the title of the Imperial Naval Volunteers of Bombay. 2nd. By allowing us the use of a turret-ship three days in the week for drill or practice. 3rd. By allowing us the services of a qualified instructor. 4th. Granting us the use of cutlasses, rifles, revolvers, single sticks, ammunition, and targets for drill and practice. 5th. Boats to convey us to and from the ship. 6th. And a small allowance for stationery and printing.

A correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph* states that another lieutenant has disappeared from the list of those studying at the Royal Naval College, and was told that the reason given for requesting him to remove himself was that he had been guilty of some "impropriety" in the mode of answering the questions set before him.

NAVAL ENGINEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—With that spirit of fair play journalists generally accord to both sides of a question, will you permit me to point out the fallacies contained in the article under this title in the Army and Navy Gazette of April 7, showing that, no doubt though written *bonâ fide*, it carries on the face of it the marks of being written by one completely ignorant, at first hand, of an engineer's duties, and of the knowledge required of him in 1877. I could enter into a long disquisition disproving the fitness of the simile of an engineer bearing much the same relationship to the builders of the ship and machinery and the naval executive that the man who cleans and loads a fowling-piece bears to the maker of the gun and the sportsman who directs it. But to save time and space, I will take up the simile on its own ground and disprove it. First, The "man who loads," &c., is not of necessity a gunmaker; if the lock blows off his master tells him to take it to the gunmakers. Now, here is the point where your simile fails. The naval engineer is the gunmaker; he has (according to his rank) to know how the typical "gun" is made. As far as one pair of hands goes, he is supposed and required to be able to make it, that the workmen in the shop can only do that one for one. He must understand how to remedy all accidents that occur to the "gun," as far as the means carried on board ship extend, and they are pretty extensive in large ships now-a-days. Not only that, but he must even be capable of planning substitutions, to enable the "gun" to shoot without the sportsman leaving the moors; in other words, sending the ship to a dockyard. In fact, he has to have all the knowledge that would or ought to enable him to design a pair of engines, if he had the factory to make them. So much for the head. As to the hands of the "gun maker," they are at work in one way or other always. Where is the "loader and cleaner" that does the following—Can design a gun, can make with his own hands the working parts, can give a correct description of the various kinds of powder used, can draw up a report of various trials of "guns"—in fact, do anything about it, if he has only means. I don't think such a man would be found dancing after a sportsman at a trifle a-day. Well, if you turn to the knowledge required, to be found in the "Navy List" or circulars, or, far better, to be learnt in a general visit through numbers of ships in the fleet, you will see the fallacy of putting the present naval engineers in the position of "the man," &c. Were we merely what is technically known as "drivers," your simile might approach the truth, though even then from the extent of work it would be unjust. Now for the *imperium in imperio.* After twenty-two and a-half years in the Navy, I have retired from it solely because of the existence of the system your "leader" advocates. It is just that very system of having the stokers here one day and there another that breaks (or tends to break) your engines down. To enter into details would be useless, as a real practical engineer knows all about it, and an "outsider," even a deck lieutenant, knows practically nothing, far less the general public. If you desire testimony, read the *Engineer* of Jan. 26, 1877. As I have by me, in writing, the events of twenty-two years in my own experience of this accursed system, and the dangers likely to arise to public property on the one hand, and the gross injustice it inflicts on the chief engineer or engineer in charge on the other, I am not disposed to alter my opinion on the point of "letting the chief engineer have his own men to do his own work" for the entire Board of Admiralty. As to executives working our engines, see the result in the American Navy. They tried it for three years, and gave it up. I have spoken on this matter to American engineers and our own merchant engineers in the largest steam companies, and their opinion is that it would be ludicrous only for the serious results that might fall on the chief engineer. It is the gross injustice of making the man answerable to two masters who care not for each other. All naval engineers know what I am talking about. I have left a situation of £350 a-year and good prospects owing to it, if that is any proof of my sincerity. Lastly, for once a "deck-hand" helps a stoker the reverse is the case a hundred times. The "deck" man is paid extra on these occasions, but not the stoker. And when we do get deck hands they are generally "boys" or inefficients on deck. I merely sketch out these subjects so as to give the detail proofs. The Editor must give me the use of his paper, all to myself, for two months. I am open to prove all I say if any editor will print it.—I am, &c.,

Charles James Inches,
Retired Chief Engineer.

[Mr. Inches may be surprised to hear that the article in question was written by an officer of longer and more recent experience than himself, but not an engineer.—Ed. A. and N. G.]

The Admiralty have ordered a searching investigation to be made into the circumstances attending the accident which occurred to the rudder of the Téméraire, ironclad ship, on the occasion of the attempt made to fix the rudder on the vessel in dock at Chatham. From circumstances which have since transpired it is believed the rope—which was a new one and used for the purpose the first time—was maliciously cut by some unscrupulous person. The rudder has been repaired and the damage it sustained made good previously to its being fitted.

At a meeting of the Society of Engineers, on Monday evening, a paper on the "Priming of Steam Boilers," by Mr. Major, was read. The author first drew attention to the great uncertainty which prevailed as to the cause of priming. The case of the Serapis was mentioned, the speed of which ship, through priming, was reduced from 13 to 9 knots. The author then stated what he thought was the cause—viz, the friction of steam globules against impurities floating in the water. To overcome that, lubrication was needed. Tallow and oils had been beneficial for that purpose, but, unfortunately, had produced graver evils. Having tried many lubricants, the author found the purest rectified petroleum a perfect remedy, and he enumerated the advantages gained. He explained his mode of application by reference to drawings, and stated the satisfactory results. He mentioned two cases of collapsing of flues in consequence of thick coatings caused by fatty and other particles carried over from the surface-condenser, and preventing the access of the water to the internal parts of the boiler. He considered that this collapsing of flues caused the disappearance of many steamers, which were never heard of again. He pointed out, in conclusion, that the use of rectified petroleum would not give rise to such accidents.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

It is stated that the Grand Duke Constantine will take command of the Russian squadron in the Mediterranean this summer, and will hoist his flag on board the Prince Pocharski, a broadside ship, with an iron hull, plated with four and a-half inches of armour, and carrying sixteen guns. For some years past she has been laid up at Cronstadt on account of defective boilers, but every endeavour is being made to get her ready for sea by June. Increased activity is being shown in pushing forward the Peter the Great and other vessels in an incomplete state; but they cannot be ready for service before the end of the summer. An enquiry into the condition of the Navy has also been ordered.

The following is a list of Russian ironclads, taken from Von Schnehen's "Land und See Macht Russlands," published this year:—

Baltic Fleet.

	Guns.	Tonnage.
Peter the Great	4	9,665
Frigates.		
Sebastopol	28	6,275
Petropolowski	34	6,040
Prince Pocharski	16	4,505
Three-turreted Frigates.		
Admiral Lasarew	7	3,461
Admiral Greig	3	3,461
Two-turreted Frigates.		
Admiral Tschitschagow......................	3	3,492
Admiral Spindow	3	3,492
Single-turreted Frigates.		
Minin	10	5,740
Duke of Edinburgh	6	4,510
General Admiral	6	4,510
Batteries.		
Perwenetz	18	3,277
Nietronjmenja	19	3,340
Kremli..	23	3,412
Single-turreted Monitors.		
Ten—each	2	1,565
Gunboats.		
Three—each	4	1,881
Black Sea Fleet.		
Popowskis.		
Novgorod..	2	2,491
Vice-Admiral Popow	2	3,550

H.M.S. ORONTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In your impression of the 7th inst. I have observed with regret an extract from a Mauritius paper reflecting on the character and alleged "improper" conduct of Captain Seymour, of the Orontes, on the occasion of his visit to that island in February last. As a personal friend of the gallant officer, I know him to be incapable of "off-hand or unfeeling proceedings," and, therefore, beg to lay before you the facts of the case. The Orontes was off Port Louis, Mauritius, early on the morning of the 16th of February, and at daylight steamed slowly towards the harbour, no one in the shape of a health officer making his appearance until the ship was in the Narrows, when it would have been dangerous to turn her head out. At this juncture a pilot hailed, to say that "he could not come on board until the ship had pratique." Soon afterwards another official came alongside and told the captain he could not enter without pratique; but the entrance being only some 200 yards wide, and the Orontes being 400 feet in length, there was nothing for it but to make for the buoy in the harbour, after which, the ship, having been placed in quarantine, she steamed out to the outer anchorage—not a man having had any communication with the shore during the short time she was at the buoy. I trust that this explanation will tend to remove any false impression that may have got abroad relative to Captain Seymour's proceedings on the occasion in question.—I am, &c.,

Fair Play.

The mistake which arose at Devonport Dockyard as to the instructions given for the ventilation of certain compartments of several ships in the Reserve is said (the *Western Morning News* states) to be partly attributable to the bulkheads not being plainly distinguished in the orders. To obviate the possibility of any similar occurrence in future it has been recommended that all watertight bulkheads shall henceforth have a distinguishing letter, which will also be marked on the plans of the ship at the Admiralty. Thus there will be no cause to fear a repetition of the blunder which rendered a number of ships easily sinkable.

A weekly paper is responsible for the following statement:—"The following appeared in the papers of a midshipman undergoing examination at Portsmouth for his sub-lieutenancy:—'Q. Demonstrate the resistance developed by a galvonometer when connected with a Daniell cell.—A. The dimensions of this most remarkable state-prison have not been handed down to posterity. It is, however, generally supposed to have been 40ft. by 30ft. by 20ft., and filled with lions. How the lions got there will probably never be explained. It is one of those things no person can understand, and is a remarkable proof both of the courage and the scientific knowledge of these heathens. The lions are now dead. So are the folk who put them there. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*' The student was plucked—which seems to me hard lines."

Committees are being formed in most of the large towns of the Netherlands with the object of "fitting out a suitable vessel for Nova Zembia and other stations of interest in the Arctic Regions." The avowed aim of the expedition is not the discovery of the Pole, but the erection of some unpretentious granite monuments to the memory of the glorious discoveries of the earlier Dutch navigators. About the end of the seventeenth century, "in the name and on behalf of the honourable Council of the renowned City of Amsterdam," Willem Barends set out on his third voyage, which ended in the explorer's wintering on Nova Zambla, whence he never returned. It is, above all, the memory of this Barends which the Dutch are about to honour. The costs of the expedition are to be defrayed by voluntary subscriptions, and the vessel will, in all probability, be commanded by a Dutch lieutenant who has taken part in three Arctic expeditions under the British flag.

The pictures and drawings by the late Robert Landells will be sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on Friday, the 20th inst. They comprise many sketches taken on the spot, of the principal events in the European campaigns of the last twenty years.

PARLIAMENT.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.

On Monday in reply to Mr. Gorst, Mr. A. F. Egerton expressed regret that indisposition prevented the First Lord of the Admiralty from being present, and said that in the scheme for the promotion and retirement of naval engineers the provision by which all confirmed time from twenty years of age was to be counted would only in that rank apply to all chief engineers who had completed eleven years' service in that rank.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

On Tuesday, Mr. P. Taylor called attention to the punishment of flogging in the Navy, especially in time of peace. The influence of public opinion had abolished it in the Army, and no evil result had ensued, and it was generally supposed that flogging was also abolished in the Navy. He complained that the limitation of the punishment to the offence of mutiny was so wide and general that it would include the most frivolous offences, so that practically any commander could inflict it summarily. He contended that the punishment was needless, that it had a most injurious effect on the character of the Service, and especially affected the voluntary entries of merchant seamen and others into the Naval Reserve. It was also grossly liable to abuse. He moved: "That, in the opinion of this House, the time has now arrived when the punishment of flogging in the Royal Navy should be altogether abolished."

Mr. A. Egerton opposed the motion, pointing out that flogging was not literally abolished in the Army, and under certain circumstances officers in command could inflict it summarily. He believed that it was now very rarely resorted to, but it would not be desirable to take away the punishment altogether.

The House divided; majority against the motion, 42.

THE CASE OF LORD COCHRANE.

Sir R. Anstruther moved for a select committee to inquire into and report upon the petition of Lord Cochrane, praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to complete the gracious act of Royal justice which restored the late Lord Dundonald to his rank and honours. He reviewed at length the circumstances connected with the trial of Lord Dundonald, and complained of the bias shown by Lord Ellenborough and the severity of the sentence. The fine was paid by a penny subscription at the time, so strong was the feeling in his favour, and in 1832 Lord Dundonald was restored to his position in the Navy. He then referred to the official letter of Admiral Hall in 1874, as an acknowledgment of the justice of the prayer of the petition, and claimed the full restoration of the back pay of Lord Dundonald whilst he was deprived of his rank.

Mr. Walpole seconded the motion. The case was an unprecedented one, but it was desirable to do away with every trace of the political rancour with which this distinguished officer had been treated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he deeply sympathised with the object of the motion, but he wished to point out to the House the difficulties of acceding to it. He was most anxious to meet the wishes of those who supported the motion on both sides of the House. He yielded to none in his admiration of the distinguished services of Lord Dundonald, and in respect for the filial affection which had led his representative to bring the case before the House; but there were features in it which should induce the House to pause before they acceded to the motion. In many respects it would create a precedent of a very dangerous and inconvenient character. In the first place there was the interference with the Royal prerogative, which had already been graciously used in this case; and the House would be constituting itself a court of review. As a matter of principle, pay was never given to an officer who had not discharged any service. The case of Sir R. Wilson was not in point. The committee could only establish more clearly the facts, which no one now disputed, and the Government was quite willing to grant any papers which would more clearly do so. He, therefore, hoped that the motion would not be pressed. It was not desirable to revive the political feelings with which this case had been mixed up, for it would be subjecting those who voted against the motion to a painful ordeal, and a misconstruction of their reasons for doing so.

Dr. Playfair pointed out that both Parliament and the Government had admitted the injustice of the sentence and reversed it. They were not asked to interfere with the Royal prerogative, but to complete an act of justice which affected only the Treasury.

Admiral Egerton regretted the determination of the Government, and Mr. Butt and Sir G. Bowyer supported the motion.

Sir R. Anstruther said, from the feeling of the House, it was clear he could carry the motion; but he agreed that it was one on which it was not desirable to go to a division. He would willingly withdraw it if the Government would undertake, after the papers were produced, to take action by moving an address to the Crown.

The House was cleared for a division, but the Government did not call for one, and the motion was agreed to.

COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPT. STEVENS.

Mr. Pulston gave notice last night that on an early day he would move that the report of the proceedings of the court-martial on Capt. Stevens, of the Barracouta, be laid upon the table of the House.

THE COMMAND TO REGIMENTS.

General Shute gave notice that he would on Tuesday next ask the Secretary for War, in reference to his reply to the hon. member for Leitrim, to the effect that it was intended to adhere to the regulation limiting the command to regiments to a period of five years, whether he intended also shortly to carry out a similar regulation limiting Staff commands to Staff appointments to fixed periods.

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Mr. Childers gave notice that he would, on Thursday next, ask the First Lord of the Admiralty when the result of the observations of the transit of Venus and the report of the expedition might be expected to be laid before Parliament.

ARMY COMMISSIONS FROM THE MILITIA.

Sir Joseph Bailey asked the Secretary for War whether it is intended, when the new competitive system came into operation on Jan. 1, 1878, to extend the age for superannuation in the case of candidates for Army commissions from the Militia.

Mr. Hardy said that the new system would not come into operation until Jan. 1, 1879. He hoped regulations would shortly be published dealing with the question of age and other questions relating to the subject referred to by the hon. gentleman.

RECRUITING FOR THE GUARDS.

Mr. Arthur Moore moved for returns of the actual total expenses connected with the recruiting of the Brigade of Guards for the last three years, including travelling expenses, pay, and allowances to the non-commissioned officers and men employed in the Service, showing the number of commissioned officers and men absent from their regiments during each year, distinguishing ranks, periods of absence, and amount of pay and allowances, and showing the number of recruits raised by them in each year, distinguishing the gross number of said recruits and those finally approved. Ordered.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Although doubtless you have been inundated with correspondence on the above subject after your excellent article of Jan. 27 last, I shall be obliged if you will give this letter a place in your paper, as I think it briefly represents all the requirements that should be given to attract good men under the altered conditions of the Service. Formerly a man studied for the Army Medical Service and was content with small pay, because he had an easy life and good social position in a regiment. Now he has anything but an easy life—no position, yet still the small pay—compared with civil life. If Government considers for certain reasons it is advisable to keep the Medical Service as a distinct unified department, by all means let it do so; but let every just cause of complaint be removed, and some other attraction be substituted for the loss of regimental appointments; and if, after all this has been done, good men do not come forward in sufficient numbers, then let the scheme be candidly pronounced a failure, and a radical change of system be introduced. It is certain good men will never enter the Service in numbers so long as those in it are dissatisfied to the extent they are with their position and treatment. The changes required are, briefly, these:—1. Abolition of the short service plan of 1876 Warrant. 2. Restitution of forage to all of field officer rank. 3. Allow exchanges, as in other branches of the Service. 4. A fair amount of general and sick leave. 5. Adequate allowance to compensate for the loss of regimental servants, as the 1s. a-day allowed to all ranks is quite absurd. In the Royal Engineers subalterns and captains receive 1s. 6d. a-day, field officers 3s.; but this, even, is admitted to be insufficient. A "servant's company" or two, attached to the Army Hospital Corps, might be an advantage. 6. Increased retirement. 7. Increased pay in the upper ranks. Without this there could not be increased retirement; besides, little or nothing has been done for the seniors lately—but much for the juniors—even to calling them surgeon-majors at twelve years' Service. 8. Definition of the different ranks, such as assistant-surgeon under six years, surgeon at six years, senior surgeon at twelve years, surgeon-major at twenty years.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, SURGEON-MAJOR.

India, March 6, 1877.

BRIGADE DEPOT ESTABLISHMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The question has been raised by a civil contemporary whether there is any necessity for sending such a large number of officers to "rust" at the brigade depôts for periods of two years, as the present arrangement provides for. No doubt it is a matter that might fairly be taken into consideration, and very probably would be if you could afford space to bring it forward in your influential military paper. That the officers have little or nothing to do, and that they are particularly rusty when they rejoin their regiment, is a fact beyond dispute; and it surely would seem sufficient just to call attention to the extreme disproportion which exists between the number of officers considered ample for a battalion and the quantity allotted to a brigade depôt, to ensure some alteration being carried out at once. A battalion with an establishment of 820 non-commissioned officers and men has one lieutenant-colonel, one major, and twenty-five other officers. A brigade depôt with an establishment of one hundred non-commissioned officers and men has one lieutenant-colonel, one major, and nine officers. Thus, if the depôt proportion were to be adopted throughout, the battalion should have at least eighty-eight officers. Doubtless, the depôts sometimes exceed the one hundred rank and file, but the recruits are usually sent off very early in their career to be drilled with the home battalion, and the brigade depôts have not—as the old depôt battalions had—even that duty to perform. But on what principle a battalion of 820 and a depôt of one hundred men are allotted an equal number of field officers is what "no fellow really can understand!" and it would seem most undesirable, too, even if some officers must "rust" at the depôt, that one of them should be the field officer, who might at any moment be promoted to the command of a battalion.—I am, &c., Z.

March 26, 1877.

The cost of the Army Purchase Commission for the year is £500,000. Compensation for sale of commissions is estimated at £474,380, being £16,620 less than the estimated and supplementary estimate for last year, and compensation to the Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers, £20,000. An item of £2,400 for Gentlemen-at-Arms on retiring appears in the estimate for the first time. The total shows a net decrease for the year of £14,190.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—"Major-Gen. Beauchamp Walker, who had been military plenipotentiary for thirteen years at the Court of Berlin, left here on Wednesday for Italy, from whence he will later on betake himself to England. The departure of the general, who, previous to leaving Berlin, was most graciously received by the Emperor and the Crown Prince, calls forth universal regret." With reference to the general's withdrawal, Mr. Hayter asked the Secretary of State for War on Monday whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to withdraw our Military Attaché to the Embassy at Berlin; and, if so, whether he could state the circumstances which had induced the Government to adopt that course. Mr. Hardy said: In reply to the question of the hon. gentleman, I have to inform him that we have not withdrawn our Military Attaché from the Embassy at Berlin. Gen. Walker has resigned the office he has held with so much distinction, but the Government have not come to the decision not to fill it up.

THE CURRAGH.

The camp is beginning to wake up again, and to be enlivened with the presence of troops. Detachments from various regiments are continually arriving for musketry practice, and the sharp crack of the Martini-Henry, and the "ping" of its bullet, may be heard all day at the ranges. The new system of conducting rifle practice is a marked improvement, and is, moreover, a great saving of time—and temper. Spring weather seems to have fairly set in, and it is very refreshing to see the green leaves on trees and hedges again. The golden yellow of the gorse bushes, for which the Curragh is celebrated, is really lovely to look upon. It is expected that a very large force will assemble here during the summer, and rumour fixes the number at 18,000 of all arms. The Militia will form a prominent part of this number, as eleven regiments will probably train here. A great addition has been made to the camp lately by the arrival of a depot battery of Artillery from Woolwich. They are stationed in A Lines, a portion of the Army Service Corps having been removed to make room. It is a great change from a busy and fine place like Woolwich to an isolated camp like the Curragh, but soldiers must take the rough with the smooth. The Cavalry are practising with the lasso, so some amusing scenes will probably be witnessed during the manœuvres. It will be rather fun to see a battery run away with by a troop of Cavalry. The 7th Dragoon Guards held their steeplechases at Newbridge a few days ago, and, notwithstanding the wretched weather, numbers of people were present. The officers displayed their usual hospitality, and, judging from the flow of people into their refreshment tents, the gallant Dragoons must be indeed popular. A few nights since the dramatic troop of the 75th Regt. gave an admirable theatrical entertainment. The acting was really excellent, and the dresses unexceptionable. This regiment has done a great deal to relieve the monotony of winter camp life. A great treat is in store for us all. The 4th Regt., assisted by two or three officers of other regiments, are to perform that very pretty piece yclept *Caste.* Judging from the cast, I have no hesitation in promising a great success. The 4th and 86th Regts. will leave the camp in a few weeks, the former proceeding to Beggar's Bush Barracks, and the latter to Richmond Barracks. The 86th are, according to present arrangements, to go to Aldershot in August. Great anxiety, mixed with some curiosity, is evinced by many officers here with regard to the coming (?) Royal Warrant on Promotion and Retirement. Mr. Hardy may well thank their patience, for patience in this case is more than a virtue, it is heavenly. If H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief resigns, the Army will go into mourning. He spoke true words when he said the officers would do anything he asked them. An old gentleman—Bartolo—is much concerned at a report to the effect that the military would have no tents at Punchestown this year. The "venerable" need not be afraid. I daresay we shall have the pleasure of seeing his rubicund visage buried in a flagon of the sparkling "fiz." We have had a little extra excitement lately in the breaking out of two fires—one a block of officers' kitchens in G square, the other a Control office. The latter is credited to Ignatieff's secret emissaries, as, in case the Turks will not demobilize, he wishes to hamper our movements, and evidently regards the Control Department as a dangerous element in our Army organization.

FROM MILITIA TO LINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Mr. Hardy proposes that after the year 1878 Militia nominations, as they are given at present, are to cease, and that the lieutenants of Militia generally are to be allowed to compete for a certain number of commissions. This appears to be an admirable plan with regard to young men who may join the Militia after the date of this announcement; but I can hardly think that Mr. Hardy can be aware that there are a certain number of young gentlemen now serving in the Militia who have been promised by their commanding officers nominations in '79 and '80. These young gentlemen never would have joined the Militia except as a means of entering the Army, and now that they have incurred the great expense of uniform, regimental subscriptions, &c., it seems rather hard that they should be told that they cannot be nominated, but that they may be allowed to compete. It may be said that commanding officers had no right to make these promises, but I maintain that after Lord Cardwell's announcement that after serving at two trainings lieutenants of Militia would be eligible to be nominated to commissions in the Army, and that these were to be given in the proportion of one commission a-year to every Militia regiment of ten companies, they were quite justified in saying to young men that if they joined their regiments, conducted themselves properly, and did their duty well, they would be nominated in certain years. Without a distinct promise of this sort, young men could not be got to join, and Lord Cardwell's pledge, that he would find subalterns for the Militia, would have been unfulfilled. Trusting that Mr. Hardy may see the justice of allowing those lieutenants now actually serving in the Militia, under promises of nominations, to receive them as hitherto—I am, &c., R.

Lieut.-Col. C. H. S. Churchill, eldest son of the late Lord Charles Spencer Churchill, and grandson of George, fourth Duke of Marlborough, died at Monaco on the 3rd inst. The deceased was born May 27, 1828, and entering the Service at an early age, served with the Rifle Brigade during the Kaffir war of 1846-7 (medal). He also served with the brigade in the Crimea from the commencement of the campaign until July, 1855, taking part in the battles of Alma and Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol, where he was severely wounded in the trenches, and at the close of the campaign received the medal and three clasps, the brevet of major, the Turkish medal, and the Fifth Class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie. During the Indian mutiny campaign Col. Churchill served in Rohilcund with the 60th Rifles, and besides minor engagements was present at many actions. He attained the rank of lieut.-col. Sept. 5, 1865, and shortly after retired from the Service.

Lieut.-Gen. H. Smyth, C.B., who has been gazetted to the vacant colonelcy, that of the 2nd Queen's, commanded the 68th Light Infantry throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman (horse killed), siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps, C.B., Officer of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 4th Class of the Medjidie). He joined the Service June 28 1833; became major-gen., May 9, 1868; and lieut.-gen., June 24, 1876.

THE MEDICAL SERVICES, INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—At present there exists in India a dual medical administration in each circle. Every general of a division has two principal medical officers (deputy surgeon-generals), one to give advice about the black, and the other about the white soldiers. Everyone knows that one would be sufficient, and that by doing away with half of these administrators no detriment would result to the Service, and the Indian Government would save £50,000 annually. The dual system of doctors for the troops is a bad one, and the sooner we have one Service (medical) the better for the country and those concerned. There seems no reason why the Indian Medical Service should not take entire charge of all the troops in India; they know the country, and are used to its ways and habits of life; they have also experience in taking care of health, and in treating tropical diseases. The change might take place gradually, and without disturbing present appointments by adding so many juniors annually to the Indian Medical Department to fill vacancies by the withdrawal of the British medical officers. By this arrangement some £165,000 would be saved, without even considering how much more would follow from a single apothecary establishment.

The scarcity of medical officers for the British Service is partly due to the fact that they have to do most of their service in India alongside their brethren of the Indian Service at a much lower rate of pay, and are debarred from holding most of the appointments which give extra pay.

Just now there are in India as many surgeon-majors as surgeons, owing partly to there being few surgeons, and partly to get the seniors' pay out of the pockets of the Indian Government.

If Mr. Hardy's scheme had answered, and got a good supply of juniors, the Indian Government would have got a cheap medical staff; it has failed, and seniors have to do the work of juniors at an increased rate of pay. A surgeon-major receives something like £1,000 per annum, while a surgeon gets about £360. In the old regimental system men stood by their regiments, and were content to serve on knowing that some day their turn would come for promotion; but now the ten-years men know that only one in five will have a chance of selection, and that, although they may serve their full term, £1,000 bonus is all they can hope to get out of the Service—except broken health, which is a certainty. The mortality of medical officers is exactly twice that of the combatant officers. Short service and no pension, to give a provision for impaired health, is but a poor prospect. So allow me to add a word of caution to those now joining—think twice before you embark for a bad climate.—I am. &c.,

CENTURION.

MARRIED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your correspondent of last Saturday, who signs himself "Centurion," might perhaps be enlightened from the contemplation of the fact that the greatest soldiers of all times, whether ancient or modern, have been married men—characteristic of their good sense. As a married officer, I accept the assertion that we "do no end of injury," extending even to the "ruin of the Service," as a piece of mild flattery. I cannot, however, retort with the same soft impeachment, as I should imagine that "Centurion," from the general tenour of his ideas and his somewhat confused manner of expressing them, is totally incapable of doing any harm, or good either.—Yours, &c.,

A MARRIED OFFICER.

March 20, 1877.

The Secretary of State for War directs that an officer returning from abroad on private affairs will be liable to pay the expense of his successor's passage. This rule will be enforced if the officer retires from the Service (except on half pay) or exchanges, or is made supernumerary to his regiment, or is transferred to the Militia, except as adjutant.

Mr. Serjeant Simon asked the Secretary of State for War on Monday whether it is intended to make any special allowances to the officers and troops serving in the Straits Settlements during the late outbreak. Mr. Hardy said it had been arranged that they shall have the same advantages as were enjoyed by the European troops sent to Abyssinia, and application has been made to the India Office to ascertain what those advantages were in order that they may be given to them.

The Woolwich correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—"An examination is ordered to take place on Feb. 1, 1878, for the selection of eight officers to form the next advanced class of the Royal Artillery. The course of study will commence on April 1 following, and will continue for two years, the subjects studied to be mathematics, chemistry, metallurgy, electricity, heat, mechanics, and professional subjects. At the end of the two years a final examination, open to all officers of the Royal Artillery, will be held in all the subjects of the course; and a further examination for honours in any particular subject will be allowed. It is intimated that officers passing the final examination satisfactorily will be recommended for such appointments as they may be considered suited to fill, but the examination will not, of itself, constitute a claim for employment."

COLONELS SECOND COMMANDANT, R.M.L.I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In a late impression you said somewhat about the duties of the second commandant, R.M.L.I. At Chatham his duties are as follows:—Inspect and pass all clothing, sit as president of the following boards and committees, viz.—audit, invalid, discharge, clothing, officers' mess and library, divisional fund, the provost-sergeant's weekly accounts, and will lend his assistance, as required, to the commandant. I have reason to believe that these duties are not all performed by the officer in question at the other divisions—in fact, there appears to be no definite order as to what his duties are. We have heard a good deal lately from the Royal Marine Office about the Queen's Regulations being made the rule and guide of the Service. It would be a good plan, I think, if, from that office, certain rules, to be binding on all the divisions on various subjects, to be called "The Rules of Unity," were issued, one of which should set forth most clearly the duties of the second commandant. These rules should also define the composition of each board and committee, their duties, &c., and to which each member should attach his signature. I consider the signature of all the members important. At present I see several signatures attached to a board on property valued at, say, 10s., and only one to a committee having under their management very much property, as in the officers' mess.—I commend these observations to the deputy adjutant-general, R.M.L.I.—Yours obediently, WANT OF UNITY.

March 27, 1877.

BIRTH.

THORNTON.—April 10, at 7, Tavistock Road, Westbourne Park, W., the wife of Major C. E. Thornton (late) The Royal Fusiliers, of a daughter (Catherine Isabella).

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON.—WRIGHT.—April 5, at the Parish Church, Stoke Damerel, by the Rev. Richard Atkinson, M.A., Vicar of Cockerham, Lancashire, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Jordan Palmer, M.A., F.S.A., Charles William Atkinson, Esq., late 26th Cameronians, to Charlotte H. Digby Wright, eldest daughter of Capt. Wright, late Royal Artillery.

KEARSLEY.—FERGUSSON.—April 10, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, by the Rev. R. W. Forrest, Vicar, Robert Wilson Kearsley, Captain 5th Dragoon Guards, to Margaret Lowther Irving (Minnie), second daughter of the late John Fergusson, Esq., of Gloucester Square, Hyde Park, and of Mrs. Fergusson, 10, Queen's Gate Place.

SEWELL.—HARRISON.—April 10, at St. Mary's, Bloxham, by the Rev. G. C. Ommanney, M.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Hodgson, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, Samuel Frederick Sewell, Esq., late Captain 61st Regiment, youngest son of the late Francis Theodore Dudley Sewell, Esq., of Wick Hill House, Bracknell, Berks, Lieutenant R.N., to Annie Maria, widow of the late Charles Thomas Harrison, Esq., Royal Engineers, and third daughter of Octavius Ommanney, Esq., J.P. of Bloxham, Oxfordshire.

DEATHS.

SMITH.—April 8, at Newport, Fife, N.B., William Smith, Esq., M.D., Fleet Surgeon, H.M.S. Unicorn.

ROGER.—March 15, at St. Kitts, W.I., Neill Roger, Esq., Commissariat Department, aged 32.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Third appearance of Signor Gayarré.

This Evening, April 14, LES HUGUENOTS. Valentina, Mdlle. D'Angeri; Margherita di Valois, Mdlle. Marimon; Urbano, Madame Scalchi; Conte di San Bris, Signor Capponi; Conte di Nevers, Signor Cotogni; Marcello, Signor Bagagiolo; Huguenot Soldier, Signor Sabater; and Raoul di Nangis, Signor Gayarré (his first appearance in that character in England). Conductor, Signor Vianesi. The Incidental Divertissement will be supported by Mdlle. Girod and Mdlle. L. Reuters.

Fourth appearance of Signor Gayarré.—Monday next, April 16, LA FAVORITA. Leonora, Madame Ricca (her first appearance in England); Inez, Mdlle. Cottino; Alfonso XI., Signor Graziani; Baldassare, Signor Bagagiolo; Gasparo, Signor Rossi; and Fernando, Signor Gayarré. The Incidental Divertissement will be supported by Mdlle. Girod and the Corps de Ballet.

The Opera commences at half-past 8.

The Box Office is open from 10 till 5. Pit tickets, 7s.; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. — New Programme.—Ye WONDERFULLE TALE OF WHYTTYNGTON AND HYS CATTE. By Tifkins Thudd, Esq.; given by Mr. Seymour Smith.—HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE. A popular lecture, with interesting experiments, by Prof. Gardner.—BUDS AND LEAVES: a Spring Lecture. By Mr. J. L. King.—THE COMPOSITION OF LIGHT, with Illustrations. By Mr. J. L. King.—THE SEANCE, new edition. By the Polytechnic Medium.—Master Taylor, the premier Plate-Dancer and Artificial Clairvoyant.—Madame Hickson's COSTUME RECITALS, &c., &c. Admission to the whole, 1s.; schools and children under 10, 6d.; reserved stalls, 2s. 6d. Open from 12 till 5 and 7 till 10.

EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM. "BE MERRY AND WISE."—Mr. Jolly Nash's PICTURES BY THE WAY, and Mr. F. Clifton's LIVING PHOTOGRAPHS. Two hours of unlimited merriment, with the merriest of merry men. Daily at 3 and 8. The Lecture on LAUGHTER, by Mr. Nash, daily at 3 and 8 prompt. Admission 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Ticket office open daily from 11 till 3.—The Drawing-room, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

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THE STAFFORD HOUSE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of SUFFERING among the TURKISH SOLDIERS.—Chairman, the Duke of SUTHERLAND, K.G.—Communications to be addressed to T. Gibson Bowles, Esq., Hon. Sec., 2, Harriet Street, Lowndes Square, S.W.

Subscriptions will be received by Major-General Sir Henry Green, Hon. Treasurer, Stafford House, S.W.; by Messrs. Drummond and Co., Charing Cross; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard Street; Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, and Co., 62, Lombard Street; and by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall Mall, and will be acknowledged in the published list.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has undertaken to receive subscriptions for the fund, which may be paid to him at the Mansion House.

Contributions are especially invited of blankets, warm jerseys, warm underclothing, and hospital linen, which will be received at Taylor's Depository, Pimlico, and should be labelled "For Relief of Suffering Turkish Soldiers."

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead. Instituted 8th March, 1855.
Chairman—
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Number of Children in the Home, 171; Vacancies, 29; Candidates awaiting Admission, 124.

Owing to the loss, by death, of several of the largest annual subscribers, and to the great falling off in donations, the funds are at present unequal to support the increased number of girls (26) who have been added to the Foundation during the last two years.

Further aid is earnestly solicited to meet the increased call upon the funds. Remittances to be made to C. R. Low, Esq., Secretary, No. 7, Whitehall, London, S.W. A guinea yearly gives 1 vote; five guineas, 2 votes for life.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS of the ARMY.—His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE will preside at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution, which will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard (by the kind permission of the Council), on Thursday, 26th April, 1877, at 3 p.m.—By order,

April, 1877. G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

The THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held (D.V.) at the CITY TERMINUS HOTEL, Cannon Street, at 2 p.m., on FRIDAY, April 20th, 1877.

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The entrance fee to this Club is, for the present, 10 guineas. Annual subscription, 8 guineas. Officers who are or have been in Army, Navy, Militia, or Yeomanry are eligible for election.

C. H. J. COLLINGS, Secretary.

Feb. 21st, 1877.

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JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

No. CMVIII.—Vol. XVIII. SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877. [Registered for Transmission Abroad. Price 6d.……… Postage extra.

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HAVING recently tried to show the want of preparation of our military medical arrangements, we shall now point out the hollowness of the support upon which our legislators profess to rely. "We can get as many civilians as we want by paying for them." Now, there are but two motives that will cause medical men to embrace the military medical service in time of war—romance and gain. The few who could indulge in the luxury of philanthropy would not affect the question. As to romance, let us reflect on the reply of the then Director-General of the department to the Commission in 1857:—"Did you find any difficulty before the late war in obtaining the number of young men properly educated which was required?" "None." "Did you find any difficulty during the war?" "Great difficulty." In a further reply of Dr. Smith we find an account of the reality which may well stifle romance:—"I look upon the men employed in the hospitals at Scutari to have been as much in danger of their lives as the men in the field." "Was not the mortality among them greater than among the men in service in the front?" "Yes." It is, therefore, obvious that if dependence be again placed on the temporary purchase of civilian aid, our troops in the next war will meet with the same preventible destruction which befell their predecessors in the Crimean campaign; and it is for this reason that we venture to put forward the outline of a scheme for the formation of a "medical reserve," which would supplement the active ranks and furnish a much more solid material in time of war than theoretical societies or hypothetical civilian aid Seeing, then, that the applicants for medical commissions are dwindling down at a decreasing ratio of 20 per cent. at each succeeding examination, it is evident that the offer of £250 a-year, with a bonus of £1,000 at the end of ten years, has failed, and that, if the short service scheme is to be continued, an increase must be made either to the yearly pay or to the retiring bonus. Such increase could not, without becoming absurdly disproportionate, exceed £50 a-year to the pay, or £500 to the bonus, which comes practically to the same thing, and makes the annual stipend £300 a-year, or the bonus £1,500. Here arises the question, "would such increase succeed in obtaining candidates?" or, in fact, "is it possible that the complete rejection of the short service system at the present rates of pay is caused solely by the students holding out and haggling for £50 a-year more?" Does not all experience go to prove that they will gladly serve for a much lower rate of pay in early life if secured a fairly compensating pension for their later years? Now, were it shown that candidates could be attracted, the life of the department restored, and an efficient reserve provided for the contingency of war by a different distribution of the money which would be required to make a further experiment of the short service system at increased rates of pay, it ought on public grounds to receive a fair consideration. It is beyond dispute that compulsory retirement at ten years' service has been unhesitatingly rejected, and that such retirement at five years would be impracticable in consequence of the frequent and expensive changes to and from foreign stations that would be necessitated thereby. The limit of service must, therefore, for all reasons, be increased. If, accordingly, twenty years be fixed as the time of compulsory retirement, and, in lieu of a bonus, a pension of £300 a-year, which is less than that now offered to those who are retired from sickness, be given, this—rendered optional to those already in the Service, and compulsory to those who join hereafter—would, on the scale of pay which existed prior to the introduction of the short service scheme, make the department hopeful and efficient, since it would be in the power of the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War, to select annually from those who had completed twenty years' service such as were deemed by him of sufficient ability to be worthy of being retained for subsequent promotion to the administrative grades as vacancies occurred. Of those not so selected all would receive a pension of £300 a-year, and so many as enrolled themselves in a medical reserve, liable for service under certain conditions in time of war, would also be held eligible for such half pay and other State appointments as should from time to time be in the gift of the Secretary of State. Thus, there would be an active competition during the entire twenty years' service, each hoping to merit retention for subsequent elevation to the higher grades, while by enrolment in the reserve a certain amount of half-pay employment might still be secured, and to all would be assured a pension of £300 a-year at a time of life when it would not be too late to attempt to add something thereto by seeking practice in the colonies, or in civil life at home. That this would be a most popular proposal, and capable of ensuring good competition for Army medical appointments, there can be but little doubt. And now as to its cost to the State. Assuming that £300 a-year, with a bonus of £1,000 at the end of ten years' service, must be offered, if the short service experiment be continued, it is plain that in twenty years £6,000 will have been disbursed to two medical officers in yearly pay, and two bonuses of £1,000 each, making in all £8,000, but £1,000 had to be paid on the completion of the tenth year of service, and consequently interest and compound interest thereon is lost for ten years, amounting to £637 10s., making a grand total cost for twenty years' service, under the short service rules, of £8,637 10s.; whereas, a medical officer who serves twenty years on the existing rates of long service pay, even allowing him the boon of promotion at twelve years' service, will draw in twenty years only a total of £5,383 15s., leaving thereby a balance in the exchequer of £3,253 15s. towards purchasing the annuity which is to form his pension of £300 a-year at forty-five years of age and upwards, few of the applicants being first-class lives. Now, as it is shown in the English life tables (Farr) that of males between the ages of twenty-two years and thirty-seven years, and thirty-seven and fifty-five years, the death-rate equals 9·27 and 17·15 respectively per 1,000, and as the "death-rate of medical officers is 44 per cent. greater than that of males in civil life of all classes," it is but fair to assume that of two bodies of medical officers, one serving from the age of twenty-five years to thirty-five years, and the other from the age of twenty-five to forty-five years, the mortality of the latter must, during the prolonged period, be twice as great as that of the former; consequently, for every one (£1,000) bonus, which will by death lapse into the exchequer, two of the more valuable (£300 a-year) pensions must fall in, owing to the death of the claimants before completing the required service, and thus the long service system with pensions becomes actually cheaper than the ten years limit with one bonus. Finally, as the average expectation or probability of English life amongst males who have attained the age of twenty-two years is 60·5 years, the relative rate of expectation of medical officers, taking their proportionate mortality, would be fifty-four years. Therefore, calculating that a medical officer joins at twenty-four years of age, and serves to forty-four years, the average number of those pensioned will not draw the £300 a-year for more than ten years. Thus the balance of £3,253 already shown in favour of the long service system has only to go towards purchasing a ten years' annuity of £300, and proves still further the economy of this proposal.

When it was first proposed to build a college for Naval Cadets and to abolish the training-ship, considerable opposition was offered to the scheme, both on the ground of expense, the outlay being considered unnecessary, and because it was thought that a boy could have no better school for the sea than on board ship. As regards the matter of expenditure, there is no denying that when the first expense of building has been overcome, a shore establishment can be maintained at far less cost than a floating house, yet it was on the ground of economy, partly at least, that the original intention of Mr. Hunt to erect a college at Dartmouth was set aside for a time. That scruple has, however, been now lost sight of, and the proposition to send cadets to a school instead of a ship has received support from an unexpected source. When "the father of the ill-used cadet" first asked for an inquiry into the treatment his boy had suffered at the hands of his fellow cadets, he probably did not anticipate that anything more than the punishment of the offending youngsters was to be expected. That end was not attained to his satisfaction, apparently, and he thereupon took to writing to the papers. Such letters as he wrote, and such a leader as one of the dailies wrote upon it, were undoubtedly quite enough to bring some member of the House of Commons to his feet, and the First Lord of the Admiralty was accordingly called upon to give some explanation of the matter. The line taken by Mr. Hunt was about the best he could have chosen, for no one can doubt that it is the desire of the Admiralty to check the spirit of the bully amongst the young gentlemen who will become the Captains of the future. Indeed, he might have reminded the House that in his zeal to make these boys what they should be he had once ordered the troublesome ones to be birched, and for that the House came down upon him as though these youngsters were officers who were being flogged, instead of mere schoolboys who were best kept in order by a pointed appeal to their feelings. This case has also been made a peg whereon to hang an argument for the abolition of the ship by a Naval Instructor, who has written to the papers on the subject. But, reading between the lines, it would almost appear that the writer had more than a passing object in penning his remarks, for in abusing the present system he attacks the authority of the executive, and plainly wants more power himself. Why he should have drawn the officer of the day as a beardless boy sitting on the table sipping a glass of beer, unless it were to endeavour to make the outside world believe the ship is anything but what she should be, and, indeed, what she is, it is difficult to understand. His cry is for a school on shore, because there the schoolmaster would have the greatest sway, especially if backed up with the powerful birch, as he advocates. While we cannot see things in the same light as he does, we agree as to the advisability of a college for Cadets, provided proper measures are also adopted for teaching them the discipline of the Service before casting them adrift in a gun-room mess of a regular sea-going man-of-war. It is conceded on all sides that bullying to a certain extent exists in every school of importance, and why so very great a storm should have been raised because one cadet in the training-ship had, unhappily, to suffer an experience of this nature, is not quite plain. We know for a fact that the very same gentleman who has been doing his best to blacken the character of the Britannia as an educational establishment, was remarkably loth to take home the identical cadet who has been held up as a martyr when requested by the Admiralty to withdraw him from the ship and Service, notwithstanding he had agreed, as is usual on cadets being admitted, to remove his son should their Lordships be of opinion that he was unsuitable for the Navy from any cause. Against this decision the father appealed. Nay, more, he begged that he might be given a nomination for another son in the event of this one being removed! Whether their Lordships will comply with this request remains to be proved, but it will be acknowledged that the charges laid against the character of the Britannia and the cadets generally do not come well from one who still displays such anxiety to have one of his sons brought up in that school.

The importance and interest attaching to the Report of the Departmental Committee on theMilitia are so great that we do not feel called upon to make any apology for recurring to the subject. One of the matters of investigation was the effect of Militia enrolment on recruiting for the Army. There is a strong feeling in the latter that the Militia competes with the Army in recruiting, and we believe that there is some foundation for that feeling. Indeed, it stands to reason that, where one Service offers ten shillings down and the other absolutely nothing, the bounty should turn the scale if the man is otherwise careless on the subject. We are convinced, moreover, from personal observation, that a very large number of men join the Militia in order to get the enroment and training bounty, and fraudulently enlist in the Line at the close of the training. Assuming a man to have no principle—and there is, we are sorry to say, very little principle where Government is concerned—this is the best arrangement he can make. Many others join the Militia just to see how they like soldiering, with the deliberate intention, if they find it unpleasant, of enlisting in the Line without repaying the eighteen shillings and sixpence required of them by regulation. The testimony of Militia officers is to the effect that recruiting for the Militia does not interfere with recruiting for the Line. They almost, without an exception, assert this. No doubt it is true that there is a considerable number of good men who, if there were no Militia, would not join the Army. They are not induced by the pay, for as Captain Hill, of the Worcestershire Militia, stated, "even agricultural wages are better." We also learn that many of the Militiamen from Liverpool who enrol men can earn by work on the quays eight shillings a-day. Such men join the Militia from love of change, and for an outing, just as a large number of men annually go into Kent for hop-picking. They like the out-door life, and feel that what they lose in money by attending the training they gain in health. On the other hand, there is abundant testimony to prove that thousands of men are driven by temporary destitution to enter the Militia. If there were no Militia, these would, it is reasonable to suppose, enlist in the Line. Indeed, many of them do enlist in the Line either after receiving the enrolment bounty, or at the close of the first training; at least, there are fair grounds for the suspicion that such is the case. Colonel Blundell, of the Lancashire Militia, says in a written statement, "I suppose about a third of the recruits who enlisted for this training have never shown up at all." Lieutenant-Colonel Aikman, Royal East Middlesex Militia, gave it in evidence that, of 270 men enrolled for his regiment in 1875, only 181 appeared for the recruit training. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, of the Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia, informed the Committee that out of every 200 men enrolled, from eighty to eighty-five take the bounty without the slightest intention of joining. Lord Norreys, of the Berks Militia, says that his annual loss by men who take the enrolment bounty, and do not join, is about forty—that is to say, 5 per cent of the actual strength of his regiment. This is pretty much the experience of most regiments, and, considering how difficult it is to detect fraudulent enlistment, it is not to be wondered at that the crime should be prevalent. On this point we would call attention to a statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, who when asked, "Have you any means of checking that fraudulent enlistment into other regiments?" replied, "We are almost powerless. In the first instance, the police have tacit instructions not to interfere unless it is forced upon them." If this apathy of the police is general, we can only say that it is very discreditable to the force. Indeed, till the police are compelled to do their duty, with respect to desertion and fraudulent enlistment, the War office will be powerless to check those evils. If fraudulent enlistment became a crime which could rarely be committed with impunity, then the bounty given for enrolment in the Militia would not be objectionable, for money's worth would be given for money. As matters stand now, not only does the soldier who enlists in the Line obtain indirectly by fraud a bounty, but he becomes thereby demoralized, and is apt to desert, sell his kit, and afterwards enlist in another Line regiment. Those who maintain that the Militia does not compete with the Line urge that many men who otherwise would not join the Regular Army enrol in the Militia, and taking a fancy to a soldier's life, afterwards enlist in the Line. There is, probably, some force in this argument, and, at all events, it is very certain that the Militia is so popular a force that the country would not willingly consent to its abolition. We now come to the question whether the Militia should be looked on and treated as a force valuable in itself, or only useful in so far as it acts as a feeder to the Line? We have no hesitation in saying that the efforts of the authorities ought, in the first place, to be directed to making it a force valuable in itself, and the feeding of the Line by its means as only secondary. With a proper system of Army Reserves there ought to be no difficulty about a rapid and effectual expansion of the Line, and volunteering on a large scale from the Militia ought only to be had recourse to in cases of extreme emergency. The contrary course has hitherto been adopted, and, by means of high bounties, the Line has always during a war obtained a considerable number of men from the Militia. From 1805 to 1814, both years inclusive, the total number given by the Militia was 113,388, but during the first two years the bounty for Militiamen volunteering for unlimited service was £10, during the last eight years £14, and during the whole ten years for limited service £10. Besides, officers who obtained commissions in the Line on condition of bringing a certain quota from the Militia added out of their own pockets largely to the Government bounty. It is very questionable whether, now that the bounty has been abolished, such results would be repeated. Even with the high bounties above mentioned, and although the Militia was embodied during the last eight years of the war, the numbers wanted to complete the establishment of the Army averaged 22,500 men. As to the Militia Reserve, it does not at the present moment exceed 26,000 Infantry on paper. It is very doubtful whether any large proportion of these would obey the summons. As was observed by one of the witnesses, they know that they have never yet been called up, they hope they never will, and they take their chance. Besides, it cannot but interfere with the efficiency of the Militia if their best men are, at the very moment when they are most needed, taken away. It would, therefore, appear both useless and undesirable to rely upon the Militia for a large supply of recruits for the Regular Army. That, however, is no reason why, constituted as the force is, we should not place facilities for transferring their service to the Line in the way of those Militiamen who wish to become regular soldiers. It would be better if the Militia contained none but those who would, under no circumstances, become professional soldiers, but under existing circumstances there are many men whom a very slight inducement would bring into the Line. These we may as well utilize, and a very good suggestion made by one of the witnesses examined by the Committee is that the recruit and training service of any Militiamen who may enlist in the Line should be counted towards good-conduct pay; we would add towards service generally. Leaving the Regular Army out of consideration altogether, we come to the difficult question of what is to be done to fill up the ranks of the Militia, in which at present there is a distressingly large number of vacancies? We agree with the Committee that there is no reason why the principle of expansible cadres should not be applied to the Militia as well as to the Regular Army, and that a small efficient force is preferable to one that is larger but less efficient. The Committee assert that there would be, in the event of a war, no difficulty in obtaining quickly sufficient recruits to bring up Militia battalions to their full strength. There has not, it is true, been any such difficulty in the past, but who can tell how it may be in the future? Besides, wars are now so quickly over—there is so little time for preparation—that it will be necessary to raise our men within a few weeks, if they are to be of any use. It is, therefore, quite possible that, objectionable as the ballot undoubtedly is, we may be compelled to have recourse to it. Once granted the possibility of an emergency rendering the adoption of so extreme a measure imperative, it is clearly our duty to make all our arrangements for carrying it out beforehand. This is the view of the Committee, who recommend that "the raising of recruits by ballot should be regarded as a civil duty up to the time when the recruits are brought to head-quarters, or elsewhere, to be clothed and equipped." This is obviously sound counsel, for as the military authorities could not apportion the number of recruits to be raised by each parish without the aid and support of the civil authorities, it is preferable that the entire task should be undertaken by the latter. The result of adopting this suggestion would be that the Secretary of State for War would from time to time notify to the civil authorities what number of men were required to make up the quota of a district or county, and would not further concern himself with the matter till the men were handed over to his agents, the commanders of Sub-Districts. We have serious doubts whether the ballot could be imposed with advantage, save for the raising of local Militia; but it is quite evident that if it is to be adopted for any other purpose, the machinery should be perfected and thoroughly understood by all concerned before it is required to make use of it. Without substitutes the ballot, we may observe, would be a serious hardship, and with it the recruiting of the Line without bounty would become impossible. Surely this is an argument for enlisting no men for the Regular Army at any time save through the Militia. Yet, as we have pointed out, such a proceeding would be very detrimental to the efficiency of the latter. As to the merging the Militia into "Territorial" regiments, the answers of several of the witnesses show that such a step would have to be taken with caution, as it is liable to lead to an idea that the Militia was only a trap for the Line. Indeed, the whole question of the connection of the Militia with the Line is one surrounded with difficulties, and we fear that the Committee have by no means succeeded in solving the problem presented to them.

It has been suggested to us that, as the present unsettled state of affairs renders it desirable that England should have as many as possible of her best ships available, the Hydra, Hecate, and Cyclops, turret-ships, a small type of Devastation, now thoroughly efficient, should be kept so by becoming tenders to the Coastguard ships at Hull, Kingstown, and Queenstown, which would give the crews of those ships a good opportunity of becoming acquainted with ironclads of the turret class. Again, the ironclad Iron Duke is ordered to Devonport to prepare for flagship in China as soon as the new ironclad Shannon (small type of the Nelson class) can be ready to take her place, which will be in June, when the Penelope will be nearly ready to receive her crew from the Challenger. But by directing the Challenger to relieve the Iron Duke the Shannon would be free as a sea-going cruiser. The Agincourt is also named for service at Greenock as Coastguard ship. She has new boilers and almost new engines, and last month was thoroughly tried on the measured mile, and easily made nearly fourteen knots an hour. Her armament is increased to seventeen 12-ton guns. She has Harvey torpedoes and the fish or Whitehead torpedoes, steam steering engine, and all new appliances, and it appears very unwise to put her into the Coastguard and keep in the Channel Squadron the Resistance, which has been nearly four years in commission, and is much less powerful in armament, has thinner armour, and is a less efficient ship in many ways.

Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., in a lecture on the modifications which ships of war have undergone during the last twenty years, delivered before the Society of Arts, strongly urged that more attention should be paid to torpedoes, with the view not only of utilising them, but also of constructing men-of-war, so that they would suffer as little injury as possible from them.

The return called for by Captain Pim of the number of Naval Cadets who have been trained on board the Britannia since that ship has been stationed at Dartmouth up to January 1, 1877, has been issued, and it appears that the total number entered on board the Britannia from January 1, 1864, to January 1, 1877, has been 1,337. The present rank of those remaining in the Service on January 1, 1877, is:—Lieutenants, 274; Retired Lieutenants, 11; Sub-Lieutenants and Acting Sub-Lieutenants, 293; Retired Sub-Lieutenants, 39; Midshipmen, 211; and Cadets, 173. The total number who have died is 38; total number killed, including deaths by drowning, 10; retired or discharged as physically unfit, 110. The discharges have been as follows:—Resigned, 36; dismissed, 63; failed for Lieutenant, 25; and failed in Britannia, 48.

The Good Service Pension of £150 a-year rendered vacant by the retirement of Captain Norman B. Bedingfield has been conferred on Commodore George W. Watson, naval officer in charge at Hong Kong.

A Greenwich Hospital Pension of £150 a-year, vacant by the death of Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, K.C.B., has been conferred on Vice-Admiral James Willcox, C.B.

The order for an examination of candidates for Engineer students has been countermanded pending the revision of the regulations for their admission. Notification has been received at Chatham Dockyard that there will be no further entry of Engineer students this year.

Three months' rest on half pay, after more than ten years' almost continuous full-pay service, has been as much as the Admiralty has permitted Rear-Admiral the Hon. Fitzgerald Foley to experience, he having now been appointed Admiral-Superintendent at Portsmouth.

Orders have been given for the Thunderer to be commissioned on May 1 for "particular service."

On the recommendation of the Admiralty, the bronze medallion of the Royal Humane Society was unanimously voted at the last meeting to Joseph Lancaster, ordinary seaman of the Sapphire, and the bronze clasp to Sub-Lieutenant Langdale—who had already received the bronze medal for a former act of gallantry—for jumping overboard from the gangway and rescuing Sydney Martin, who accidentally fell overboard at sea at Auckland, New Zealand, striking the maintop and rigging in his fall, and being thereby rendered insensible, on January 16 last; the bronze medallion was also voted to Sub-Lieutenants R. O. Polwhele and F. G. M'Kinstry, of the Swiftsure, for jumping overboard to the rescue of George Robinson, who fell overboard in the Gulf of Salonica on the 15th ult., the ship at the time going at the rate of six knots. The bronze medal was also given to Joseph Shapter, of the Achilles, for saving Charles John Crocker, who was capsized from a boat at Rock Ferry on February 1 last.

We regret to hear that the health of Mr. Herbert Jollye, R.N., Secretary to Rear-Admiral Rice, has so broken down as to necessitate his being invalided home from Malta. Mr. George W. Mackey, Assistant Paymaster, has been appointed Acting Secretary.

Major Sir Rose L. Price, of the Royal Marines, has made a statement in his book, "The Two Americas," which affects not alone the honour of the naval Service, but also the relations of this country with a foreign State. He asserts that owing to the heavy impost placed upon all silver leaving Mexico, the people having dollars or bars which they wish shipped, smuggle them on board our men-of-war, "which seem to cruise in Mexican waters for no other purpose than that of aiding and abetting the subjects and residents of the country to break her laws." The gravity of this accusation is very great, and it is increased by the fact that Sir Rose Price was a guest on board one of her Majesty's ships, and may therefore be supposed to have obtained the information from personal observation. The statement has no doubt been made in perfect good faith, but it is one deserving of inquiry.

There is some probability that the Naval Cadets to be entered on board the Britannia at the July examination will be rather in excess of the number admitted in January, as the supply has hardly been found sufficient to meet the waste which takes place from withdrawals and unfitness for the Naval Service.

The words of Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, in returning thanks for the Navy at the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers, ought to bring comfort even to the most confirmed grumbler against the management of the Navy. The gallant Admiral alluded to the successful efforts of Mr. Hunt to improve and increase the Fleet of England, and remarked there never was a period when we had a more efficient or able body of officers and of seamen than at present, and he attributed the satisfactory state of things as regarded the character of our sailors to the system which had been pursued of training them up from boyhood. The British Fleet was admirable and efficient in every way, and, whenever it might be called on to act, would prove that it was worthy of the country. From so competent an authority as Sir Alexander Milne such a statement is eminently satisfactory.

In another column will be found the pith of a Parliamentary paper concerning the removal from the Navy of Captain the Hon. A. Hobart and his reinstalment in the Service. It would seem that we have not yet heard the last of the matter, for Mr. Mundella has given notice that on an early day he will call attention to the correspondence, and move a resolution, and the Earl of Camperdown has also promised to ask Lord Derby to state the reasons connected with Imperial policy which induced him in 1874 to recommend the reversal of the course advised by him in 1868, and also whether there is any precedent for replacing upon the "Navy List" the name of an officer removed for having accepted employment under a foreign Government in defiance of orders from the Admiralty; and whether Admiral Hobart has now permission from the Admiralty to serve under the Turkish Government.

A Greenwich Hospital Pension of £50 a-year, vacant by the death of Deputy Inspector-General Peter Suther, has been conferred on Staff-Surgeon John Wilson.

On Thursday next, the Pelican, 6, screw composite sloop of 1,124 tons, will be launched at Devonport. It was originally intended that she should be provided with engines on the "Perkins principle," but owing to the failure of the builders to carry out their contract, the machinery which was constructed for her sister ship, the Cormorant, was transferred to her.

Commander Annesley Denham writes to suggest that the shoal referred to last week as a recent discovery off the coast of Brazil is the "Victoria," discovered in 1852 by H.M.S. Herald, Captain Denham (now Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Denham), when on her outward passage on a voyage of exploration and survey. The deep-sea lead was kept constantly going both out and home, and when in latitude 20° 45 S. and longitude 37° 47 W. from no soundings, nineteen fathoms was suddenly got; the ship was anchored and remained there several days, while the bank was ascertained to spread eighty miles by twelve.

We are glad to hear that a fund is being raised by the medical officers of the Navy for a testimonial to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Alexander Eugene Mackay, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, the intention being to raise a suitable monument over his grave, to place a memorial slab in any church that may be agreeable to the family, and to employ the surplus in presenting to his family some testimonial to mark the regard and esteem in which he was held by his brother officers. The following officers have consented to act as a central committee in London:— Inspector-General Thomas Nelson, M.D., Deputy Inspectors-General James Vaughan and D. J. Duigan, M.D.; Fleet-Surgeons G. J. Willes, M.D., Seaton Wade, and Alexander Fisher, M.D. Fleet-Surgeon Andrew Graham, M.D., of the Army and Navy Club, acts as Honorary Secretary. Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Stilwells and Co., 22, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.

The committee appointed to consider the grievances of the Royal Marines has, we understand, concluded its sittings, but no immediate action will be taken upon their recommendations. We pointed out a short time since that injustice would be done to the corps in question by delaying attention to its urgent requirements until the approval of an Army scheme, drawn up by a commission which was not called upon to take its wants into consideration; but it appears that the Treasury still adheres to its decision that no steps shall be taken with regard to the Marines until the Army scheme is also ready. The corps is raised for the Admiralty, paid by the Admiralty, and serves the Admiralty; and surely it is not too much to ask that the Admiralty should have power to attend to its wants. If this power be not at present vested in them, the sooner they obtain it the better for a body of fourteen thousand men who have earned their laurels and served their country in every part of the globe. When the senior subalterns on the list are in their eighteenth year of service it is no time for dallying with questions of "red tape."

If it be true that an Engineer of the Orontes has positively so burnt his feet by standing upon hot metal while attending to his duties that it has been necessary to amputate one of his legs, it is plain that by this event the Service has lost an officer of unexampled zeal. The necessity for exposing himself to such torture and injury is not explained in the brief notice of the "sad accident" which has been going the rounds, and we are hopeful that there is some mistake about the affair. The latest information from this ship which has come under our notice says not a word about this amputation, but the name of the officer who is now reported to have been so injured is mentioned as having been sent to hospital on account of a chronic complaint.

Mr. Pole, Instructor of Mathematics at the Royal Naval College, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Admiralty.

Commanding officers of Coastguard ships have been authorized to accept eligible candidates who may offer themselves for the rating of engine-room artificer, instead of necessitating their proceeding to the home ports with the view of offering their services.

The Admiralty has modified Clause 14 of the Circular of October 3, 1876, respecting navigating and pilotage duties, thereby placing Acting Navigating Sub-Lieutenants who may elect transfer to the executive on a more equal footing with other Sub-Lieutenants. Formerly it was laid down that if they elected the Executive List they would be placed at the bottom of it as it existed at the time of completing the College examination, subject to the effect of any deprivation of time on account of undue delay in passing in pilotage; and, should loss of time consequent on delay in passing in pilotage or other cause make their seniority of the same date as that of any Sub-Lieutenant who had always been on the Executive List, they would be placed on the list below such Sub-Lieutenant. Now, however, if they elect the Executive List they will be placed upon it with the seniority which they would have obtained had they remained on the Navigating List. Under these circumstances, it may be taken as certain that all Acting Navigating Sub-Lieutenants will elect the Executive List.

An admirable arrangement for keeping, corrected up to date, the constantly-changing rules and regulations by which the Navy is governed, has been introduced in the new dockyard instructions which have engaged the attention of Mr. Arthur Price, R.N., for some years past. On the issue of any order cancelling or altering a clause in these instructions slips are printed and distributed for insertion in the book, by which means corrections in ink or the publication of addenda is rendered unnecessary. It is to be hoped that the same system may be followed with the revised edition of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, now in the hands of Mr. Fegen, R.N., and anxiously looked for by the Service to supersede the present nearly obsolete volume with its addenda and mass of circulars. We have reason to believe that the issue of the revised Regulations will not be much longer delayed.

Admiral the Hon. Sir James Drummond, on hauling down his flag on Friday last, may be said to have taken leave of active service, for age will necessarily retire him six months hence. The gallant Admiral could not have wound up his career in the Navy under happier circumstances, for his popularity during his last command is indisputable, and the Blue-jackets did not forget to give their late chief a hearty farewell as he left the ship for the shore.

Rear-Admiral John Corbett, C.B., who has been selected for the command of the East Indies Station, entered the Navy in 1836. As Midshipman he served in the Carysfort throughout the operations of 1840 on the coast of Syria, including the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre and the blockade of Alexandria, for which he received the war medal with clasp and the Turkish medal. Passing his examination in June, 1842, he was appointed in 1843 to the Queen, in the Mediterranean. He was promoted to Lieutenant May 4, 1846, being next appointed in July, 1847, to the Vengeance. After obtaining his Commander's commission, February, 1852, he served some time as Admiralty agent on board a contract mail vessel, and while acting as such received injuries for which he is now in receipt of a special pension. In 1854 Commander Corbett was appointed to the Wolverene on the North American and West Indian Station, and in July, 1856, to the Inflexible, which he commanded with distinction in the Canton River against the Chinese in 1857, and was promoted to Captain August 10, 1857, for his services in the war. Since that time he has commanded the Scout in the East Indies and China, and was last employed in command of the Britannia, training-ship, from September, 1867, to August, 1871. Rear-Admiral Corbett was appointed a C.B. in June, 1869, and was Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty from April, 1870, until promoted to flag rank.

The inquiry into the collision between the Triumph and Benjamin Whitworth has apparently fully satisfied their Lordships that it arose through the stupid bungling of those on board the merchantman, as we understand that the Admiralty has declined to recognise any claim for compensation. As a rule, the Admiralty readily admits liability for damage done by her Majesty's ships and is never too hard upon a trading vessel if she happens to fall foul of a man-of-war. We are therefore the more inclined to believe that the position of the Triumph must be very secure.

The Committee recently appointed to inquire into the strength of the Staff and expenditure of the Royal Naval College has made a final report, and has received the thanks of the Admiralty for the careful manner in which the duty imposed upon the members has been carried out. The report is now in the hands of the President of the College, Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., who has been directed to take the recommendations and suggestions offered into consideration with a view to putting them in practice.

A Russian officer has received permission to make a tour of inspection of all our dockyards and such Government establishments as he may desire to visit.

A pension of £120 per annum has been awarded by the Admiralty to Mr. Whillier, Paymaster-in-Chief, in consideration of injuries received by him in the Service.

A Lieutenant studying at the Royal Naval College having displayed some eccentricity in the manner in which he answered questions put before him, his examiners were led to believe that he was treating the examination rather as a joke, and they therefore brought the officer under the notice of the President. On the strength of this it was decided to discharge the student, but we are glad to hear that so forcible a measure has been rendered unnecessary by the readiness of the Lieutenant to admit his error, and the Admiralty have sanctioned his remaining at the College.

A gratuity of £1,000 has been awarded by the Admiralty to Mr. Bristow, late Admiralty solicitor, on his office being abolished and the duties transferred to the Treasury. Their Lordships also took occasion to express their satisfaction at the manner in which the business of this office had always been conducted.

The most complete and exhaustive system of "conventional signs" we have ever seen has been issued in Vienna for the new military route map of the Austrian Empire, which has been published in fifty-six sheets. It is a perfect topographical narrative, and may well be taken as a model by our Intelligence Department officers, but the labour of preparing it must have been enormous. It was the result of a conference of officers *ad hoc.*

Sir A. Horsford has returned to the Horse Guards from Dresden, and has been engaged in transacting business which had grown in his absence and in that of the Duke.

A short time ago there was a paragraph giving an account of a very rapid march made by a detachment of the Russian Army towards Odessa by way of testing their condition for work. But a force of two sotnias of Cossacks, a squadron of Hussars, and a squadron of Lancers (600), which made a raid from Petrokoff under the orders of Colonel Roubachefsky during the Autumn Manœuvres last year, far exceeded that achievement. Their mission was to destroy the Warsaw and Terespol Railway between Loukoff and Novominsk. They marched at 10 a.m. on September 15, and between that and 6 a.m. of September 17 (forty-four hours) they covered 160 versts = 171 kil.; the advanced-guard having done 187 kil. and the flankers 213 kil. in torrents of rain. The horses remained twenty-four hours without being unsaddled, and were on the ordinary allowance and very little corn. The men had only biscuits and water. Only one horse was destroyed. That certainly was very good work, and we are told that the force was not selected.

There is, we are told, among the engravings and drawings which were collected by "the Great Duke" one which may be known to our American friends, but which is very probably unique in this country. It is a coloured lithograph at Strathfieldsaye described as—"General Zachariah Taylor (old Rough-and-Ready) as he appeared at the battle of Palo Alto, from a sketch taken by a Lieutenant of Artillery." It represents a stout, ungainly man mounted on a white horse. The General is dressed in an ordinary black hat, set at one side and rather on the back of his head, a blue blue dress-coat with gold epaulettes, open in front, showing a turned-down shirt-collar over a white tie with a large bow, white shirt, and grey vest. The coat is fastened round the waist with a white leather belt with a brass buckle in front. There is no lace on the cuffs. One arm, the left, is extended, as if Rough-and-Ready were giving an order; the reins are on the horse's neck. In the right hand the General is holding a huge pencil, which is pressed on a piece of paper extended on his right thigh, for he is represented not in, but on his saddle, his left leg being cocked over the horse's neck towards the right side, so as to show the sole of the boot, both heels being decorated with enormous spurs, and the legs being encased in baggy white trowsers strapped tightly down. A straight sword, not unlike the sham articles seen at stage coronations, decorates his right side! The horse, which is represented in the act of neighing, is provided with a blue saddle-cloth with a heavy gold fringe, and altogether the attitude and attributes of the steed and his rider are very quaint and curious, and the print is, in some respects, like that famous fly in amber.

A short time ago, Mr. Hardy stated, in reply to Lord Elcho, in the House of Commons, that Adjutants of Volunteers would receive their Line pay from July 1 last. Better late than never; but we are under the impression that Parliament voted the money from April 1. Why, then, should these officers be paid from July 1 only?

It has been ruled by the War Office that Chaplains of Volunteer corps are not entitled to wear any uniform. We wonder what will be the result of this extraordinary decision. Will those officers who have always worn uniform be deprived of the privilege, or will the authorities sanction the use of some appropriate dress?

In confirmation of a statement we made some months ago, it is recommended that all existing regiments of Rifle Militia should in future be clothed and armed as Infantry, and that only those regiments affiliated with the 60th Rifles and Rifle Brigade should wear the Rifle uniform—viz., the Royal London, 2nd Royal Middlesex (Edmonton Rifles), and 1st and 2nd Tower Hamlets Regiments. This is a most sensible proposal, but we question whether it will give satisfaction to those officers who will be called upon to provide themselves with a complete change of outfit, and who will henceforward be only "red soldiers."

The following promotions take place in the Army consequent upon the death on the 14th instant of General W. Wylde, C.B., R.A., whose services at Court after a long career in the field have been acknowledged by a notice in the Circular by Royal command:—Lieutenant-General Sir F. Warde, K.C.B., R.A., to be General; Major-General W. H. Askwith, R.A., to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel H. P. Goodenough, R.A., to be Major-General; Major G. F. Macdonald, half pay, late 16th Regiment, Staff Officer of Pensioners at Toronto, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain G. E. Perryn, 90th Regiment, to be Major. The promotions resulting from the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Burke Cuppage, K.C.B., R.A., which occurred on Thursday, will be:—Major-General C. J. Dalton, R.A., to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel J. Turner, C.B., R.A., to be Major-General; Major R. Lacy, 59th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain A. B. Morgan, 19th Regiment, to be Major.

The vacancy among the Colonels Commandant of the Royal Artillery, caused by the death of General W. Wylde, C.B., will be filled by Major-General W. H. Askwith, an officer who, previous to joining the "establishment," performed the most excellent service which earned for him lately a Distinguished Service Reward. General Askwith entered the Army December 18, 1829, and became Major-General January 1, 1868. He wears the decorations of the 1st Class St. Fernando, Commander Isabella the Catholic, and Knight of Charles the Third.

Provided Captain W. C. Wolseley, the senior Captain, gets the Majority in his regiment, the 6th Foot, vacant by the death, which we lately announced to have occurred in India, of Major J. N. Colthurst, Captain A. B. Morgan, 19th Regiment, and not Captain Perryn, of the 90th, will obtain promotion as Brevet Major, in succession to General Wylde, deceased. Captain Morgan heads the list of Captains of 1863. The list includes sixty-three officers eligible for promotion, including sixteen who are senior Captains in their regiments, and who might at any time succeed to substantive Majorities, viz., the seniors in the 5th Lancers, and 6th, 8th, 21st, 22nd, 26th, 29th, 36th, 39th, 49th, 51st, 66th, 94th, 95th, 99th, and 100th Foot.

By the death of General Wylde, General Sir Richard Dacres, G.C.B., becomes the senior General officer of the Royal Artillery, and by virtue of that position will succeed to the £456 per annum, the pension which has been for some years allowed as compensation for the loss of the Gun House in St. James's Park, which was long the official residence of the "Master Gunner of England."

Major-General C. J. Dalton becomes Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Artillery, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Burke Cuppage, K.C.B., deceased. General Dalton has no war service. He entered the Royal Artillery December 18, 1829, and became Major-General April 23, 1868.

The command of the Royal Artillery at Aldershot is falling vacant by the promotion of Colonel J. Turner, C,B.

The Brigade-Majorship of the Royal Artillery at Aldershot, which is falling vacant, was offered some months ago to Captain Henry Knollys, Royal Artillery, now on the Staff of the Intelligence Department, who will leave the Horse Guards and enter upon the duties of the appointment at once. Captain Knolly's selection has occasioned the greatest satisfaction throughout the regiment.

It is fair to the 90th Light Infantry, one of the best ordered and most highly disciplined regiments in the Service—an opinion expressed by all those who have ever met it either in the field or in quarters—to state that it had been decided, before the recent unfortunate circumstances at Limerick, to move it to England; and though the disturbances to which attention has been drawn have had the effect of hastening the withdrawal of the corps from Ireland, it is to the exigencies of the Service alone that the original decision is to be attributed. Nevertheless, we think it doubtful whether a measure which may be attributed by the disorderly population of a city not much distinguished for its love of peace and quietness to dread of provoking their wrath should have been so hastily executed. If the case be made a precedent, it offers temptations to the men of regiments which do not like Irish quarters to create disturbances for the sake of a removal to towns containing less excitable populations.

It is well known that Captain the Hon. G. P. H. Villiers, Grenadier Guards, will be provided with other employment before long. In a few weeks' time Captain Villiers will obtain promotion in his regiment, and, as Lieutenant-Colonel, he will be disqualified for the appointment he at present holds as Aide-de-Camp on Lord Lytton's Staff. As the holder of a Staff College certificate, it may reasonably be supposed that he will be allowed to put in the service necessary for promotion; but a contemporary is premature in announcing that he will succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Burne, as Colonel Burne, we have reason for believing, will be induced to continue for a further period at Calcutta, and already Captain Villiers' name has been associated with another important appointment which is just now disposable to which his junior rank, no less than certain obstructions which may have led to the resignation of the officer who lately held it, perhaps may prove barriers.

Adjutants of Engineer Volunteers will in future be drawn from among the officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, and not from the Line, as has been the case since the introduction of the five years' system. This change cannot fail to be advantageous, and will give satisfaction alike to the officers of the Engineers and to the Volunteers. It is some time since we advocated the change, and we are glad to find that our remarks have not been allowed to pass unnoticed.

Colonel Hamley, it is understood, will relinquish his appointment as Commandant of the Staff College in July next, by which time he will have passed seven years in the position. As to his successor, there is yet some doubt, but it is hoped at Sandhurst that the appointment may be offered to an officer now absent from England who has had a long experience of Professor's work, and who has lately added greatly to his reputation in other fields of usefulness.

Those interested in the Royal Artillery will be glad to learn that arrangements are now in progress in the office of the Deputy Adjutant-General for the gazetting of a number of promotions on the Imperial Establishment, which has been, so far as the Captains are concerned, in a stagnant condition for twelve months and more. Some of these promotions are announced in last night's *Gazette*, but this is only a first instalment.

Major-General W. Payn, C.B., has arrived home from India on vacating command of a brigade of the Bengal Army, having served there since April, 1871, when he landed at Bombay in command of the 72nd Highlanders.

Staff-Paymaster A. Ewing, who has been for some years past employed at Aldershot, has been selected to succeed Staff-Paymaster E. Courtenay in charge of the military chests in the Manchester District. Mr. Ewing will be much missed at *Aldershot*, where he has taken a leading part in the direction of the musical entertainments which have been given from time to time at the Camp.

The Distinguished Service Reward vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General H. W. Whitfeild has been given to Colonel E. Newdigate, commanding the Brigade Depôt at Winchester. Colonel Newdigate served with the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade during the Eastern campaign of 1854, and up to July, 1855, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman (wounded), and siege of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps, Brevet of Major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He entered the Army May 29, 1842, and became Colonel October 23, 1867.

Lieutenant A. R. Hampton, 2nd West India Regiment, has been appointed Fort Adjutant on the Gold Coast, vice Lieutenant A. B. Ellis, 1st West India Regiment, proceeded to the West Indies.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Smith, half pay, late 95th Regiment, Town Major of Jersey, has been selected to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Sargent, half pay, late 18th Royal Irish, whose period of service has expired, as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in the West Indies. Colonel Smith served with the 95th Regiment in the Eastern campaign of 1854, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, siege of Sebastopol, and sortie on October 26—wounded in the head in the trenches, October 17 (medal with three clasps and Turkish medal). Served in 1858 at the siege and capture of Awah and Kotah, battle of Kota Ka Serai, general action resulting in the capture of Gwalior, and recapture of the fortress of Chandaree, in May (medal with clasp). He entered the Army April 22, 1853, and became Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel August 22, 1875.

Lieutenant Warren Hastings, 2nd West India Regiment, has been appointed Fort-Adjutant at Sierra Leone, vice Lieutenant S. Fletcher, 1st West India Regiment, vacated on the withdrawal of his regiment to the West Indies.

Colonel R. M. Laffan, Royal Engineers, is to be granted local rank as Brigadier-General whilst employed as Governor of Bermuda.

As far as we can learn, a good deal of difficulty is experienced in France in procuring officers for the Territorial Army, which consists of men between twenty-nine and forty years of age. The War Minister has modified the examination in order to "facilitate recruitment," but still the cry is—"they won't come." A French military critic, alluding to this subject, says that "the nation was by no means for the considerable military changes which have recently been operated. The well-to-do classes have always been accustomed to enjoy the right of exoneration by paying men to replace them, and they have consequently remained in ignorance of the details of military life. In order to procure a grade it is necessary to undergo an examination on subjects which are not to be picked up in books." The authorities have endeavoured to smooth over these difficulties by organizing practical lessons and special drills for candidates for the rank of officer in the Territorial Army; but this system, tried in the large towns, has not met with any success. One reason given for this breakdown is plausible enough. The candidates are not allowed to wear uniform, and there appears to be a great objection to marching about in mufti. Until a short time ago candidates had to appear before a court composed of three Generals, one of Cavalry, one of Infantry, and one of Artillery, to whom were added an officer of the Administration. The courts are now to be composed of one field and two other officers belonging to that branch of the Service to which the candidate desires to belong. These military juries, as they are called, are to sit permanently in all garrison towns. The sittings are not to be public, as before, and the candidates designed alone are to be admitted. The War Minister, in a Circular, says:—"The candidates should be questioned with kindness, and their good-will, zeal, various aptitudes, and intelligence should be taken into account." All the terrors of a formal examination have been removed, and candidates will only be subjected to a friendly conversation with the officers charged to inquire into their capabilities. We may add that when the present system of compulsory service has been in force some years longer there will be no difficulty in finding officers well up to all their duties for the Territorial Army. In the year 1892 all the men in the Territorial Army will be old soldiers, compulsory service having commenced in 1872, and the period of service being twenty years.

A correspondent has written to us pointing out a slight error in the statement of service of Lieutenant-General Henry Smyth, C.B., the new Colonel of the 2nd Queen's, which appeared last week in our columns. General Smyth, it appears, has four, not *three*, clasps for the Crimea, and was *one of* three regimental Lieutenant-Colonels upon whom the Legion of Honour was conferred, the other two being Colonels W. M. Wood, of the Coldstream Guards (now Lieutenant-General Wood), and J. T. Mauleverer, C.B., 30th Regiment (since deceased). Our correspondent bears testimony to the excellent character the 68th ever bore during the time General Smyth had it under his command, and thinks "it right that the young soldiers of the regiment should know something of what a former Lieutenant-Colonel did and the honours he won whilst maintaining the reputation of the good old corps in face of his country's enemies."

Our Paris contemporary, *L'Avenir Militaire*, publishes a comparative statement of the Russian and Turkish Armies, now almost within striking distance. To commence with the Russians, it says that the Army of the South, which was formed last September, has been reduced to four army corps, two having been told off for the defence of the littoral. The Grand Duke Nicholas, who has perfectly recovered his health, has had plenty of time to organize his forces. Each of the army corps is composed of two divisions of Infantry and one of Cavalry, with Artillery, &c., to correspond; or, twenty-four battalions, eighteen squadrons, and fourteen batteries, two of which are Horse Artillery. The regulation effective of an army corps, which was easily attained on mobilization, and has since been kept up, amounts to 36,000 men; or, 28,000 Infantry, 2,500 horse, 108 guns, and 4,000 non-combatants. Independently of the four army corps, the Grand Duke Nicholas has under his orders four battalions of Chasseurs, two divisions of Cossacks of the Don, four regiments of scouts, composed of men from Kuban and Zerek, two batteries of Cossack Horse Artillery, twelve mountain batteries, three battalions of Sappers, and a siege train. The Grand Duke has, therefore, under his orders a force of 200,000 men, not including the two army corps detached to protect the coast. It appears that preliminary operations have been rather hampered by want of railway accommodation, and by only one line existing where two are absolutely necessary. Besides this, the obstinacy of the old Russian party has been found to have created difficulties. That party insisted that Russia should have a gauge of her own, and consequently the Russian carriages cannot run over the Roumanian rails. It will be necessary to lay down a third rail, so that the delay of changing carriages may be avoided. The reserves of the Army of the South, consisting of about 80,000 men, lie in Padolia and Bessarabia, and will be easily moved to the front when required. The Army of the littoral will have to protect the Crimea and a number of other places on the shores of the Black Sea, where Hobart Pasha and his fleet will have it much his own way. The entire Transcaucasian Army is composed of 68 battalions, 82 squadrons, 35 field batteries, 3 battalions of Sappers, and siege train. The effective is set down at 75,000 Infantry, 10,000 Cavalry, 280 guns, &c. The reserve is composed of two divisions of Infantry, stationed in the Kazan district, and on the move to the front, and in a short time the Army will be reinforced by Mahommedan Volunteers and Irregular Cavalry. Turkey is, therefore, menaced by 500,000 men, or by two-fifths of the military force of her redoubtable antagonist. At the same time, nine new army corps are in course of formation, and Infantry regiments have been ordered to constitute their reserve battalions, and this measure, when executed, will give Russia as a second line 164 battalions; regulation effective, 3,772 officers and 179,272 men. It is said that forty-six of these battalions will shortly be concentrated in Bessarabia. All the Infantry regiments have completed their depôt battalions, and numerous local detachments are being formed into regiments. As regards the Turkish Army not so much is known, but the *Avenir* considers that the Mussulman forces in Europe are not strong enough to cross the Danube and to attack the Russians. *Nous verrons.* On their own ground, however, it is supposed that the Turks will offer a most determined resistance, and French opinion is much divided as to which side will gain the first advantage. The Porte, it is remarked, possesses an immense advantage in holding the command of the Black Sea, but it is feared Russian numbers will prevail in the end. The Army of Anatolia, consisting of eighty-two battalions, eighteen squadrons, and twenty-three batteries, is concentrated in a quadrilateral, under the command of Achmet Moukhtar Pasha, and, at Batoum, Polish, Hungarian, and English Artillery officers are teaching the young Turks how to shoot with Krupp guns. According to the *Avenir*, the places along the Danube have been armed with extraordinary activity. Varna has been provided with eight detached forts, and the place possesses 200 siege guns, twenty-four being Krupps. There is an Egyptian contingent at Varna, and the garrison is under the orders of Blum Pasha, who is one of the instructors which Prussia sent to Turkey some twenty years ago, after the visit which Von Moltke paid to that country. The *Avenir*, which gives a few further particulars, is evidently of opinion that the Turks will make a most desperate resistance, first along the line of the Danube, and then at the Balkans, across which Diebitsch managed to scramble in 1829, to the great annoyance of Prince Metternich and the Duke of Wellington, who then interfered in behalf of the Porte. Russia then had command of the sea, for the Turkish Fleet had been destroyed at Navarino, and in getting to Adrianople she lost 150,000 men. Turkey has so often been on the verge of ruin, and Russia so often on the point of getting to Constantinople, either unaided or with the assistance, now of Prussia, now of Austria, that should she fail again it would be time for her to give up the object of her cupidity in despair.

There are 17 candidates for commissions in the Army Medical Service, 27 for the Indian, and 13 for the Naval Medical Service attending the Army Medical School at Netley this session, and one surg.-major of the Bengal Medical Service.

The two scholarships recently offered by the Oxford Military College have been awarded as follows:—1st, Mr. W. J. Underwood, of Newark Grammar School; 2nd, Mr. A G. Davidson, of the Oxford Military College.

In reply to Major-Gen. Shute, Mr. Hardy said on Tuesday that it was the intention of the Government to carry out the regulation limiting the command of a regiment to five years, and that it was also intended to carry out the regulation limiting Staff commands and Staff appointments for fixed periods, except in special circumstances.

A fire occurred in the North Camp, Aldershot, on Friday last about midnight, when the officers' stable in P Lines was totally destroyed, together with a Government horse in charge of Assist.-Comy. Allen, Army Service Corps, and three horses the property respectively of Lieuts. Michell, Wylie, and Miles, 60th Rifles.

A new branch line connecting the North Kent portion of the South-Eastern Railway with the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, was opened on Saturday last. An engine, guard's van, and some trucks passed over, and the permanent way was found to be satisfactory. This line will greatly facilitate the embarkation or disembarkation of troops and stores, owing to the attendant advantages in comparison with the railway stations, there being extensive (ordnance) storehouses adjacent—also sufficient space of ground for parading troops, and thus neither the public business nor traffic will be interfered with. It is proposed to extend the line to the basins, which will thereby add to its utility, and, at the same time, tend to reduce the use of horse transport.

The fourth annual inter-regimental rifle match between the officers of the Brigade Depôts and the battalions of Infantry on the home establishment or stationed in Nova Scotia or the Mediterranean commenced on Monday, and will be continued till Sept. 15. The prize is a cup or piece of plate of the sum total of the entrance moneys (£5 per battalion), which becomes the absolute property of the officers' mess of the battalion or brigade to which the winning team belongs. The weapon used is the Martini-Henry; ranges 200, 500, and 800 yards. Ten shots at each; any position; targets and scoring as at Wimbledon last year. The match is being carried out under the superintendence of a committee, consisting of Col. Bray, 96th Regt.; Capt. Barton, 7th Fusiliers; Capt. Dening, 20th Regt.; and Capt. R. T. Thompson, D.A.A.G. (secretary). The match among the sergeants also commenced on Monday, the teams being composed of six men each, and three prizes awarded. The conditions in other respects are the same as the other match.

Col. F. F. Warden, Madras Infantry, is placed on the list of major-gens., and Major C. T. Hitchins, Bengal S.C., on the list of lieut.-cols. on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the death of Col. (Major-Gen.) P. W. Luard, Bengal S.C., on Dec. 21, 1876.

The Army.

1st (Royal) Dragoons have arrived in Aldershot from Norwich, Ipswich, and Colchester, and occupy the west Cavalry barracks, vacated by the 5th Lancers.

3rd Hussars. Private Chinnock was hung at Mhow early on Saturday morning. The execution took place in private within the fort, no one being present, except the officers on duty of his regiment, and the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Davis. His remains were interred afterwards in the cemetery.

5th Lancers. The regiment has arrived at Norwich—head-quarters and six troops, and Ipswich two troops—from Aldershot.

Royal Artillery.

Gen. W. Wylde, C.B., senior col. commandant, died on Saturday evening at his residence in Onslow-square, South Kensington, in his 90th year. He was Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince Consort, and afterwards Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince. The following is an epitome of his services taken from the "Foreign-office List":—He entered the Royal Artillery Sept. 8, 1803, and was promoted to be first lieut. Dec. 6, 1803, and capt. March 16, 1812. He served in Holland in 1813 and 1814, and commanded a battery before Antwerp and the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom. He was attached to the Horse Artillery with the Army of Occupation in France; was promoted to be brevet major July 22, 1830; succeeded the late Lord W. Russell as military commissioner at the head-quarters of Don Pedro's army in Portugal in April, 1834, and continued with them until the convention of Evora Monte; was employed at the head-quarters of the Queen of Spain's army from Sept. 20, 1834, till Dec. 28, 1838; was in all the general actions during that period, including the raising of the siege of Bilbao, for which he received the thanks of the Spanish Cortes. Was promoted to be brevet lieut.-col. Aug. 19, 1836, and lieut.-col. Nov. 20, 1839; was granted, March 24, 1838, her Majesty's Royal license and permission to accept and wear the Cross of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles III., the cross of the 2nd Class of the National and Military Order of San Fernando, and the insignia of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic, which the Queen Regent of Spain was pleased to confer upon him in testimony of her Royal approbation of his service in the operations undertaken for raising the siege of Bilbao, and also in the action before Sebastian, Oct. 1, 1836; was made a C.B. Dec. 11, 1840; was promoted to be brevet-col. Nov. 9, 1846, and col. Jan. 8, 1849; was employed to keep the English Government informed of the military events which took place during the civil war in Portugal from Oct. 30, 1846, till Aug., 1847, and signed the Convention of Oporto; became a major-gen. June 20, 1854; was appointed col.-commandant Royal Artillery, Feb., 1863; was promoted to be a lieut.-gen. Feb. 22, 1863; and a gen. Sept. 24, 1866. The following appeared in the *Court Circular* on Wednesday:—"Gen. W. Wylde, C.B., Royal Artillery, whose death has been announced to the Queen, was attached to the household of the Prince Consort soon after his Royal Highness's arrival in England, and continued in it up to the Prince's death. He was greatly respected and esteemed both by her Majesty and by his Royal Highness." The remains of the deceased were deposited in their last resting-place in Brompton Cemetery on Thursday. The funeral procession consisted of a hearse and four mourning coaches, the first coach being occupied by the chief mourners, Mr. W. H. Wylde (Foreign Office), Mr. R. G. Wylde, and Mr. C. Wylde, sons of the late general, and Col. du Plat, Equerry to the Queen, who represented her Majesty. One of her Majesty's carriages and a number belonging to private friends followed.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Burke Cuppage, K.C.B., died at his residence in Cranley-place, Onslow-square, on Thursday, after an illness of several weeks. The deceased general, who was son of Lieut.-Gen. W. Cuppage, R.A., was in his eighty-first year. He was educated at the Military Academy, and entered the Royal Artillery as second-lieut. in Dec., 1812. He served in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington from Feb. to August, 1814, and was present at the repulse of the sortie from Bayonne, and served also in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo. He was adjt. and brigade-major of the Royal Horse Artillery from 1831 to 1849, and afterwards served at Gibraltar and in Ireland until 1857, when he was placed in command of the Royal Artillery in the South-Eastern District till 1863, when he was appointed Governor of Jersey, which post he vacated in 1868. He was appointed colonel-commandant Feb. 2, 1868. He obtained his commission as first-lieut., June 20, 1815; capt., July 20, 1834; brevet major, Nov. 9, 1846; lieut.-col., Jan. 8, 1849; col., Jan. 6, 1855; major-gen., March 1, 1864; and lieut.-gen., Feb. 2, 1868. The late Sir Burke Cuppage was of the same family as the celebrated Right Hon. Edmund Burke.

Major-Gen. J. Pottinger, C.B., col. on the Retired Full-Pay List (late Bombay), died on the 12th inst., at Mount Pottinger, Carrick-on-Shannon. Gen. Pottinger entered the East India Company's service in June, 1831, as second lieut. in the Bombay Artillery, and served throughout the Persian campaign of 1856-57 as brigade-major of Artillery, including the storm and capture of Reshire, surrender of Bushire, the night attack and battle of Kooshab, for which services he received the medal and clasp. He commanded the Ahmednugger field force during the Indian mutiny, from Oct., 1857, to Feb., 1858. For his last-mentioned services he was made a C.B. His commissions bore date as follows, viz.:—Lieut., Feb. 20, 1841; capt., Feb. 4, 1850; major, April 26, 1859; lieut.-col., May 13, 1859; col., June 27, 1862; and major-gen., Sept. 1, 1869, on retiring upon full pay.

Col. G. Colclough, 5th Brig., has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in the Dublin District, vice Major-Gen. C. B. Fuller (late Bombay). Col. Colclough has been for some time past in command of the Field Artillery at Woolwich.

Capt. H. M. Moorsom vacated his appointment as D.A.Q.M.G. on the Staff of Ireland on the 13th inst., on the completion of his five years' appointment.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Raper, 11th Brig. (late Bengal), has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

Vet.-Surg. W. B. Spooner, 2nd Brig., has been appointed to do duty at Kirkee.

Lieut. F. Beaufort, 1st Brig., has had a serious fall from his horse at Kirkee. The horse slipped while cantering over some rocky ground, and losing his feet came over his head, pitching his rider heavily against a curb stone. Two ribs were broken and wrist dislocated, but the officer, from latest accounts, was doing well.

We are glad to learn from Mean Meer that Capt. T. Walker, who lately meet with a serious accident at that station by a fall from his horse, is making satisfactory progress.

Lieut. J. A. L. Coker, 9th Brig., has left for Hong Kong to join the 9th Brig. at that station.

Royal Engineers.

Major A. U. Brandreth (late Bengal) has been selected to succeed Major A. M. Lang (late Bengal) as Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee, when the latter officer proceeds on furlough.

Capt. R. J. H. Parker has been appointed adjt. of the London Engineer Volunteers.

3rd Buffs. Miles writes:—"Having read in a newspaper published last week in London (enjoying a large circulation) an article reflecting on the character of the 2nd Batn. of the Buffs, now serving at Natal, I am induced to trouble you with a few lines on the subject, which I hope you will kindly publish in your valuable journal. The paragraph I allude to is as follows:—'I hear from Natal the regiment of Buffs consists almost entirely of raw recruits, who know little of drill and discipline. Bad that, with a war against the Zulus almost a certainty. Cetways expects to be annexed, and means to fight first.' That the Buffs should consist of recruits is surely not their fault, and the same may be said of almost every regiment in the Service, owing to the system of short service introduced by the late Secretary of State for War; but I do not hesitate to give the most unqualified contradiction to the accusation brought against them of want of drill and discipline. It will be in the recollection of your readers that on Nov. 8 last the hired transport St. Lawrence, conveying the 2nd Batn. of the Buffs to the Cape, was totally wrecked on the Paternoster Rocks. On their arrival at Cape Town they were inspected by Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Cunynghame, K.C.B., who passed a very high eulogium on the steadiness and discipline displayed by them under such trying circumstances, to which it was mainly due that not a single life was lost, and that a large proportion of the regimental baggage was saved. Sir Arthur made such a report of the circumstances to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief as to elicit from his Royal Highness a most complimentary letter, dated Horse Guards, Dec. 18, 1876 (which was ordered to be read at the head of both battalions) 'conveying the expression of his Royal Highness's approval of their exemplary conduct on the occasion in question, affording as it does a further instance of discipline, steadiness, and obedience to orders under what are, perhaps, the most trying circumstances in which it is possible for soldiers to be placed.' This, I think, will afford a sufficient refutation of the charge so unjustly brought against the regiment of want of drill and discipline, and as I know that your journal is always ready to uphold the character of the soldier when unjustly assailed, I cannot do better than leave the vindication of the old Buffs in your hands."

5th Fusiliers. Paymr. (Major) Forster, 1st Batn., has left for India to rejoin from leave.

6th Regiment. The depôt companies have moved from Dover to Warwick and joined the 28th Brigade Depôt.

7th Fusiliers. Capt. Savage, 2nd Batn., has leave, on private affairs, in India from April 1 to Sept. 30, and Lieut. Daunt from April 15 to July 15. Lieut. Whistler, 2nd Batn., a probationer, wing officer 5th Hyderabad Infantry, is to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from Feb. 11, 1876.

10th Regiment. Capt. Glen, 2nd Batn., sailed for Singapore on Thursday, to take up his new appointment as brigade-major on the Staff of the Straits Settlements.

11th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. arrived at Poona on the 22nd ult. from England, and was played into cantonment by the bands of the 2nd Queen's and 5th Bombay N.I.

16th Regiment. Surg.-Major Collier has been transferred to the Staff from medical charge of the 1st Batn., and has left England for Malta for duty in that garrison.

17th Regiment. Lieut. Buller, 1st Batn., sailed for India on Tuesday to rejoin head-quarters.

21st Fusiliers. Capt. Salmond has recently made the following score in shooting regularly with his company through the annual course of musketry, the officer being the first man to fire at each range, which is a disadvantage:—Third class, 63 points; second class, 63 points; first class, 70 points; total, 196 points. His score at 800 yards was an outer the first shot, and then nine consecutive bull's-eyes.

23rd Fusiliers. Orders have been received in Ireland from the Horse Guards for the depôts of the 1st and 2nd Batns. to be held in readiness to proceed to Wrexham to form the 23rd Brigade Depôt, which is on the point of being formed.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. Thatcher is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 30th Bombay N.I. on probation.

Royal Marines.

On Friday last week the officers of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines gave a dinner to the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Western District, Major-Gen. the Hon. L. Smyth, C.B. All the officers of the corps were present to welcome the guest of the evening, and besides him Major-Gen. Sir Henry Freeling, Bart., Col. Hamilton, C.B. (depty. adjt.-gen.), Col. Hunter, 36th Regt., Col. Law, Depty. Comy.-Gen. Palmer, and other heads of departments were present.

Capt. Collins is under orders for embarkation in the Defence, and Lieut. Eagles in the Black Prince.

50th Queen's Own. Surg.-Major N. Ffolliott has sailed for India, for duty on the Staff in Bengal.

55th Regiment. Major Morgan has been appointed major of the brigade depôt at Carlisle.

60th Rifles. Several steps may be expected in the regiment before long. Major Milligan sent in his papers lately, but withdrew them in order to see whether the expected promotion Warrant would obtain him a better price for his commission. It is believed that Major Dundas will retire as soon as he becomes a regimental lieut.-colonel, or perhaps even sooner. Capt. Pauli contemplates retiring, it is said, as soon as he becomes regimental major.

65th Regiment. Lieut. Dennys, a probationer, officiating wing officer, 28th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from Jan. 4, 1876.

66th Regiment. Capt. W. Saunders died in London on the 13th inst., whilst on leave from India, aged thirty-six years. He entered the Army March 26, 1858; became lieut., March 9, 1860; and capt., Nov. 18, 1868.

68th Light Infantry. Major Tucker has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

77th Regiment. Capt. White has been appointed Staff Officer of Pensioners at Newry.

82nd Regiment, from Buttevant, has replaced the 90th at Limerick.

88th Connaught Rangers. Mr. C. Browne asked the Secretary of State for War on Tuesday whether it was true that the officers of the 88th Regt., now quartered in the West of Ireland and under orders to embark for the Cape of Good Hope on May 11 next, had been peremptorily refused by their colonel a week's leave of absence to visit their friends and to provide themselves with an outfit before proceeding abroad; and, if true, if he would explain to the House the reason of such refusal. Mr. Hardy said that he had ascertained that leave was granted to officers from April 15 to 30, but it was refused to two officers who had only returned from leave on March 14. Those two officers had been away on a long leave during the winter, and as they then knew perfectly well that the regiment was ordered abroad they might have made the necessary preparations. He might say that the answer to this application was approved by the general officer commanding in Ireland. Major Hall, having completed two years' duty at the depôt, has been ordered from Galway to Castlebar, pending the embarkation of the service companies for the Cape. Lieut. Jeffreys is a candidate for entrance to the Staff College.

89th Princess Victoria's. Capt. Richmond is to join the depôt.

90th Light Infantry. The regiment has been moved in H.M.S. Assistance from Kingstown (*en route* from Limerick) to Gosport, where it will remain until moved to Aldershot for the drill season.

93rd Highlanders. Lieut. Campbell has applied for permission to retire.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. Maberly has sailed for India to join the 4th Batn., on promotion from the 1st Batn.

Commissariat Department. Depty. Comy.-Gen. A. Crowder Crookshank, C.B., died on Sunday last at Dublin, to which he recently returned from London after a very short indisposition. He was an officer of great ability, zeal, and experience. Served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 in Commissariat charge of the Cavalry Division from the landing in the Crimea; was present at the affairs of Bulganac and M'Kenzie's Farm, battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol (medal with four clasps, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He also served on the China Expedition of 1857-58 in Commissariat charge of the expeditionary field force, and was present at the capture of Canton (medal with clasp). Mr. Crookshank entered the Commissariat as treasury clerk Jan., 1844; became depty.-assist. comy.-gen., Dec., 1846; assist. comy.-gen., Jan., 1856; entered the Control Department Jan., 1870; became depty. comy.-gen., Dec., 1872; and was made a C.B. in Jan., 1873. He served in Canada, the West Indies, England, Ireland, Scotland, Ionian Islands, Malta, and Gibraltar from 1844 to 1867; in Ceylon from 1867 to 1870; in London from 1870 to 1872; and has been doing duty in Ireland since Dec., 1872. He was nearly related to the Chief Baron, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and had a large circle of friends in and out of the Service. The department to which he belonged will lose a very strenuous champion and advocate, and the Service generally an officer of much distinction. He had at the outset of his career in the Crimea many of what are called "rows" with intemperate officers, but in the end he carried the day. The funeral took place on Thursday with military honours.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

1st Stafford. Col. Harrison succeeds Col. Chambers as lieut.-col. commandant, Major Talbot obtaining command of the 2nd Batn.

Royal Dublin City. The detachment assembled at the Curragh for preliminary drill consists of 2 subalterns, the adjt., surg., 19 sergts., 8 drummers, and 233 rank and file.

Royal South Down. The following are assembled for two months' preliminary drill at head-quarters, Downpatrick, viz.:—Two lieuts., the adjt., assist.-surg., 23 sergts., 7 corpls., 8 buglers, and 127 privates.

The following officers joined the Dublin School of Instruction on Thursday, viz.:—Lieuts. Beamish, South Cork; Dobbin, Limerick County; Fitzgibbon, Roscommon; and Moore, 2nd Tower Hamlets; Sub-Lieuts. Wilson, Armagh; Whitty, Dublin Artillery; Thacker, Kilkenny; Quin-Harken, Leitrim; Darcy, Louth; Woodwright and Woodwright, Monaghan; and Stanwill, Westmeath.

The following extracts from the Annual Reports for 1876 of Lieut.-Col. T. B. Strange, R.A., Inspector of Artillery in Canada, and Lieut.-Col. G. J. Maunsell, Depty. Adjt.-Gen., commanding Militia, New Brunswick (late capt. H.M. 15th Regt.), may prove of interest, the Canadian active Militia being by no means an unimportant part of the Auxiliary Forces of the Empire:—New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.—Col. Strange states that—"The gun drill and practice of the brigade was very good; and I am of opinion that, with the exception of the men of the two gunnery schools, who practically are regular soldiers, the New Brunswick Garrison Artillery is unsurpassed among those I have seen in the Dominion. I have less hesitation in paying this tribute to their efficiency, because I can claim no part of the credit of their instruction, which must be given to my late assistant, Lieut.-Col. D. Jago, late Royal Artillery, and to Lieut.-Col. Foster, who has for many years commanded them and laboured for their efficiency, no doubt assisted by the commanding officers of batteries, and by his adjt., Major Underhill, who has a first class certificate from the Kingston Gunnery School. Major Cunard's (No. 3 Bat.) was not drawn for drill this year, but they performed their duties without pay, which marks the *esprit* that exists in the New Brunswick Artillery." Col. Maunsell reports that—"On May 19 last the resignation of Lieut.-Col. D. R. Jago, Assist.-Inspr. of Artillery, was accepted, and he was permitted to retain rank upon retirement. As regards the resignation of this officer, I, personally, am unable adequately to express my sense of regret. The Artillery force of the province, for whose improvement he had worked most assiduously, in conjunction with its officers, for many years past with marvellous success, has lost the services of a true friend, and the community generally, I may add, much regret the departure from our midst of an excellent citizen. We rejoice to know, however, that Col. Jago has the strongest ties to this country as a Canadian, and I have his assurance that should his presence be required in New Brunswick in the hour of danger, or to assist in the training of the force thereof, no time will be lost on his part in placing his services at the disposal of the major-general commanding." Col. Maunsell adds:—"Before concluding my report, with respect to the Artillery of New Brunswick, a force highly commended by inspecting officers, I think it due to Sergt.-Major Hughes, late R.A., to bear testimony to his indefatigable efforts in imparting instruction to the different corps, efforts that have produced excellent results."

VOLUNTEERS.

1st London Engineers. Capt. R. J. H. Parker, Royal Engineers, has been appointed adjt.

3rd. Adm. Batn. Aberdeenshire Rifles. Capt. and Adjt. Blair has resigned his commission, and has accepted a majority in the battalion, which he has been doing duty with since May, 1867.

40th Middlesex Rifles. The officers entertained Major Were at dinner in their mess-room at the Gaiety Restaurant, on Tuesday evening, on his retirement after fifteen years' most honourable service. Advantage was taken of the opportunity for presenting the major with a massive silver salver, subscribed for both by the present and late officers, as a mark of the high esteem in which he has always been held.

A paper by Mr. C. H. Hoste, of the Civil Service Volunteers, on the "Further Development of the Volunteer Force," was read at the Royal United Service Institution on the 16th inst. Col. Fletcher, C.M.G., Scots Guards, occupied the chair. The lecturer said it would be out of the question for him to detail in the limits of a paper all that might be done to promote the development of the force or to sketch out a complete scheme of reorganization. He, therefore, intended only to suggest a method by which, at no extra cost, the value of the Volunteer Force might be decidedly increased, and to confine his remarks to the Infantry, that arm being the easiest to handle, and, so to speak, the central figure about which the others were grouped. Having glanced at the mode in which the War Office authorities contemplated employing the Volunteer Infantry, should their services be needed, Mr. Hoste gave an outline of his proposals. He considered that the Volunteers would not be qualified to take part in field manœuvres until the battalions had been reconstructed, a system of brigades organized, and until adequate camp equipment was provided. There were now in existence 205 battalions of Volunteer Infantry of an average enrolled strength of 690, and, adding the trained men who had passed through the ranks, we should be able to reckon on a fighting field force of 225,000 riflemen, supposing the standard attained of physical and technical efficiency was equally high in each individual. But, unfortunately, this supposition could not be entertained for a moment. In one corps we found, perhaps, a company or an entire battalion rivalling the Guards in physique and steadiness, in another about as ill-conditioned a lot of men as were seen in Gambetta's levy; in one perfect discipline, in another scarcely the semblance of military virtue. This state of things demanded a remedy, and the one which commended itself to him was that of sorting like with like and devoting each class to the range of duties for which it was best fitted. First was required a marching, and, if necessary, hand-to-hand fighting force, to stand the wear and tear of field duty, for which he thought four-fifths of the present minimum strength would be available; secondly, the garrison, or sedentary battalion, to be employed in defending fortresses, to which might be relegated the one-fifth "cast" at the inspection parade when the field army was called out, the efficients who did not appear at the parade, and the cream of the unenrolled reserve; thirdly, a reserve or depot battalion, to comprise inefficient Volunteers, those numerous individuals who would clamour for admission to the ranks as soon as invasion became imminent, and the other three-fourths of the "net unenrolled reserve." With the battalions thus reconstructed we should have—in the first line 206 battalions, averaging 680 of all ranks, ready to step up into the places, or otherwise to supplement the efforts of the Regular or Militia regiments in the mobilized army corps; next an organized force, consisting of an equal number of battalions, averaging 300 of all ranks, especially well suited for the discharge of the duties required of sedentary troops; and, lastly, as many depot or reserve battalions, averaging 350 of all ranks, and daily swelled by ardent if untrained recruits, ready to fill up gaps or to strengthen weak points in a line of battle. The other main question that presented itself was that of brigade organization. What was now especially needed in the Volunteer Infantry was frequent exercise in brigade movements in the field; for example, that three or four battalions should be grouped under one command, and manœuvred as representing the advanced guard of an army corps, or told off to defend or attack a half-mile breadth of difficult country; that they should go under canvas together, and learn by constant use the relative duties of the component parts of a brigade in camp; and that they should practise time marches by cross-roads, and encumbered with all their baggage. Taking the strength of the average field army battalion of the first line as 680 of all ranks, a brigade of three battalions would have a total of about 2,050; and it was undeniable that 70 such units would be of far more value for tactical purposes than 206 isolated battalions. That either of these schemes could with advantage be adopted in its entirety and at once he did not believe, but little by little they might both be engrafted on the existing system. A discussion followed.

Mr. J. W. Malcolm, capt. of the "Scottish Eight," has nominated the following gentlemen to represent Scotland in the ensuing international rifle match at Wimbledon, viz.:—

Messrs. Boyd, Clews, Dunlop, Ferguson, M'Vittie, Mitchell, E. Ross, and Whitelaw.

The annual march-out and brigade drill of the City Volunteers takes place to-day. The corps will muster at Finsbury-circus at 4 o'clock, from whence they proceed by way of Morgate-street, Queen Victoria-street, Thames Embankment, Pall-Mall, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly to Hyde Park. The 2nd and 3rd London Rifles will fall in on the Embankment.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

15th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, squadron officer, has been granted leave to England for nine months.

1st Bengal N.I. Col. F. J. Craigie, commandant, has met with a serious accident at Benares, by being thrown out of a phaeton, and was lying in a very precarious state.

36th Bengal N.I. Capt. J. Hotham, qrmr., has been granted a six months' extension of furlough in England.

43rd Bengal N.I. Capt. A. I. Iles, wing officer, has been granted furlough to England for one year.

1st Punjab Infantry. The regiment left Dehra Ghazee Khan for Khelat on March 10, to form part of Major Sandeman's escort.

3rd Goorkhas. Capt. E. D. Smith, wing officer, has been granted furlough to England for one year on medical certificate.

2nd Hyderabad Infantry. Capt. H. F. H. Sewell, second in command, has qualified for promotion to substantive major.

3rd Sind Horse. Capt. W. Reynolds, second in command, has arrived home from India, having been granted furlough for eighteen months on medical certificate. Lieut. E. V. P. Monteith, squadron subaltern, has also been granted eighteen months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

16th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. A. P. Chesshyre, second in command 4th Rifles, officiates as commandant in the absence of Col. Cahusac, on leave in England.

17th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. A. G. Plemer, second in command, officiates as commandant during the absence of Col. Pogson on leave in England.

26th Bombay N.I. Col. A. Becher, commandant, has arrived home from India on furlough. Lieut.-Col. J. Harpur, Bombay S.C., officiates as second in command, vice Col. Miles, officiating as commandant.

30th Bombay N.I. Lieut. J. F. C. Thatcher, 33rd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed to officiate as wing officer on probation.

4th Madras Light Cavalry. Lieut. A. B. Fenton has been confirmed in his appointment as squadron officer, vice Brevet Major Galloway, appointed commandant of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

6th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. R. C. Lavie, wing commander, has been granted furlough to England for two years on private affairs.

7th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. D. Standen, second in command, has been appointed an assist. adjt.-gen. on the Staff of the Madras Army from the 14th inst.

8th Madras N.I. Capt. R. N. Hesketh, wing subaltern, has qualified for promotion as substantive major.

14th Madras N.I. We have to record the death from dysentery of Col. A. W. Drayner, commandant, which melancholy event took place at Vellore on March 16. The following are the dates of his commissions:—Ensign, Feb. 17, 1841; lieut., Aug. 21, 1843; capt., Feb. 17, 1856; major, Feb. 18, 1861; lieut.-col., Feb. 12, 1867; and col., Feb. 17, 1872.

34th Madras N.I. Capt. Q. S. A. Jamieson, qrmr., has qualified for promotion as substantive major.

INDIA.

The *Englishman* considers that the result of the retirement scheme for field officers of the Local Army and Staff Corps has not been satisfactory. Our contemporary says:—"*Of* the two hundred and seventy officers who have retired from the Army, ninety accepted the capitalised value, and one hundred and sixty-eight the annuities representing their prospective colonel's allowance. The largest lump sum accepted by a single officer was by Col. T. Clerk, Madras Army, whose capitalised value amounted to £6,890." The *Englishman* contends that the object for which the scheme was originally sanctioned has not been attained; and secondly, that the Government has spent over half a crore of rupees unnecessarily. Nearly double the number of employed compared to unemployed officers have left the armies of the three Presidencies. "The original intention was to rid the Service of the useless or unemployed officers; but the table shows the effect to have been the reverse, as many of the most distinguished and useful officers have retired, while the large majority of the unemployed are still left to burden the revenues of the country. In other words, a large number of general doing duty officers continue on the rolls of the Indian Army."

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has appointed a committee to make rules and regulations for purchasing certain stores in India. Major-Gen. J. E. T. Nicholls, R.E., president, and Mr. A. Mackenzie secretary.

The *Times of India* says the report that colonels' commutation allowance would not be given again is premature.

Major-Gen. Sir Henry Norman left Calcutta on the 18th ult. in the s.s. Japan for England. Nawab Ali Khan Bahadoor entertained Sir Henry at dinner on the previous evening. A large company was invited.

Major-Gen. A. Macdonnell, C.B., left Rawul Pindee on the 16th ult., and after his inspections of Jhelum and Sealkote was to have gone on to Bombay to catch the homeward mail of the 9th inst. Major-Gen. F. F. Maude, C.B., V.C., had proceeded to Rawul Pindee to take up his command.

Major-Gen. Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, took his seat on March 19, under the usual salute, as ordinary member of the Governor-General's Council.

Lieut.-Col. D. Standen, Madras S.C., has been appointed an assist. adjt.-gen. on the Staff of the Madras Army from the 14th inst., vice Lieut.-Col. G. A. Arbuthnot, Madras Cavalry, whose period of Staff service has expired. Col. Standen served with the Kamptee movable column, and was present at Sonaar river, the Imleea, Neem Khera, Bhutgaon, and Sleemanabad in 1857-58 (medal). He joined the Army Feb. 25, 1848, and became lieut.-col. Feb. 25, 1874.

The following brevet promotions are about to be made in the local Army:—Major B. R. Branfill, Bengal Cavalry, to be lieut.-col. from Dec. 19, 1876, vice Gen. R. Hawkes, Bengal Cavalry, deceased; Capt. D. C. S. L. Carnegé, Bengal Cavalry, to be major from Dec. 3, 1876, vice Gen. W. Prescott, Madras Infantry, deceased; Capt. R. Morris, Bengal Cavalry, to be major from Dec. 16, 1876, vice Major-Gen. D. Hodson, C.B., Madras S.C., deceased; Capt. A. R. Kenney-Herbert, Madras Gen. List. Cavalry, to be major from Dec. 22, 1876, vice Col. (Major-Gen.) P. W. Luard, deceased.

Major-Gen. H. W. Mathews, Bengal Infantry, is placed on the list of lieut.-gens., and Col. A. R. Thornhill, Madras S.C., on the list of major-gens. on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the death of Gen. W. Prescott, Madras Infantry, on Dec. 2, 1876.

Col. J. C. Brooke, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of major-gens. on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the death of Major-Gen. D. Hodson, C.B., Madras S.C., on Dec. 15, 1876.

Major-Gen. C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of lieut.-gens.; Col. R. Woolley, Madras S.C., on the list of major-gens.; and Capt. C. A. Baylay, Bengal S.C., on the list of majors on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the death of Gen. R. Hawkes, Bengal Cavalry, on Dec. 18, 1876.

Depty. Surg.-Gen. C. M. Smith, Bengal M.S., is about to retire from the Service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, from March 31, 1877.

Surg.-Major W. T. Martin, Army Medical Department, has, at his own request, vacated his appointment as Medical Officer to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras.

Major C. H. Harrison, Bombay S.C., Political Agent at Khelat, is about to retire from the Service.

Major J. S. Irvine, Bengal Cavalry, brigade-major at Mooltan, has arrived home on furlough.

Mr. Benett-Stanford asked the Under Secretary of State for India on Thursday if he would lay upon the table a return showing the number of Mohammedan soldiers of the Native Army, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery (regular or irregular), now serving under her Majesty in India; and whether in such return he would separate the Sunnites, or those who looked to the Sultan of Constantinople as the head of their religion, from the Shiites, who did not acknowledge him as such. Lord G. Hamilton said he had no objection to state that a very considerable proportion of the Native Army in India was composed of Mohammedans, and that they were almost exclusively Sunnites, but it was not necessary to lay on the table the returns asked for. It had always been the desire of the Indian Government to soften the religious animosities which existed in India.

PARLIAMENT.

Marine Mutiny Bill.

On Monday, the House having gone into committee on the Marine Mutiny Bill, Capt. Pim proposed a clause with the object of allowing persons on trial by court-martial to have the assistance of counsel.

Mr. Ward Hunt promised to consider before next year with the Secretary for War whether such a proposition, or something like it, could be introduced, and thereupon the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Monk proposed in clause 28 an amendment abolishing corporal punishment in the Navy.

Mr. Ward Hunt opposed, and, on a division, the amendment was negatived by 103 to 80; majority, 33.

Mr. O'Connor Power moved to reduce the maximum number of lashes from 50 to 25. A discussion followed, ending in a division, by which the amendment was negatived by a majority of 22; 64 voted in its favour, 86 against it.

Mr. Parnell moved the reduction of the limit of consecutive solitary confinement under clause 29 from fourteen days to seven days, and pressed his amendment to a division, which resulted in its rejection by 81 votes to 51. An amendment by Mr. Parnell to reduce the number of lashes from 50 to 25 was rejected by 86 to 53.

Mr. Parnell next moved that the interval between the terms of solitary confinement should be increased from seven to fourteen days. This was negatived by 96 to 147.

A proposal by Mr. Sullivan that the cat used for corporal punishment should be uniform, and stamped by the Admiralty, elicited a promise from Mr. Ward Hunt that uniformity should be provided for by Admiralty regulations. Mr. Sullivan substituted the word "approved" for "stamped," and the amendment so amended was agreed to.

In clause 37, which permits eighty-four days of solitary confinement in a year's imprisonment, Mr. Parnell moved to substitute 49 for 84 days, but was defeated by 159 to 53. The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be reported.

Last night Sir O'Loghlen gave notice that he would on Friday next move for a Select Committee to consider the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War, with a view to the improvement of the Military Criminal Law.

The Suez Canal and Russian Ships of War.

Mr. Gourley asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could inform the House what, in the event of war between Russia and Turkey, would be the position of neutral ships of the mercantile marine in the navigation of the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus, Danube, and Suez Canal, and what measures her Majesty's Government intend adopting for the protection of British shipping navigating those waters; and, if Turkish or Egyptian ships of war or troops will have the right of impeding the navigation of the Suez Canal against Russian ships or those of other nationalities.

Mr. Bourke said he could not tell what might happen, but certainly the passage of neutral vessels would not be impeded.

Nominations of Officers from the Militia to the Line.

Col. Naghten asked the Secretary of State for War whether he was aware that there were several officers now gazetted to and serving in the Militia who joined that Service on the faith of promises made them by their commanding officers that they should receive nominations from the Militia to the Line in 1879 or 1880; and, whether having regard to such promises, he will grant these officers nominations from the Militia to the Line as heretofore.

Mr. Hardy said the promises made by commanding officers would not be binding, as they had no power to make such promises, inasmuch as two trainings qualified. He had left two years for those already in the Service, and he was afraid he could not undertake to exceed that time.

"LOAVES AND FISHES."

There is a levying of "black-mail" by moral torture which its perpetrators may excuse by the plea, miserable as it is, that they are obtaining some advantage for themselves, and that they succeed in their purpose. Unfortunately for the Press, there have been instances in this country in which, for a brief space, certain discreditable journals trafficked in that way, and extorted money from those who were weak enough to yield to menace. But it was in America that the practice of demanding "hush-money" succeeded most largely, and one New York paper, now esteemed respectable, laid the foundations of its fortune deep in such filth and mire. It is not wonderful if there should be found among Americanised writers in England imitators of the *exploiteurs* of these disgraceful sources of income, for "poverty obliges" as well as nobility, and when to the hard mother of invention there are added native malignity and the desire of notoriety at any price, "the outcome," as the phrase goes, may be bought for sixpence every week by those who like it. There are many people who lay out their sixpences, however, without liking what they buy. They exclaim, "How shameful! how scandalous! how shocking!" But they buy, all the same. When, however, it comes to this, that mere stupid, offensive malignity and unjust and scandalous insinuations are indebted to these sixpences for their diffusion, we think that a little self-denial in the indulgence of a love of gossip and of enjoyment in the misfortunes of others may be recommended to what is called "Society." For it is to what is called and what calls itself "Society" that the organs which propagate these venomous and pestilential articles especially appeal. In one of these papers last week there appeared certain lines in rhyme which were intended to hurt and insult, as far as they could, the Duke of Cambridge. If his Royal Highness were not supposed—may we not say known?—to be, if not peculiarly, at least very much afraid of being what is termed "attacked in the Press," these and such articles as these would never be written; but on the supposition that a kindly, generous nature can be cut to the quick and tortured by the basest insinuations, which cannot be answered or resented, the panderers to a vile taste, who seek their "loaves and fishes" in the literary gutter, delight to gratify their malice by assaults which have not even the excuse, such as it is, which can be alleged by the *condottieri* who use the Press as an instrument to levy black-mail, that they may make money by it. The Duke of Cambridge is held up to ridicule and scorn as a sordid mercenary creature, who submits to every order of the War Office, and who carries out a policy he detests, and which he believes to be in the last degree hurtful to the Army over which, in the Queen's name, he presides, in order that he may draw so many pounds a-day! The names of "Horsford and Airey" are included in the imputation, the latter having ceased for some time to have any connection with the Horse Guards; and it is implied that these officers and gentlemen a the scapegoats of the Duke of Cambridge, on whom Royal Highness habitually places the odium of acts of which he has not the courage to assume the responsibility. The article in rhyme to which we refer was not a *jeu d'esprit* certainly. By certain allusions it seemed to be associated with other attacks in other papers on the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and we regret to say that there is reason to believe that some of these attacks can be traced to men who would be excessively indignant if they were told that they had been guilty of conduct subversive of discipline, and unbecoming officers and gentlemen, either for the sake of "loaves and fishes" in the shape of newspaper pay, or the gratification of personal spite. If the Duke of Cambridge, relying on his character and conduct, on his position in the regard of the Army, and on the confidence of his Sovereign and of the country, were to show he had the courage of his convictions, and if he were to dissipate the vulgar error that he is "afraid of being attacked" in the Press, we should have no more of these malignant and spiteful emanations; and if "Society," especially that part of it which is related to and represented by "officers and gentlemen," resolved never to allow one of the organs which are at once the offspring and propagators of corruption to soil their fingers, there would be an end of an infamo "literature."—*United Service Gazette.*

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, to appoint Lieut.-Col. Charles Cooch, unattached, late 62nd Regiment, one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Major C. J. Lindam, resigned. Dated March 14, 1877.

From the Army Medical Department report, issued this week, we find that the average annual strength of the non-commissioned officers and men serving in the United Kingdom during the year 1875 was 88,147. The admissions into hospital in this number were 73,279, being at the rate of 831·3 per 1,000 of the strength, the average number of men in hospittal daily thoroughout the year was 3,568, being at the rate of 40·47 per 1,000 of strength; 783 deaths occurred among the men present with their corps, in addition to which 87 deaths occurred among men detached, the average number of whom is given as 4,655; the death-rate of non-commissioned officers and men in 1875, therefore, is 9·36 per 1,000 of strength. The admission rate is 9·4 lower, the constantly sick rate is 1·88 higher, and the death-rate is ·57 per 1,000 of the strength higher than the corresponding ratio of the preceding year.—*Lancet.*

With reference to the paragraph which appeared in our last issue with regard to the "Thayer Rifle," we are requested to state that the invention is that of Dr. Thayer solely; also that that rifle can be examined at the office of Thayer and Co., No. 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

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Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.

Remittances should be made payable to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

A. B. A.—Many thanks. We have a correspondent.

A CONSTANT READER.—Your suggestion is certainly a good one, and might be carried out with advantage.

C. J. I.—Thank you for your letter. All we desire is that the course followed shall be the best for the Service, and we are therefore very pleased to ventilate your views. The "cloven hoof of class" is also apparent in your note of the 17th.

R. N. R.—No. Why don't you apply?

Q. H. B.—We should think you were.

B. Y.—No. 1, Yes. No. 2, Yes.

J. P.—The report is "under consideration" at the present moment

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Quarterly Review.
Les Machines Infernales dans la Guerre Campagne.
My Life from 1815 to 1849. Two Vols.
Die Organisation der Hieresmacht.
Publication de la Réunion des Officiers. Cours d'Art Militaire.
Organ der Militär Wissenschaftlichen Vereine.
Army Medical Department. Report for the year 1875.
Dieu et mon Droit. The Dauphin, Louis XVII.
Johnston's Competitive Geography.
Sanitas Sanitatum et omnia Sanitas.
Militia Officers' Manual and Guide to Examination.
The Royal Artillery as a Profession. A few words to Aspiring Candidates.
The Past and Future of Ships of War.
Officers: their Training, Appointment, Promotion, and Retirement.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

We published last week a letter from Mr. Inches, a Retired Chief Engineer of the Navy, showing that he, at least, was extremely hurt by our innocent comparison of the Engineer on board ship with a man who loads and keeps in order a gun which he neither constructs or directs towards an object. We thought at the time, and still think, that the simile was substantially accurate, making due allowance for the complicated nature of "the gun" which it is the duty of the Engineer to keep in order; but we are obliged to Mr. Inches for pointing out to what extent the Engineer is expected to be capable of constructing as well as repairing the marine engines in his charge. That "he doth protest too much," even on this point, we will endeavour to show; and when he proceeds to claim for the naval Engineer the sole authority over his own men, regardless, even, of the "entire Board of Admiralty," and utterly ignoring that both he and they must form a portion of that complicated machine, a modern man-of-war, we are reminded of Sydney Smith's ironical advice to servants to find out the amount of their master's gross income, and to consider it as solely applicable to the purposes for which they are individually engaged. Evidently Mr. Inches has a grievance, and we can well believe that it would take him two months to ventilate it in our columns. If we take him at his word, his grievance is that an "accursed system," which he states to exist in the Navy, has driven him out of a Service where he was receiving £350 a-year and had good prospects before him. Assuming him to have been a valuable officer, we must regret that he has retired from the Service; but it is not easy to see how any other system than the one he has declared "accursed" could be made to work at all smoothly. The independence claimed by Mr. Inches for the Engineers and their own men amounts to neither more nor less than a sort of unionism in the Engineer department, caring only for the interests of their own trade and that part of the machine immediately in their charge, and ignoring the world outside it. To pursue such a proposal to its logical conclusions, we should have a sailing Captain and an engineering Captain in each ship, and similarly, of course, two Admirals, till we got to the Japanese system of dualism in perfection. If we descend to details—and we do not attempt to be logical, notwithstanding our correspondent's disclaimer—it is easy to point out that in all such cases as coaling, getting under weigh, entering harbours' docks or basins, and, above all, going into action

—including, naturally, the general quarters—the arrangements must include, not alone special orders to the engine-room, but details as to the disposal of the Engineers and stokers. That the responsibility for these details must rest with the Captain appears obvious, and whatever may be Mr. Inches' experience, we may point out that the balance of obligation between the engineering branch of the ship and the rest of the ship's company is by no means always in favour of the latter. But we decline to view a ship or the naval Service from this extremely narrow point. The attempt to compare a man-of-war with one of the steamers of the large steamship companies is misleading, if only for the difference that the mercantile steamers are always employed in making regular voyages, while men-of-war may have months in harbour, alternating with an equal portion of time practically at sea; consequently, any hard-and-fast rules for division of labour which may be possible in the merchant service become impracticable in the Navy. We believe that some such notion as that favoured by Mr. Inches was prevalent a few years ago, but, if we are not mistaken, since the loss of the P. and O. steamer Malacca—due, if we recollect aright, to some difference between the Engineer and the Captain as to the necessity for steam being available—the large steamship companies have given up the idea of the entire independence of the engine-room, which is now claimed. Without wishing to retaliate on Mr. Inches, we venture to think that his ideas on this point are really more antiquated than our own, and that the present generation of naval Engineers who have been brought up in the Service take no such narrow view of their duties as he appears to, and that they have a pride in giving a helping-hand whenever their services can be of use, feeling that—

> " Never anything can be amiss
> When simpleness and duty tender it."

Turning back to our original comparison, which provoked Mr. Inches' wrath, we give the following extract from the Regulations for " Practical Qualifications for Engineer Officers," required on passing and promotion:—" He must be able to keep accounts and make rough working sketches of engines and boilers; he must understand the general principles of the engine, and be acquainted with the names of the various parts and their uses, and be willing to exert himself as a mechanic and workman in the several contingencies which may arise in the engine-room." This is a fair summary of what is required, and though they now remain for six years as Engineer students at the dockyards "for practical training in the factory workshops *and to receive instruction in iron ship building*," as detailed in paragraph 9 of Admiralty Circular, May 5, 1873, it would be as reasonable to deduce from these facts that the naval Engineer is the maker of the marine engines as that the ship's carpenter, who should know the details of construction and repair of a ship, is the builder of the ship. On this point, however, we may admit that Mr. Inches has a good deal to say in favour of the naval Engineer, and we trust that as time moves on, from the increasing proficiency of the class, his case may become a stronger one than it now is; but, in taking leave of our critic, we may warn him that he is mistaken if he supposes that, although the increasing efficiency and responsibility of the naval Engineer may possibly on some future day render him equal to be advanced to direct executive command in the higher ranks, no amount of improved position will give him that independence of the executive which he appears to look upon as his due. We are not likely to repeat in the Navy the exploded fallacy of a department divorced from the executive, like the French Intendance or our Army Control, and there is no more reason for the Chief Engineer to be independent of his Captain, than the Paymaster, the Surgeon, or any other heads of important departments.

In the *Gazette* of last night the whole of the Militia medical officers are transferred from their regiments and appointed to a Militia Medical Department, in accordance with the terms of the recent Warrant.

It is to be hoped that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will try and do something for the Captains who, in 1870, accepted unattached Majorities. All the Lieutenants who, at the same time, obtained half pay companies have been brought back to regiments, but not one of the unattached Majors has yet been taken off the shelf. Many of these, nay, almost all of them, are old officers, and a large proportion have seen active service. They have, therefore, claims for employment, and if it be impossible to bring them all on to full pay again permanently, they ought, at all events, be gazetted in and out, in order to get their over-regulation money. There are, also, several Staff appointments which they would probably accept with gratitude. As matters stand now, they are simply ruined; they can neither get employment nor complete the thirty years' full-pay service for retirement.

The judgment of Lord Waveney has never stood as high as his personal character, but he has rarely evinced such an utter want of the power of appreciating fair play and the principles of justice as he did on Thursday night in his speech in the House of Lords. It would be deplorable if Lord Waveney represented on that occasion any considerable section of public opinion. But he did not. He represented himself, and did it very well.

It is almost a fatal thing to a veteran to receive a decoration or honour under certain circumstances. The Field-Marshal's bâton, for instance, is almost equivalent to a death-warrant. Lieutenant-General Sir Burke Cuppage, R.A., an old officer of the nearly extinct Irish type, died on Thursday last, aged eighty-one, having survived the effects of his K.C.B., which he received when he was over seventy-nine years of age, nearly two years. A gallant, fine soldier, with plenty of service.

In the letters of various correspondents from Constantinople mention has been made of " the Order of the Osmanli." There is no such Order. The name of the Turkish Order is " Osmanieh " or " Osmanié," and it was instituted as an Imperial distinction by the Sultan Abdul Aziz in 1861. The other Turkish Orders are " Nischan Iftikar " (of Glory), founded by Mahomed II. in 1831, and of the " Medjidieh" or " Medjidié," founded by Abdul Medjid in 1852.

The patterns for the new helmets for our Infantry are all but " signed, sealed, and delivered." They are black felt, with brass spike, badge and scales, and are by no means close imitations of the *pickel haube*. Indeed, it is not quite certain if the spike will be retained.

If we thought that the terrors which Mr. Reed's lecture on " Ships " must excite in the minds of those who followed his remarks on the agency and influence of torpedoes could be alleviated by the movement inaugurated for an international crusade or union against such infernal machines, we should rejoice in the interesting and philanthropic proposals which have appeared in the columns of the leading journal. The lecturer, however, furnished the very strongest arguments against the chances of success of such a movement when he showed that torpedoes are the cheap defence of weak nations at sea. It is not likely, indeed, that any Power, weak or strong, would, for the love of humanity, consent to forego the use of these formidable inventions. *Apropos* of this subject, let us recommend to our military readers the new edition of " Les Machines Infernales " of Lieutenant-Colonel Wauwermans, of the Belgian Engineers, published in the *Bibliothèque Militaire* of Muguardt, of Brussels.

The attempt to bribe England to join in a spoliation of Turkey by offering her " the suzerainty " of Egypt, whatever that may mean, or the possession of Crete, will, if it be made, meet, we trust, with indignant refusal. It would be a great point gained if this country joined in a scheme for the plunder of the Sick Man's property. Such participation in a crime would effectually stop the mouths which cried " shame " on the spoilers of Poland, and would justify the ancient guilt of the seizers of Silesia, and many another act of aggrandisement. But it would be a reversal of all the traditions and policy of this country in her dealings with Europe, and it would be a complete *bouleversement* of the principles which actuated her statesmen at the settlement of Vienna.

Elsewhere our readers will find an article from our contemporary the *United Service Gazette* headed " Loaves and Fishes," which expresses, in rather forcible language, very much our own sentiments in reference to the attacks which have been, with some appearance of design and system, directed against the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in various papers, some, we are bound to admit, of a respectable character and of a very different stamp from the paper in which the lines on which our venerable contemporary comments so strongly and sharply appeared.

We are informed that there is now lying at the War Office a complete scheme prepared by the Army Medical Department for all that relates to the medical charge, transport, field service hospitals, &c., of an army corps of 50,000 men ordered to take the field. How long it may remain at the War Office under consideration we do not know, but it will not be fair to subject the Army Medical Department to any censures for want of fore-thought should the Treasury raise objections, or time be consumed in " considering."

" Mistakes will happen in the best regulated families"—and departments, public and private. There have been some curious instances of the truth of that remark recently discovered in connection with the pay of certain field officers, some of whom have been drawing too much, and some of whom have been receiving too little, in entire ignorance of their rights and their wrongs, and taking the goods the gods and Messrs. Cox and Co. provided them with meekness of spirit. But when those who have been drawing too little find out that somebody has made a mistake, and demand their arrears, there is a considerable emotion of a departmental character and a general disposition evinced to stand on the defensive, whilst in order, perhaps, to establish a just middle, aggressive demonstrations indicate a desire to squeeze the overplus from the gentlemen who have been spending half-a-crown out of sixpence a day. Mr. Hardy is a just man, we believe, and he will not sanction this attempt at establishing a *juste milieu* between the plusses and the minusses.

We hear that the Royal Warrant which is to be the complement of the Royal Warrant of 1871 is actually ready, and, if that be so, it may be expected in the *Gazette* at any moment, always saving and excepting delays at the Treasury. Thus it seems that Mr. Hardy will follow Mr. Cardwell's example in the way of dealing with the promotion and retirement of officers of the Army. It may be remembered that the Royal Warrant of 1871 applied only to the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line. The Household Cavalry and the Brigade of Guards were expressly excluded from its operation, and there was in the explanatory memorandum accompanying the Warrant an express announcement that the question of retirement and promotion in the Household Cavalry and Guards was under consideration, and would be made the subject of future regulations.

The statement in one of the gossiping weekly papers respecting the serious nature of the accident to Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, whom our contemporary is pleased to designate " Curly," is only well founded in so far as the bursting of the gun is concerned, for all the detail about the shattering of the arm and the consequences expected to ensue is, we hear, exaggerated. No doubt, however, can be entertained that there was no medical assistance at hand, for when gentlemen go sporting in the wilds of Abyssinia they cannot be surprised, in case of accident, to find that the nearest practitioner lives a long way off.

We are told that the portrait of General Ignatieff, which appeared in last week's *Vanity Fair*, was generally taken to be that of Mr. Edmund Yates, who is said to belong to the *World*, and it is, indeed, far more like him than it is like the Russian diplomatist.

Major-General W. G. Owen, Madras Infantry, will arrive in England in the course of a few days from India, on vacating command of his brigade of the Madras Army, his successor, Colonel A. C. Silver, Madras Infantry, having left London some weeks ago to relieve him.

Orders have been issued for Cavalry regiments first for foreign service—viz., the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th Dragoon Guards, 1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons, 8th Hussars, and 17th Lancers—to make inspections of the whole of their saddlery and equipment, all articles unfit for field service being ordered to be at once returned to store.

Staff Paymaster G. W. Rippon, lately employed in the Cork District, left England on Thursday for Ceylon, where he relieves Paymaster E. F. G. Greenwood.

Only two officers are in future to be provided for as temporary Instructors on the Staff of the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, the saving effected being £91 per annum, the amount of extra pay drawn by the officer whose services are dispensed with.

A committee of inquiry on barrack accommodation for the troops in Ireland has been convened. " Not a moment too soon!" those will observe who have been quartered in Ireland, and know what miserable places most of the barracks in that command are, and how constantly moves are carried out in consequence of some of the buildings having to serve double purposes.

Captain F. C. H. Clarke, R.A., Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, has completed the translation of Section 10 of the official account of the Franco-German war of 1870-71, which will shortly appear from the Intelligence Department.

The announcement we made months since as to the probable extension of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry De Bathe's period of command of the Northern District has been officially confirmed.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Cumberland, who has been in command of the companies of Royal Engineers at Aldershot since the late Colonel C. C. Chesney's transfer from the station to the Home District, has been appointed to the Staff at Malta, vice Colonel A'Court Fisher, C.B., who has been obliged to proceed home owing to illness; and Major R. Grant, lately Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General at head-quarters, who has been at Aldershot since January last, employed as second in command of the Royal Engineer Train, also embarks for Malta, in relief of Major E. R. James, who returns to England.

REVIEWS.

Journal of a Residence at Vienna and Berlin, 1805-6.

By the late Henry Reeve, M.D. (Longmans.)

We doubt very much if Mr. Reeve would have published these letters had they not been written by his father. In the introduction he says that he was led to print the fragments "by the reflection that time gives some value to contemporary impressions, however slight, of great historical events, and that social intercourse with men who have left a name in arts or letters is never wholly devoid of interest." Dr. Reeve "saw the great conqueror on the morrow of Austerlitz, he had the good fortune to be introduced to Haydn, to be present when Beethoven conducted 'Fidelio,' to hear Humboldt relate his travels, and Fichte lecture on his philosophy," &c. There is a biographical sketch of Dr. Reeve, who died at thirty-five, from which it would seem that he was an amiable, accomplished man, with the gift of making friends; but he certainly was not the master of a clear or agreeable style, and his descriptions are very bald and common-place. If we are to take Dr. Reeve's account of Vienna and of Austria in 1805 as accurate, it is wonderful that there was not a Conference to sit upon them. The police were brutal and ferocious, the Government were to match, the population degraded, vicious, and trodden into the dirt. "Count Purgstall furnished 700 men during the last war from his estates in Styria, and only about thirty remained alive at the conclusion." And these men were taken by force! The most interesting "bits" in this journal are accidental side-lights, mostly relating to the opera and drama, for Dr. Reeve never missed a play when he could go to one; but there are, here and there, plums in the dumpling of another sort. While Reeve was philandering in Vienna in 1805 the Emperor Napoleon was on his way to Austerlitz. The theatres went on as usual in the midst of all the troubles. It was only on October 26 that the news of Mack's capitulation at Ulm, which occurred on October 17, reached Vienna, and it was believed there that it was the result of a great battle and of a complete defeat; and Dr. Reeve relates how he went to see "Othello" at one of the great houses on November 12, and how next day the French Army marched through the city "with glee and victory." He speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the officers and men, and of their admirable behaviour. One of the officers said "he had been twenty-four days on board a vessel at Boulogne, when the Emperor arrived, and said, 'Mes enfans! Je vous menerai à Vienne!' 'Et voila! Nous sommes ici!' They would prefer being at London, for nothing is to be got at Vienna. The Austrian soldiers believe they have been sold." The French commandant issued orders for payment of all debts by soldiers and officers of the Army. "Numbers of wounded are brought in, the poor French soldiers *having their ears cut off* by the savage Russians." "Few prisoners are made, they are so furious, and it is said they cut and maim the French they take most maliciously." On November 23 the news of Nelson's great victory and of his death arrived, but it was mingled with the echoes from the fields outside Vienna. The *mot* attributed to so many Generals is assigned by Dr. Reeve to a French officer, who, when he heard of Oudinot being wounded, exclaimed, "Ma foi! que voulez vous? on ne peut pas faire les omelettes sans casser des œufs." There are all through the diary small entries bearing on the state of the city, and on the social life of the people. "Fidelio" was played at the Wieden Theatre. "The story and plan are a miserable mixture of low manners and romantic situations." Beethoven, "a small, dark-looking young man, wears spectacles," directed at the pianoforte. A few nights after "Romeo and Juliet," by Zingarelli, was given, and Dr. Reeve, who was a very fair judge, gives such a high character of the opera that it is wonderful it has been quite lost to our stage—"the music is above all praise, the chorus and every part well filled up." Meantime the French were quite at home at Vienna. On December 2, as the world knows, Austerlitz was fought, but it was not for five days that the details were known in the city so near to the scene of the great battle. "The scepticism of the people" (on December 11) is "beyond all conception. They would not believe the armistice, they would not believe the French had gained the victory, and the prisoners marched in were said to be French soldiers dressed in Russian rags"—and all this even when Napoleon was at Schönbrunn, where Dr. Reeve saw him at Mass on December 22.

> He was alone in the Emperor's tribune on the one side of the altar on high, his pages and attendants in adjoining seats. His countenance struck me as very remarkable, fuller, broader, and fatter than I had expected to have seen it, and his person stouter and older than usually represented. He has the usual marks of the sanguine, melancholic temperament, dark hair, small dark eyes, rather fixed than animated, and a very piercing countenance (!), the forehead high, nose somewhat Grecian rather than aquiline, and cheek-bones and chin rather prominent; his physiognomy is striking, and there is a deal of character displayed in his countenance (!) His hair is cut short, like the present mode. He was simply dressed in the regimentals of the Guards or Chasseurs à Cheval, very dark green with red collar with gold epauletee, and a small star on his left side. After chapel he reviewed the Imperial and Royal Guards and an immense train of Artillery. He came out of the palace, accompanied by four pages in scarlet and gold, eight servants in green and gold liveries, and many generals, officers, and attendants. Four grooms held a fine grey horse, which he mounted, and every person uncovered. He galloped up to the line and then passed slowly along. His profile is very different from the front view of his face, and to me appeared more unfavourable; he sits badly on horseback, stooping, and is distinguished by the great simplicity of his dress—a simple small cocked hat without any lace, while his attendants are all glitter and gold. The pomps and equipage of the army are certainly great beyond all conception. The different regiments of Guards are superb troops, consisting of eight or ten squadrons, the greater part of them mounted upon fine black horses, which seem to betray their birth and breed at Hanover! The Mameluke Guard of about fifty or sixty men produces a striking effect; it attended Gen. Berthier to-day. Prince Murat, Prince Borghese, Gen. Berthier, Gen. Clarke and all the principal officers were at the review. The whole sight was magnificent. Almost all the officers and many of the men wear the badge of merit; this red ribbon is the mark of their having signalised themselves, and as belonging to the "Legion of Honour." This honorory distinction is of infinite service: it gratifies particularly the national character. The impression left on my mind, after looking at Bonaparte attentively for a considerable time, was that of increased admiration. There is a great deal of mental activity in almost every feature, though not vivacity; acuteness, quickness, and severity seem to be the predominant qualities. The lower part of the face appears constantly in action, revolving on itself and its complicated concerns; and Lavater would fix upon such a face in a crowd as bearing the marks of a superior and most extraordinary man. To enable one to judge more accurately it is necessary to see him and observe him when speaking.

Further on he says:—

> December 28.—This morning the signature of a treaty of peace at Presburg yesterday between their Majesties the Emperors of France and Austria was announced; and *Te Deum* was sung in the cathedral by order of the magistrates, who went in great form. All the bourgeois were under arms, and the church was crowded with the citizens of Vienna and the French soldiers mixed among them; the magistrates and what noblemen are here were on one side, while Gen. Clarke and many French general officers were seated on the other. Friends and foes all met together to celebrate the return of peace. It is somewhat ridiculous that prayers have been daily offered up in St. Stephen's for peace for three months past, even before war was fully declared, and now the people return thanks for being most severely beaten by the Lord's anointed. Never was a country so completely subdued, never was a conqueror who used his victory and triumph with such moderation; never did a numerous and victorious army behave with more forbearance and moderation. Some excesses and irregularity in the country could not be prevented, among such an infinite number of *traineurs*, but these were punished severely, and the conduct of officers and men in Vienna deserves all praise. Mildness, gentleness, and affability and activity are the general characters; that excessive gaiety and vivacity, so much talked of, did not appear in any degree; great good humour among all ranks, but no frivolity. It is said that part of the national character of the French is lost since the revolution; it might easily be lost with advantage. The common soldiers are affable and amiable, most of them very intelligent, and as a body superior to the officers, their active and enterprising character strongly portrayed in their countenances when compared with the *dummheit* of the modern Scythians.

In February, 1806, Dr. Reeve left Vienna for Saxony and Prussia. He went to the play at Dresden with his usual zeal, and on February 19 set out for Berlin.

> The approach to Berlin resembles more the entrance to an Indian wigwam than anything else; the roads are quite neglected, and are filled with black mud; but on entering the town the eye is struck with the beauty and magnificence of the buildings, and the general splendid appearance of the houses.

There are *obiter scripta* in the course of the diary which give to reflect on the change in the situation. "The King" (of Prussia) "has sent Talleyrand the Order of the Black Eagle and a star set with brilliants worth 17,000 dollars—nearly £3,000." "The head of the figure opposite the palace (at Berlin) was knocked off the day Hanover was seized" (pp. 207, 208). Dr. Reeve went from Berlin to Hamburg and on to Cuxhaven, and gives an account of the difficulties of his voyage to Harwich which ought to make us hold up our hands and bless the worst steamer that ever was made; but he arrives safely in England, and there his diary ends.

The Edinburgh Review.

The most important paper in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review* is "Wellington and Gentz on Eastern Affairs." So far back as last autumn, the similarity that existed between the Eastern Question of 1828 and that of the present day was sufficiently striking. Since then, however, the sixth volume of the "Wellington Despatches" has appeared, and affords most interesting and authentic information on the subject. "We are unable to follow day by day every step in the negotiations of 1826 and 1827; and it is not without astonishment that we trace in these parallel passages of history, at an interval of half a century, a resemblance amounting to identity: the same efforts on the part of the Christian Powers to obtain from the Porte the recognition of the rights of its Christian subjects, the same claims to interference on their behalf, the same indignant remonstrances against acts of cruelty and oppression, the same attempt to combine the action of Russia and England on the basis of a common Protocol; and, on the side of Turkey, the same unbending resistance, expressed in the same language, and defended with the same diplomatic ingenuity, and resolute indifference to the most formidable consequences." Having pointed out how valuable these Despatches are as an instructive commentary on the present state of affairs, and as an exponent of the views entertained by statesmen of the highest order, the reviewer draws attention to the great variety of subjects that occupied the attention of the Government of England at that period, how completely they were laid bare in the vivid language of contemporary correspondence, and how through them all "we mark the grand sagacity, courage, and common sense of the Duke of Wellington. There have been many statesmen more subtle, more accomplished, more eloquent, more liberal, more enlightened; but in honesty, patriotism, plain dealing, and plain speaking, he stands without a rival." By way of contrast to the sixth volume of the "Wellington Despatches," the reviewer places beside it the collection of the reports on the current affairs of Europe, from 1812 to 1828, which were addressed to the Hospidars of Wallachia by Chevalier Gentz, who held a high position in the Service of Austria, and subsequently acquired influence and power almost equal to that of Prince Metternich. The details given by him of Austrian policy after the peace may, therefore, be regarded as authentic. "But what a picture of selfishness, timidity, false views, false predictions, and reactionary fanaticism he has left behind him!" The Gentz correspondence, with all its multiplicity of details, is regarded by the reviewer as a most important contribution to the secret history of the times, and becomes additionally interesting when it throws light on the transactions in which the Duke of Wellington was engaged. The following quotation is from a report of November 2, 1824, and is offered as an illustration of the extraordinary applicability of Chevalier Gentz's remarks to the present state of affairs:—

> We are constantly reminded of the insurmountable difficulties opposed to the pacific intervention of the Powers at Constantinople'; yet I am persuaded, notwithstanding all that is said of the inflexible character of the Sultan and some of his advisers, that these difficulties would perhaps entirely vanish if the Porte could be persuaded of the *perfect disinterestedness* of those who offer this intervention. If England and Austria, acting alone, offered their aid, would it be rejected? I cannot admit it. The Divan has frequently invited the friendly interference of foreigners in even less critical circumstances. If I am told that the case is different, that they are asked to make concessions and sacrifices contrary to the fundamental laws of their religion and their empire, I reply that everything must yield to necessity, and that no laws, either religious or political, can oblige a Government to perish rather than capitulate. No. I shall ever declare that this is not the real difficulty. That proceeds entirely from *the share taken by Russia in these transactions*, from the distrust, from the extreme repugnance, from the horror—to express it in one word—which that Power inspires to the Porte; and who would be clever enough to persuade even the least prejudiced Turk that Russia only desires the preservation of the Ottoman Empire, the peace of Eastern Europe, and a little more liberty for her fellow Christians; that none of her measures, none of her declarations, are dictated by hostile sentiments, by ambitious views, by schemes of dismemberment, of conquest, and of dominion? Even if all these suspicions were false and fanciful (and they would be so if the Emperor Alexander were himself all Russia) no one could eradicate them in a country which has suffered so much in the last half century from the preponderance of so formidable a neighbour. That is what casts an irremediable shade over all the efforts of the Powers to bring the Porte to pacific and conciliatory terms. The Porte will listen to everybody else, but nothing but the last extremity of danger will induce it to listen to Russia.

There can be no doubt of the pertinence of these remarks. The transactions of the last three months point out, most forcibly, how true it is that the Porte retains the same frame of mind that was hers fifty years ago as regards her relations with Russia, and that it is as true now as it was then that nothing but the last extremity of danger would cause her to listen to the overtures of that hated country. The reviewer proceeds to point out that every one of the diplomatic campaigns opened by Russia, from the Treaty of Bucharest, in 1812, to the persent day, is directed to one end—namely, to assert the right of Russia to interfere in the government of the Christian subjects of the Porte, and to enforce that right by coercive measures if necessary. Moreover, that with equal consistency the British Government opposed the right of Russia to enforce any such protectorate. In M. Gentz's volumes an account is given of the Duke of Wellington's famous Protocol, which his Grace regarded as the instrument that secured the peace of Europe, but which caused such dissension afterwards between him and the Minister acting with the Russian Ambassador. This and the matters connected with it are detailed at considerable length in the article in the *Edinburgh*, but we do not find any further notice of M. Gentz's volumes, the remainder of the paper treating exclusively of the "Wellington Despatches," and the various interesting and important matters of which they are conversant, and which have been recently fully noticed in these columns.

The Chinese Ambassador and suite visited the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich on Wednesday. He proceeded first to the torpedo range at the canal, where they witnessed some trials of the Whitehead fish torpedo, several very successful "runs" being made. They were then taken to the butts to see one of the 38-ton guns fired, and the method of measuring the rate of flight of the projectile, both within and without the gun, was explained by Col. Younghusband, Capt. Owen, and other officers. One of the arsenal locomotives next conveyed the party to the Royal Gun Factories, where the operations of rolling, coiling, and welding were illustrated.

FURNISH ON THE NEW HIRE SYSTEM.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea."—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

Admiralty, April 14, 1877.

Lieut. Francis Romilly has been promoted to the rank of Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date, in the haul-down promotion of Admiral the Hon. Sir James Robert Drummond, K.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels on the Mediterranean Station.

April 17.

Nav.-Lieut. J. Jesse Dixon has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of March 30 last.

April 18.

The following promotions have been made this day:—Coms. Edmund Hope Verney, Henry Hand, to be Capts. in her Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1872, Lieut. Walton Drake has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank.

April 19.

Engineer John Charles Weeks has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of April 6, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty' Order in Council of July 21, 1876, the undermentioned officers have been allowed to assume the rank and title of retired Capt. from the 16th inst.:—Retired Coms. Charles Gibbons, James Wood Armstrong.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. Ralph Willian Jones has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The undermentioned Surgs. have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surg. in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 14th inst.:—Donald MacIver, M.D., Alfred William Whitley, John Thomson Comerford, M.D., Robert Hay, M.D., Matthew Trevan, Alexander McDonald, M.D., Alexander Goodall, M.D., Thomas D'Arcy Bromlow, M.D., James Dear Smith, M.D., Peter Burgess, M.B.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Fitzgerald A. C. Foley, to be Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, vice Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock, whose period of service has expired.

Captain—William S. Brown, to the Valiant, vice Nowel Salmon, whose period of service has expired.

Commander—Thomas P. W. Nesham, to the Defence, vice Dolphin.

Lieutenants—Frederick Maitland, to the Osprey; and W. P. L. Heyland, to the Resistance; G. M. Richardson, to the Elk.

Navigating-Lieutenant—John Edwards, to the Rupert.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant—C. S. Eeles, to the Cygnet.

Fleet-Surgeon—Belgrave Ninnis, M.D., to the Active.

Surgeons—Thomas Crichton Mugliston, to the Black Prince; and Henry Lawrence Crocker, to the Active; Robert F. Yeo, to the Elk; and Henry G. Strickland, to the Swallow.

Paymaster—Henry N. Scaife, to the Wolverne, additional, in charge of stores at Sydney, N.S.W.

Chief Engineer—Edward D. Dooley, to the Cambridge, additional.

Engineers—Richard T. Rundle, to the Swallow; John Swanson and Edward Sine, to the Osprey.

Assistant-Engineer (First Class)—Benjamin J. Barnes, to the Swallow.

Active, Capt. C. F. Boxer, was commissioned at Portsmouth for the North America and West Indies Station on the 13th inst.

Alexandra, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, was at Malta on April 10.

Antelope, Lieut.-Com. E. Wingfield, arrived at Villa Franca on the 13th inst. She has been ordered to relieve the Rapid at Constantinople.

Argus, Capt. E. J. Jermain, was to sail from Bermuda on March 24 for Halifax, to bring down mail from England due on March 30.

Assistance, Capt. Prattent, arrived at Kingstown on Saturday evening to convey to Portsmouth the 19th Regt., which was recently in collision with the people of Limerick. The regiment arrived in Dublin by train from Limerick, and at once embarked. She arrivod at Portsmouth on the 19th.

Audacious, Capt. P. H. Colomb, flagship of Vice-Admiral Ryder, was at Yokohama on April 13.

Avon, Com. L. C. Keppel, was at St. Paul's de Loanda on Dec. 27, about to visit Congo, after taking the consul to various ports.

Barracouta was paid off in the Medway on Saturday morning, the paying off having been delayed owing to the court-martial on her late captain. The Barracouta is ordered to be placed in the Medway Steam Reserve, and in all probability she will remain in one of the basins at Chatham Dockyard until she is broken up, as she is in a very rotten state.

Bellerophon, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. C. Cooper Key, was at Bermuda on April 3. She left Havana on March 6 with the Encounter and Dryad, and reached Bermuda on March 14. The Bellerophon was docked on March 23.

Danae, Capt. J. C. Purvis, was at Madeira on April 4, and would leave next day for St. Vincent, Cape de Verde.

Defence, Capt. R. P. Cator, is having her defects made good at Devonport Dockyard.

Dryad, Com. J. E. Stokes, left Bermuda on March 25 for Halifax, to fetch a mail.

Egeria, Com. A. L. Douglas, has been ordered to Nagasaki.

Elk, Com. Tupman, was commissioned at Portsmouth on Wednesday for the Brazil Station.

Encounter, Capt. R. Bradshaw, was taken into the Camber at Bermuda on March 17, to make good defects.

Euphrates, Capt. W. H. Cuming, left Bombay on the 12th inst.

Foam, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Hope, was, in company with the Volage and the Beacon, at Colonia in February. The thermometer remained at 100 deg. under the awnings. She left Colonia for Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, which latter place she reached on Feb. 19.

Fox, Staff-Com. J. G. Dathan, sailed from Plymouth on the 18th inst. at 7.55 a.m. for Queenstown.

Growler, Com. C. E. Wilcox, was paid off on Feb. 17, and recommissioned on Feb. 18 at Hong Kong.

Hercules, Capt. Bowden-Smith, Admiral the Hon. Sir J. Drummond, K.C.B., struck his flag on Friday, last week, having previously visited her Majesty at Osborne. On his arrival Admiral Drummond addressed the ship's company from the after-bridge. He remarked, says the *Portsmouth Times*, that he had had great reason to be pleased with the officers and men during the time they had been together, and particularly complimented the petty-officers on the manner in which they had supported their superior officers. He had applied for extra leave for the officers and men, in consideration of the monotonous duty they had performed in Besika Bay, and he was pleased to inform them that he had been successful in obtaining an extra week, making thirty-five days in which to enjoy themselves. Speaking to the men, he observed that he hoped when they returned to their respective ships they would carry with them their good name, and support the character and discipline which the greater part of them had preserved during the time he had sailed with them. The admiral shortly afterwards left the ship, the men manning the yards, and (as cheering is against the orders) clapping their hands in a sincere adieu. The admiral leaves his vessel amid the most sincere regrets of the men and officers, to whom he had endeared himself by his kind, considerate, and even paternal treatment of them. The Hercules will be paid off on the 30th inst., when she will be dismasted, her decks ripped up, and she will receive three new boilers.

Hornet, Com. H. N. Hippisley, was paid off on Feb. 24, and recommissioned on Feb. 25 at Hong Kong. The paid-off crew comes home in the Himalaya.

Immortalite, Com. Gerard Noel, arrived at St. Helena on March 20, left on the 23rd, was at Ascension on March 29, and was to leave on April 1 for England, calling at St. Vincent.

Industry, Staff Com. Dyer, left Portland on the 13th inst., at 10.30 a.m., and arrived in Portsmouth Harbour early on the 14th inst.

Jackal, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Digby, arrived at Devonport on the 14th inst.

Jumna, Capt. J. D'Arcy, arrived in Plymouth Sound early on the morning of the 13th inst. from India, and went alongside Devonport Dockyard, where she landed the 1st Batn. 11th (North Devon) Regt., under the command of Col. John Roe, consisting of 17 officers, 584 men, 40 women, and 83 children. The troops marched to the Raglan Barracks, where they are quartered, and the Jumna left in the evening for Portsmouth, where she arrived on Sunday.

Magpie, Com. C. V. Anson, is reported to have returned to Singapore, having been unsuccessful in her search for the pirates who attacked the schooner Kin Hap Hin, or the four missing men of her crew. The Magpie will probably proceed to the north on the arrival of the Juno.

Midge, Capt. H. Salmond, was paid off on Feb. 17, and recommissioned on Feb. 18 at Hong Kong.

Modeste, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., has been ordered to Kagoshima. On her return from Kagoshima she will remain at Nagasaki, sending another ship to Kobé.

Narcissus, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lambert, C.B., left the Cape on March 8, with the Newcastle, Immortalité, and Topaze; arrived at St. Helena on March 20; arrived at Ascension on March 29, and would leave again on April 1.

Newcastle, Capt. R. G. Douglas, arrived at St. Helena on March 20, left on the 23rd, was at Ascension on March 29, and was to leave on April 1 for England, calling at St. Vincent.

Orontes, Capt. E. H. Seymour, was in Simon's Bay on March 19, having arrived there on March 14. She would leave on March 23 for Table Bay, to embark military drafts for England, and will call at St. Helena about March 31 for any passengers, and at Ascension.

Orwell, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Cornwall, left Plymouth on the forenoon of the 18th for Queensferry.

Opal, Capt. F. C. B. Robinson, has been ordered to Iquique on account of a disturbance which had there broken out, and the illegal arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Rowland, the administrator and representative of the English bondholders, whose release was afterwards ordered. During the passage the ill-luck which has attended her since she left England again befell her, the engines, while the vessel was steaming at nine knots per hour, breaking down, on this occasion from a defect in the eccentric-rod which had previously been repaired at Valparaiso.

Osborne, Com. H. L. Pearson, having embarked Mr. Layard, the British ambassador to the Porte, at Brindisi, left for Constantinople, where she was expected to arrive early yesterday morning.

Pallas, Capt. H. H. Beamish, was at Smyrna by last accounts.

Pert, Com. H. C. Aitchison, rejoined the flag of Admiral Key on March 18 from Havana.

Raleigh, Capt. G. Tryon, C.B., will rejoin the flag at Malta from Salonica.

Rapid, Com. E. C. Drummond, will relieve the Raleigh at Salonica.

Resistance, Capt. C. W. Hope, is in the hands of Devonport Dockyard for repairs, cleaning and coating bottom, &c.

Royal Adelaide, Capt. J. O. Hopkins. Admiral Sir T. Symonds, K.C.B., struck his flag on the afternoon of the 17th inst., and proceeded on a week's leave; and Rear-Admiral Willes shifted his flag from the Indus to the Royal Adelaide.

Rover, Capt. T. Barnardiston, was to proceed to the Jamaica Division from Bermuda on April 7.

Shah, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, was at Monte Video on March 10, about to proceed to Valparaiso. The *Buenos Ayres Standard* reports an entertainment given by Capt. Bedford and the officers to the Hon. Lionel Sackville West and a large party. Capt. Bedford showed his guests the manœuvre of firing a broadside by electricity. Some Gatling guns were also fired from the maintop. The Shah is furnished with Whitehead and Harvey torpedoes, in which the visitors took special interest. As the Ministers left, salutes were fired to the British, Brazilian, and United States' representatives, the flags of the respective countries being successively hoisted to the peak.

Sirius, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, was at Whydah on March 17. Arrangements for meeting the mail steamers at Quittah will occasionally be altered, and the gunboats will intercept them at Lagos.

Sultan, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Villa Franca at 7 a.m., on the 13th inst. The Sultan will await the arrival of the Prince of Wales at Villa Franca, and remain in attendance on him as long as he is cruising in the Mediterranean.

Supply, Staff Com. F. Inglis, was at Ascension on March 29, embarking stores for England; she left Elmina on March 8, and will come to Plymouth.

Swallow, Com. John B. Warren, was commissioned at Portsmouth on Wednesday for the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa.

Swinger, Lieut.-Com. Oswald Tudor, was paid off on Feb. 17, and recommissioned on Feb. 18 at Hong Kong.

Tamar, Capt. W. H. Liddell, arrived at Trincomalee on the 16th inst.; she will sail on the 19th.

Terror, Capt. Somerset, was paid off on Dec. 31 at Bermuda and recommissioned on Jan. 1.

Thetis, Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward, will not be ready to proceed to England from Malta much before the end of the month. Rear-Admiral Rice has presided at a court of inquiry into the cause of the accident to the screw of the Thetis. Capt. Culme-Seymour, of the Monarch, and Capt. T. W. Richards, of the Devastation, being members of the court.

Thistle, Com. E. B. Pusey, was at Nagasaki by last accounts.

Thunderer, Capt. J. C. Wilson, is now ready for the pendant, and will be commissioned on May 1. On Friday, the 13th, steam was got up in the new boiler, and the hoisting gear was tried by raising a boat from the water and putting it into its place on the hurricane-deck, and then lowering it again into the water. A trial was also made of the centrifugal pumps for relieving the ship of water in case of leakage from any cause. Water was let into the engine-room bilge to a depth of 17in., and was thrown out by the pumps in a satisfactory manner. The ventilating arrangements were likewise found to be in admirable working order. The ship is expected to be commissioned on May 1.

Topaze, Capt. A. T. Thrupp, arrived at St. Helena on March 20, left on the 23rd, was at Ascension on March 29, and was to leave on April 1 for England, calling at St. Vincent.

Tourmaline, Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., was in Simon's Bay on March 19.

Valiant, Capt. N. Salmon, V.C., while in dock at Devonport has had the fore part of the starboard side and the after part of the port side coated with Sim's composition, and the fore part of the port side and the after part of the starboard side with Hay's composition. The bottom of the vessel has also been scraped and washed down.

Valorous, Capt. L. F. Jones, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday from Birkenhead, with the Frolic, Forward, Foxhound, and Griffin, new gunvessels, which steamed in harbour, and the Valorous into Barn Pool.

Volage, Capt. H. Fairfax, left Monte Video under steam on March 10, and steamed down the River Plate for the Falkland Islands.

Wye, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, arrived at Portsmouth on the 19th inst., to embark a new crew for the Argus at Bermuda.

A JAPANESE IRONCLAD.

The first ironclad for the Japanese Navy, named the Foo-so, was launched on Saturday from the yard of Messrs. Samuda. The ship, which represents the most advanced type of a vessel combining high speed with thick armour, heavy armaments, moderate size, and great handiness, has been built from the designs and under the supervision of Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P. Her principal dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 220 feet; breadth, 48 feet; depth in hold, 20 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; burden in tons, 2343 20-94; draught of water, mean, 18 feet; height of port from load water-line, 7 feet 6 inches; height of upper deck at side, from load water-line, 13 feet; displacement in tons, 3,700; total weight of armour and backing, 776 tons. She has a main-deck battery, protected by armour 3 inches thick, in which will be placed four of Krupp's long 24-centimetre breech-loading guns. The weight of these guns is $15\frac{1}{4}$ tons, and their calibre $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches. An upper-deck battery amidships, in which is placed two of Krupp's long 17-centimetre guns, unprotected by armour, the weight of these guns being $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and their calibre 7 inches. The main-deck battery projects beyond the side somewhat, and by that means great training is given to the guns. The sides of the upper deck before and abaft the midship battery are slightly recessed, and the guns on each side are so arranged that they may be fought from three ports, from one of which they can fire right a-head in line of the keel, from another on the broadside, and from the third right astern in line of the keel. The ship is provided with a powerful ram and a running-in bowsprit. The Foo-so is armoured on the belt system, the thickness of the armour on the water-line amidships being 9 inches; and it is maintained at this thickness for the whole of the magazine, engine, and boiler spaces. The engines, which will be twin screw, are to indicate 3,500-horse power; they are compound surface condensing, the working pressure in the boilers being 60lb. They will be fitted with separate engines for driving the circulating pumps, starting and reversing the main engines, fire service, donkey pumps, &c. The estimated speed of the ship when fully laden is 13 knots. She will be barque rigged, and will have a total area of plain sail of 12,000 square feet, the total spread of all sail being 17,000 square feet.

Lieut. H. Sandeberg, of the Royal Swedish Navy, who last year explored the regions of the White Sea, will, during the course of the summer, proceed on a voyage of exploration to the peninsulas of Kola and Kanin, as well as the island of Kolgnzev.

The valuable observations made by the Challenger expedition having rendered it desirable that more attention shall be given to ocean meteorology, we hear that a branch to deal with this subject is likely to be added to the office of the Admiralty Hydrographer.—*Standard.*

Throat Irritation.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

HOBART PASHA.

A Parliamentary paper has been printed, entitled "Correspondence respecting the Removal from her Majesty's Navy of Capt. Hobart, and his subsequent Reinstatement." From this correspondence we learn that in Dec., 1867, the Greek Minister informed Lord Stanley, then, as now, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that he believed an English officer, Capt. Hobart, R.N., had taken service in the Turkish Navy to direct the blockade of Crete. On inquiry at the Admiralty, Lord Derby was informed that "My Lords had no such intelligence," but would inquire. On Jan. 13, 1868, Capt. Hobart, who had been communicated with, informed the Admiralty that the report referred to was not true. Six days afterwards Sir Henry Elliot wrote home that Capt. Hobart had told him that he had had an offer from the Turkish Government so advantageous that he meant to accept it. The Ambassador told him that if he did such a thing without the sanction of the Queen's Government, which he was not likely to obtain, he must not be surprised if his name was struck off the list of her Majesty's Navy, "a contingency for which," added Sir Henry Elliot, "he now seems prepared." On Jan. 24 Capt. Hobart placed his commission in her Majesty's Service at the disposal of the Admiralty, in a letter to its Secretary, requesting to be placed on the Retired List. On Feb. 15 he was officially told that he could not be placed on the Retired List, and that should he adhere to his determination to serve the Turkish Government his name must be struck off the list of her Majesty's Navy. On Feb. 28 Capt. Hobart addressed a letter to the Admiralty, asking for time to consider the line of conduct he should pursue. On March 18 Lord Stanley informed the Lords of the Admiralty that he saw no reason why Capt. Hobart's resignation should not be accepted, and on the following day his name was struck off the list of British officers. On May 26 Capt. Hobart, trusting their Lordships would consider he had been sufficiently punished, applied to the Admiralty to reinstate him. He was told that his request could not be considered until the Cretan question had been settled. In Dec. of the same year Capt. Hobart, who had been made a Turkish Rear-Admiral, took command of the blockading squadron on the coast of Crete. In March, 1869, Capt. Hobart again requested the Lords of the Admiralty to take his case into consideration—urging, besides his long service as a British officer, his services on the Cretan coast, which he hoped would count in his favour. Lord Clarendon, who had become Foreign Secretary, observed upon this application that he did not think the reinstatement of Capt. Hobart called for by the public interests. In the following May Capt. Hobart, acknowledging a letter from the Admiralty, notifying that his request could not be complied with, intimated that that decision was neither liberal nor fair; he could not think that his conduct in taking foreign service without permission was unpardonable; though "it might," he said, "have interfered with some pet scheme of persons in high authority." In Oct., 1874, when Lord Stanley, now become Lord Derby, was again Foreign Secretary, Capt. Hobart renewed his application, this time to the Foreign Office direct. In sending the application to the Admiralty, Lord Derby repeated the opinion that "the reinstatement of Admiral Hobart Pasha would be of material advantage in supporting him in the position which he holds at the Porte," and might properly be accorded as "a matter of Imperial policy." Hobart Pasha had said in his letter to the Foreign Office that he "felt the importance of his position politically and otherwise," and desired his reinstatement on that account. Hobart Pasha was reinstated in his former rank as captain in the Royal Navy, and placed on the Retired List from the date of his restoration. In a letter of Jan. 6, 1875, Hobart Pasha thanks the Secretary of the Admiralty, observing that "his position is one in which the support of her Majesty's Government is of the greatest importance." The last letter of the series is from the Secretary of the Admiralty, informing Hobart Pasha that he will rise by seniority to the rank of retired admiral, and that directions have been given for him to be allowed to draw retired pay, £1 per diem, from the date of his reinstatement.

THE PERAK EXPEDITION.

In reply to Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Hardy said, on Monday, that, while giving every credit to the troops for the gallantry they had displayed in the late campaign in the Malay Peninsula, it was not intended to grant a medal in recognition of it.

The Royal London Yacht Club has arranged the following programme for the season 1877:—Opening cruise, May 12; yachts will rendezvous off Erith, and start at twelve noon, under the orders of the commodore. First match, May 24, first-class cutters, exceeding twenty tons, first prize £75; second prize (provided five yachts start), £25; course—from Erith round the Nore Light-ship, and back to Rosherville; second-class cutters, eleven to twenty tons, prize £30; course—from Erith round the Nore Light-ship, and back to Rosherville. Second match, June 9, yawls, prize £75; course—from Rosherville round the Mouse Light-ship, and back to Rosherville; schooners, prize £75; course—from Rosherville round the Mouse Light-ship, and back to Rosherville. Third match, June 21, third-class cutters (not exceeding ten tons), prize £20; course—from Erith round the Middle Bligh buoy, and back to Erith.

During a heavy gale on Wednesday morning the Volta foundered in the Medway. She is a wooden corvette, fitted for torpedo experiments under the direction of the Royal Engineers. For several years she has been lying in the river between Chatham Dockyard and Folly Point, and was in charge of a number of Royal Engineers, who fortunately escaped in the boats before the vessel foundered. Rear-Admiral Fellowes, C.B., despatched the Firefly to the assistance of the Volta as soon as her dangerous position was noticed, but the vessel went down in mid-stream just before the arrival of the steamer. Divers have commenced operations on the Volta, and it is thought she can be raised bodily.

We have been requested by Captain Thompson to notify that, consequent upon the falling off in the number of entries this year for the Inter-Regimental Rifle Matches, 1877, both for officers and for sergeants, he has obtained the sanction of the Committee to keep them open until the 30th inst., in the hope that others may enter in the interim. Should they not be better supported, this will be the last year that the present secretary will undertake the arrangements connected with them.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have no objection to accept the figures of your correspondent "L'Union fait la Force," and to admit that a larger proportion of the Commissariat was employed abroad than of other departments; but, arranging his figures fairly under the proper heads of rank, according to the following table, let me ask whether the reduction of the Commissariat, about which your correspondent seems to be so confident, would have taken the shape of a transfer to the Military Store and Purveyors' Departments, and whether, but for the Control lottery, we should now have a purveyor-in-chief a commissary-general with the rank of major-general, and three principal purveyors assistant commissaries-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel:—

	Major-General.	Major-General.	Colonel.	Lieut.-Col., and, after five years, Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Total.
COMMISSARIAT.	C.G.-in-C.	C.G.		D.C.G.	A.C.G.	D.A.C.G.			
At Home…………	1	1		5	25	38	Nil.	Nil.	70
Abroad …………	—	1		10	38	81	Nil.	Nil.	130
MILITARY STORE.			P.S.	S.	D.S.S.	A.S.S.	D.A.S.S.		
At Home…………	Nil.	Nil.	3	5	11	25	72	Nil.	116
Abroad …………	Nil.	Nil.	—	2	6	19	41	Nil.	68
PURVEYORS.				P.-in-C.	P.P.	P.	D.P.	A.P.	
At Home…………	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	7	12	18	16	54
Abroad …………	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—	4	7	12	9	32
BARRACK.			Prin. B.M.*		Dist. B.M.*	B.M.*			
At Home…………	Nil.	Nil.							34
Abroad …………	Nil.	Nil.							18

(* Number of each rank not known.)

I am quite prepared to allow that the amalgamation of the Commissariat with the Barrack Department and the Military Train was rather beneficial than otherwise to the Commissariat, because it extended the sphere of employment. Such, however, was not the case as regards the Purveyors' Department, and it would be difficult to indicate any advantage that has accrued to the officers of the Commissariat, Military Train, or Barrack Department in consequence of the annexation of the Purveyors' Department. The fact is, the amalgamation of departments under the Control system was a regular muddle, and should never have been attempted so far as the existing cadres were concerned. The departments were so diverse in constitution and composition that any satisfactory incorporation of the establishments was impossible, and if Mr. Hardy wishes now to master the real merits of the case he must begin before Control. It will be a tedious business, but most of the grievances are so personal and peculiar that no general consideration of them under their present condition will remove the prevailing dissatisfaction.—I am, &c.,

C. DE G.

March 27, 1877.

P.S.—I have just had the *Times* put into my hand with the answer of the Secretary of State for War to Sir Henry Havelock. If Mr. Hardy will take the trouble to see a certain number of representative officers from each cadre and get his information at first hand, I believe more good will result from his personal inquiry than even from investigation by a committee.

SIR,—I have seen many growls lately inserted in your paper from the officers of the Commissariat and Transport Department. Now I detest growlers without a cause, and, looking through the "Army List" for April, I see that in the year 1876 the following promotions were made:—Deputy commissary-general, 0; assistant commissary-general, 1; commissary, 0; deputy-commissary, 0; assistant-commissary, 1. Now what can be more cheering to the officers generally, and to the assistants in particular, than knowing that promotion is not stagnant, as asserted by the growlers, and that they have a good, kind friend in the senior commissary-general, who has now had his brother, the senior assistant-commissary, promoted, and will, in good time, promote them all, if they will only live long enough? Assistant No. 104 may have a poor chance; but, then, he must know that some must die in the next 100 years. Why, the Commissariat and Transport are now as bad as the doctors with their growling. So, Mr. Editor, can you or some kind life insurance actuary not give some word of comfort to poor 104?—I am, &c.,

NO GROWLER.

The Army Gazette.

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WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 20, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date April 21, 1877:—

3rd Dragoon Guards—Sub.-Lieut. L. C. Parker to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1876.

1st Dragroons—Lieut. H. H. Perkins, from the 20th Hussars, to be Capt., vice R. M. S. Maunsell, retired.

3rd Hussars—Lieut. J S. R. Scott, from the Northumberland Militia, to be Second Lieut., in succession Lieut. H. F. Berkeley, promoted.

10th Hussars—Capt. W. Chaine, from half pay, late 10th Hussars, to be Capt., vice A. Hunt, retired on half pay.

17th Lancers—Lieut. the Hon. J. Pleydell-Bouverie to be Cap., vice F. W. Blumberg, retired; March 28, 1877.

20th Hussars—Major A. W. J. Montgomerie remains Supy. whilst serving as a Professor at the Royal Military College; April 1, 1877.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. E. Thring, from the Supy. List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. N. O. S. Turner, C.B., placed upon the Supy. List; March 1, 1877. Lieut.- Col. and Brevet Col. O'B. B. Woolsey, from the Supy. List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. N, Waller, placed upon the Supy. List; April 1, 1877. Major C. P. Roberts (late Bombay) to be Lieut.-Col., vice A. R. Hoskins (late Bombay), who retires upon a pension; Feb. 28, 1877. Major H. Le G. Geary, from the Supy. List, to be Major, vice R. C. W. Campbell, deceased; Feb. 4, 1877. Major E. Maitland, from the Supy. List, to be Major, vice H. Bond, placed upon the Supy. List; April 1, 1877. Major M. F. Downes, from the Supy. List, to be Major, by augmentation; April 1, 1877. Capt. E. V. Boyle, from the Supy. List, to be Major, by augmentation; April 1, 1877. Capt. P. H. Greig (late Bombay) to be Major, vice C. P. Roberts (late Bombay), promoted; Feb. 28, 1877. Lieut. H. J. O. Walker to be Capt., vice W. R. Fox, placed upon the Supy. List; Feb. 1, 1877. Capt. W. H. Sandham (late Bombay), from Adjt., Supy. to the Establishment, to be Capt., vice P. H. Greig (late Bombay), promoted; Feb. 28, 1877. Capt. J. M. Douglas, from Adjt., Supy. to the Establishment, to be Capt., by augmentation; April 1, 1877. Capt. R. P. Hare, from Adjt., Supy. to the Establishment, to be Capt., by augmentation; April 1, 1877. Capt. T. R. Disney, from Adjt., Supy. to the Establishment, to be Capt., by augmentation; April 1, 1877. Lieut. J. F. Bally to be Capt., vice S. H. Toogood, placed upon the Supy. List; April 1, 1877. Lieut. S. Rudge to be Capt., vice M. L. Porter, placed upon the Supy. List; April 1, 1877. Lieut. A. G. Dugdale to be Capt., vice H. Knollys, placed upon the Supy. List; April 1, 1877. Lieut. R. W. O'Grady to be Lieut. upon the Supy. List. Lieut. P.A. MacMahon to be Lieut. upon the Supy. List Lieut. H. T. Faithfull to be Lieut. upon the Supy. List, on appointment as a Probationer for the Indian S.C. Lieut. E. A. Smith to be Lieut. upon the Supy. List. Col. B. W. Phillips has been permitted to assume the surname of Treby, in addition to and after that of Phillipps.

1st Foot—Lieut. E. S. Masters, from 2nd West India Regiment, to be Lieut., vice W. M. Longfield, who exchanges.

6th Foot—Lieut. H. D. Thomas to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. J. R. Gibbs, promoted; March 15, 1877.

9th Foot—Lieut. H. S. Massy has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

17th Foot—Capt. C. E. G. Burr retires upon temporary half pay. Lieut. S. B. Beatson has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S.C. Sub-Lieut. C. J. L. Stuart to be Lieut.; June 27, 1874.

20th Foot—Lieut. W. Randolph to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. F. W. Birch, promoted; March 2, 1877.

24th Foot—Sub-Lieut. F. R. W. Stainforth to be Lieut.; June 13, 1875.

33rd Foot—Lieut. A. E. R. Curran to be Adjt., vice Lieut. C. Conor, who resigns that appointment; Feb. 19, 1877.

36th Foot—Capt. H. J. de B. Smart, from the 54th Foot to be Capt., vice T. M. Maxwell, who exchanges.

37th Foot—Lieut.-Col. R. C. Watson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

41st Foot—Sub.-Lieut. M. K. M. Power resigns commission.

47th Foot—Paymr. and Hon. Major J. Dunlop retires upon half pay; April 1, 1877.

54th Foot—Capt. T. M. Maxwell, from the 36th Foot, to be Capt., vice H. J. de B. Smart, who exchanges.

57th Foot—The appointment as Adjt. of Lieut. G. C. Denton is antedated to Sept. 25, 1876.

60th Foot.—Lieut. R. C. Davies to be Capt., vice P. A. J. Johnstone, retired; March 28, 1877. Sub-Lieut. Lord F. H. FitzGerald to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1876.

63rd Foot.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. R. Browne retires on half pay.

64th Foot.—Capt. E. J. Jekyll (Supy. List), retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

65th Foot.—Lieut. A. W. Rendle has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

66th Foot.—Lieut. T. G. Barclay, who has resigned his appointment as a Probationer for the Indian S.C., from the Supy. List, to be Lieut., vice H. Fosbery, retired; Feb. 24, 1877.

67th Foot—Capt. J. S. G. Smith retires on temporary half pay.

75th Foot—Lieut. D. L. Baynes to be Adjt., vice Lieut. A. E. A. Cross, who resigns that appointment.

78th Foot—Lieut. T. à B. Sargant to be Capt., vice D. Hay, retired; March 28, 1877.

83rd Foot—Lieut. W. Cooke-Collis to be Capt., vice R. O. De Montmorency, made Supy. on being appointed an Instr. at the Royal Military College.

94th Foot—Capt. C. French, Supy. List., Adjt., Louth Militia, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

96th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major C. E. Wright retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

98th Foot—Capt. J. A. Stanford retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

105th Foot—Major C. F. Bond retires on a pension.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. C. H. St. Paul to be Capt., vice FitzRoy Wilson, made Supy. on being appointed Adjt., 2nd Adm. Batn. Suffolk Rifle Volunteers; Feb. 27, 1877. Sub-Lieut. N. R. K. F. Kingscote to be Lieut.; dated March 8, 1876, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date Feb. 11, 1875.

1st West India Regiment—Major K. R. Niven to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. H. P. FitzM. Strachan, deceased; March 24, 1877. Capt. F. B. P. White to be Major, vice Niven; March 24, 1877. Lieut. T. Bell to be Capt., vice White; March 24, 1877. Sub.-Lieut. F. W. N. W. Browne, from the Supy. List, to be Sub.-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Bell; March 24, 1877.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. W. M. Longfield, from the 1st Foot, to be Lieut., vice E. S. Masters, who exchanges.

Medical Department — Surg.-Major J. H. West, M.D., retires upon temporary half pay; March 1, 1877. Surg.-Major R. W. Meade retires upon temporary half pay; March 7, 1877. Surg.-Major H. B. Franklyn, M.D., retires upon half pay; March 20, 1877. Surg. J. M. Davis, M.D., to be Surg.-Major; March 18, 1877. Surg. J. V. T. Malcolm, M.D., to be Surg.-Major; March 28, 1877.

Veterinary Department.—Vet.-Surg. W. S. Adams, Royal Artillery, to be Vet.-Surg. of the First Class. Daniel Chambers Pallin, gent., to be Vet.-Surg. on probation. Lieut. J. A. Nunn, from the Royal Monmouth Militia, to be Vet.-Surg. on probation.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. A. Butcher, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; March 10, 1877.

Lieut.-Col. A. R. Hoskins, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, retired upon a pension, to have the hon. rank of Col.; Feb. 28, 1877.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. D. Baker, C.B., 18th Foot, an Assist.-Adjt.-General at head-quarters, to be an Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, with the rank of Col. in the Army.

Major C. F. Bond, 105th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. upon retiring on a pension.

Paymr. and Hon. Major J. Dunlop, 47th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. upon retiring on half pay; April 1, 1877.

Surg.-Major H. B. Franklyn, M.D., who retires upon half pay, to have the hon. rank of Deputy Surg.-Gen.; March 20, 1877.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on March 14, 1877, of Gen. J. Spink, Col. of the 2nd Foot:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. H. Doyle, K.C.M.G., Col. of the 87th Foot, to be Gent.; March 15, 1877. Major-Gen. T. Brooke to be Lieut.-Gen.; March 15, 1877. Brevet Col. the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B., from Lieut.-Col., half pay, late 95th Foot, and Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, to be Major-Gen.; Nov. 10, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to March 15, 1877. Major A. Templeman, 21st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; March 15, 1877. Capt. J. H. Culme-Seymour, 82nd Foot, to be Major; March 15, 1877.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be Cols. in the Army, viz.:—Lieut.-Cols. C. Nedham, Bengal S.C., Feb. 28, 1876; W. H. Hawes, Bengal S.C., Jan. 7, 1877; B. W. Ryall, Bengal S.C., Jan. 14, 1877; E. Dandridge, Bengal S.C., Jan. 14, 1877; E. L. Taverner, Bombay S.C., Jan. 17, 1877; J. N. Maclean, Madras S.C., Jan. 26, 1877; P. J. P. Wetherall, Madras S.C., Jan. 26, 1877; G. M. Miller, C.B., 79th Foot, March 25, 1877; W. H. R. Simpson, Royal Artillery, March 30, 1877; and H. Renny, Royal Artillery, April 1, 1877.

MEMORANDA.

Capt. and Hon. Major W. Clements, late 51st Foot, has been permitted to commute his retired full pay; March 26, 1877.

Paymr. E. Courtney, late of the Control Department, to retired pay from April 15, 1877.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, April 17, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date April 18, 1877:—

ARTILLERY.

Durham—Walter Charles Smithson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Kent—William Nichols, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Limerick City—Richard Rose O'Grady, Esq., late Capt. 44th Foot, to be Capt.

Sligo—Capt. and Hon. Major J. E. Knox resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. Capt. H. W. J. Hubback, Royal Artillery, to be Adjt.; April 5, 1877.

Wicklow—Lieut. R. T. Welch to be Capt.

INFANTRY.

1st Derby—Sub-Lieut. A. L. Ussher, from the Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia, to be Sub-Lieut.; April 4, 1877.

Dorset—Capt. F. J. A. Dunn, from the King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia, to be Capt.

2nd or North Durham—Sub-Lieut. G. W. Freckleton to be Lieut.; April 14, 1875. Sub-Lieut. A. Reid, to be Lieut.; June 9, 1875. Sub-Lieut. the Hon. T. H. A. E. Cochrane resigns commission.

The Essex Rifles—Major S. G. Savill is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Royal Flint—Capt. A. P. Roberts resigns commission.

West Kent—Capt. J. C. Moore resigns commission.

3rd Royal Lancashire—Sub-Lieut. W. S. Stewart-Savile resigns commission; March 31, 1877.

6th Royal Lancashire—Arthur De Salis Hadow, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; April 3, 1877.

Royal South Lincoln—Lieut. G. C. Downing to be Capt.

Royal East Middlesex—Sub-Lieut. C. G. F. Edwards, from the Louth Militia, to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal Montgomery—Sub-Lieut. H. G. Forbes resigns commission.

2nd, or East Norfolk—Hugh Paston Mack, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; April 4, 1877.

Nottingham or Royal Sherwood Foresters—Capt. D. A. D. Kennedy resigns commission. Sub-Lieut. C. S. P. Clinton, from the Royal Perth Militia, to be Sub-Lieut.

Shropshire—Major J. V. Lovett resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. Capt. A. G. B. Whitmore resigns commission.

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—Lieut.-Col. Commandant and Hon. Col. F. Chambers resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

1st Royal Surrey—William Harry Derville Rich, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.). Alexander Clement O'Donnell, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd Royal Surrey—Sub-Lieut. R. F. M. F. M. Synge resigns commission; April 4, 1877.

1st Warwick—Cecil Francis Harrison, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; April 9, 1877.

1st West York—Lieut. C. H. Bill resigns commission.

4th West York—John Parkinson, Esq., late Cornet 18th Hussars, to be Capt., vice J. Snepp, resigned; April 4, 1877.

6th West York—George Hall Ringrose, Esq., late Capt., 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt.

Edinburgh Light Infantry—Lieut. W. G. Campbell resigns commission.

2nd Royal Lanark—Major L. W. M. Lockhart to be Lieut.-Col. Capt. and Hon. Major J. C. Robertson to be Major.

Armagh—Thomas Wilkinson Lumley, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Carlow—Capt. W. S. Butler resigns commission.

King's County—Richard Butler, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.)

Royal Longford Rifles—Lieut. J. H. Dopping to be Capt.

Westmeath—The surname of the officer whose promotion from the rank of Lieut. to that of Capt. was notified in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 18, 1874, is Mecham, and not Meeham as therein stated.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Surg. W. McEwen resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Herts—Sub-Lieut. F. F. B. Palmer resigns commission. William Stanford Harrison, gent., to be Acting Vet.-Surg.

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Peter Carlaw Walker, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Suffolk—James Walker Larnach, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Yorkshire Hussars—Richard Hewetson, gent., to be Surg.

WAR OFFICE, April 20, 1877.

ARTILLERY.

Royal Cardigan—Lieut. D. Thomas to be Capt.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles—William George Wood Walker, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Hampshire—Arthur Vizard, gent., to be Sub-Lieut (Supy.).

ENGINEERS.

Royal Anglesey—William Augustus Lane-Fox, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

INFANTRY.

Royal Bucks—John Douglas Montagu Williams, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal Carnarvon—Lieut. C. H. B. Gladstone to be Capt.

1st Derby—Major H. Roberts is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Dorset—Frederick Foote Cutler, late Sub-Lieut. 1st West India Regt., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

3rd Royal Lancashire—Robert Mervyn Richardson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; April 9, 1877.

Royal London—Lieut. S. P. Naish to be Capt.

Royal Elthorne or 5th Middlesex—Sub-Lieut. E. Levey resigns commission.

Northampton and Rutland—Major J. D'Arcy is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; March 31, 1877. Lieut. W. J. Kerr resigns commission.

The King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—Capt. G. C. Childs resigns commission.

Carlow—John James Hardy Rowland Eustace, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Kerry—Capt. C. Bateman resigns commission.

Kildare—Lieut.-Col. Commandant H. F. S., Marquis of Drogheda, resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Queen's County—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. C. Abbott resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Warwickshire—Frank Osborne, Esq., late Capt. 13th Hussars, to be Lieut. (Supy.). James Broughton Dugdale, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

FOREIGN MILITARY.

The *Times* states that "several conscripts of the Prussian Army, who are on a visit to or are permanently located in this country, during last week received peremptory summonses to join at once their respective regiments in Germany, and a large number of young men left London in obedience to the summons."

The death of Gen. von Voigts-Rhetz, who took a prominent part in the latest Franco-German war, occurred at Wiesbaden last week. He was a member of the German Federal Council.

The *Times*' correspondent telegraphs from Vienna, under date April 19:—"To-day and yesterday Archduke Albrecht has been celebrating the 50th anniversary of his entrance into the Army, or, rather, it is the Army which celebrates this anniversary. In reality, the Archduke has only completed forty-seven years' service in the Army, having entered it in 1830; but as three of these years, spent in active service, count, according to rule, double, he has the benefit of this. It was the will of the Emperor that the whole Army should partake in the celebration of the anniversary. All the generals commanding the military districts have come up in person, while all the different branches of the Service—the regular Army, the Austrian Landwehr, and the Hungarian Honveds—and all the different military institutions and establishments have sent up representatives, and yesterday morning the Minister of War, by order of the Emperor, presented the Army to the Archduke. According to programme, this presentation was to be made in the open air, on the terrace extending before the Archducal Palace; but the weather interfered with this intention. It had been raining and snowing incessantly for two days, and the presentation was made in the long corridor which adjoins the Archducal Palace. Besides the Austrian, the German and Russian Armies likewise sent their representatives—the former in the person of Major-Gen. von Los, General *à la suite* of the Emperor William, and a deputation of the 2nd East Prussian Regiment of Grenadiers, of which the Archduke is colonel; while the Russian Army was represented by a deputation from a Lithuanian regiment, of which the Archduke is colonel. Yesterday evening there was to have been a great *Zapfenstreich*, or military serenade, by torchlight, and this morning a great review; but both had to be postponed on account of the bad weather, the first indefinitely, the second till Saturday next. Ever since Archduke Albrecht entered the Army as a boy of seventeen he has identified himself so thoroughly with it, that no one could well deny him the title of the first soldier of the Austrian Army after the Emperor. The brilliant general of 1849 at Mortara and Novara, and the victor of Custozza, is not only the most illustrious representative of the Austrian forces in the field, but has had, after the Emperor, probably the greatest share in the work which has reorganized the Austrian Army. But, more than all this, he is a sort of good angel to every officer in the Army who is in trouble and need, and endless are his donations and subscriptions to all those institutions intended to promote the intellectual advancement and the material comfort of officers and men."

THEATRES.

GAIETY.—The new burlesque here, *The Babes in the Wood*, is not a good specimen of Mr. F. C. Burnand's work, nor is it likely to rank among the number of Mr. Toole's successes, hard as that indefatigable comedian works to render it amusing. In his praiseworthy efforts he is ably seconded by Miss Farren, Miss Vaughan, Miss West, Miss Muir, and Mr. E. W. Royce, but there is a plentiful lack of fun upon the stage and of laughter among the audience. *Artful Cards* remains the chief piece.

ST. JAMES'S.—The revival of Massinger's play, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, has proved successful to some extent, chiefly on account of the excellent acting of Mr. Hermann Vezin, who adds Sir Giles Overreach to an already lengthy list of dramatic impersonations. Mr. Flockton's acting as Marrall is also an admirable performance. Of the rest of the cast the less said the better.

OLYMPIC.—The latest production here has been a drama from the pen of Mr. Charles Reade, called *The Scuttled Ship*, founded upon "Foul Play." The subject has already been dramatically treated by Mr. Reade in conjunction with Mr. Boucicault at the old Holborn Theatre, but the piece in its present guise is substantially a new work. If the feeling of the community be as much on Mr. Plimsoll's side as is said, the public should certainly support Mr. Neville's latest venture, particularly as the play of *The Scuttled Ship* is capitally placed upon the stage and admirably acted. The worthy manager himself represents the persecuted hero, Robert Penfold, with great earnestness, and Miss Bateman, as the lady of his love, secures another step in the favour of British audiences. Arthur Wardlaw, by Mr. Forbes Robertson, is an able performance, and so is Mr. Charles Ashford's interpretation of Welsh, the ship's carpenter. Mrs. Seymour gives a most amusing rendering of an irate landlady, and the various subordinate parts are ably filled. The play is long, but is well worth witnessing to the very end.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—*London Assurance* has been revived here with some amount of success, and the bill has just now special attractions from the fact of Mrs. Bancroft's return after an absence of nearly a year. With characteristic modesty she appears as Pert, and plays the small part splendidly. Miss Madge Robertson's Lady Gay is disappointing, and so is the Charles Courtly of Mr. Kendal, but the Sir Harcourt of Mr. Arthur Cecil and the Cool of Mr. Sugden are excellent, and the Mark Meddle of Mr. George Honey is beyond praise. Boucicault's comedy is preceded by a new adaptation of Octave Feuillet's *Village*, already known upon the English stage as *A Cosy Couple*. This trifle is of a dull and clerical order, but it is made absolutely delightful by Mrs. Bancroft's charming impersonation of an English matron. Mr. Arthur Cecil is the Vicar, and Mr. Kendal the restless visitor who all but ruins the happiness of the vicarage, from which the piece takes its name.

CRITERION.—Every new work of Mr. James Albery is anticipated with eagerness as a possible equal in success to the *Two Roses*; but people are generally disappointed, and *The Pink Dominos* is not likely to prove an exception to the rule. It is a version of a French piece, *Les Dominos Roses*, transferred to the English stage in the boldest fashion, and endowed with dialogue of exceeding brilliancy; but the subject is course, and the suggestions coarser, despite the skill with which they are wrapt up in a cloak of apparent innocence and explanation. The author has splendid stuff in him, and has no superior in the art of writing stage conversation, but here he has simply wasted himself upon rubbish. The best played parts in the piece are those in the hands of Mr. Ashley and Miss Maria Davis. Mr. Standing and Miss Fanny Josephs are also fair, and Mr. C. Wyndham and Mr. J. Clarke tolerable. The piece is noisy, boisterous, and funny, but it hardly contains any of the elements of real success.

FOLLY.—*Robinson Crusoe* has been succeeded by another burlesque of the same wildly comic order, written by Mr. Robert Reece and Mr. H. B. Farnie. It is called *Oxygen; or, Gas in Burlesque Metre*, and is founded on the opera-bouffe of Offenbach, which has for a basis Jules Verne's story of "Doctor Ox." The notion is that a young prince and his tutor come, in the course of their travels, upon a sleepy Flemish town, which, by the aid of laughing gas, they galvanise into an unnatural life. Of course, it will be at once seen how many opportunities are afforded the famous Folly company of indulging in their multifarious funniments. Miss Lydia Thompson once more sings, acts, and dances with her excellent taste and grace, Mr. Lionel Brough and Mr. Willie Edouin again revel in uncontrollable eccentricity, Miss Ella Chapman repeats her banjo solos, and Miss Violet Cameron looks as pretty as usual. The Folly audience seem to ask for nothing more than this sort of thing, and it would be idle for any one to blame Mr. Henderson for omitting to provide an entertainment of a higher class. We are sorry to see in a French paper a direct statement that the piece was *pirated* without the leave of M. Verne, or even without asking for his consent.

A leather case expressly designed for the use of officers and sportsmen when travelling, to carry top-boots, trees, brushes, blacking, &c., has been patented by Messrs. Sparkes Hall, of Regent-street. The case will doubtless be found of great use to those for whose benefit it has been brought out.

BIRTHS.

FREEMAN.—April 12, at Gladstone House, Southsea, Hants, the wife of T. A. Freeman, Esq., 70th Regiment, of a daughter.

FELLOWES.—April 12, at Landguard Villa, Southsea, the wife of Lieutenant Charles J. Fellowes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

REYNOLDS—GOODWYN.—April 17, at Clifton, Henry Charles Reynolds, Esq., Royal Engineers, son of the late Major-General Reynolds (formerly of the 11th Hussars), to Sarah Eleanor, daughter of T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., late H.M. Madras Civil Service.

DEATH.

BABINGTON.—April 12, at Bedford, Arthur W. W. Babington, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, R.N., aged 59 years.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

To-night will be performed, GUGLIELMO TELL. Mdlles. Bianchi, Ghiotti, and Cottino; Signori Cotogni, Bagagiolo, Scolara, Sabater, and Marini. Conductor, Signor Vianesi. La Tyrolienne will be danced by Mdlle. Girod, Mdlle. L. Reuters, and Mdlle. H. Reuters.

NEXT WEEK THERE WILL BE FIVE PERFORMANCES.

Monday, FAUST E MARGHERITA. Mesdames Smeroschi, Scalchi, and Sonnino; M. Maurel (his first appearance this season), Signor Cotogni, and M. Capoul.

Tuesday, LES HUGUENOTS. Mesdames D'Angeri, Marimon, and Scalchi; Signori Capponi, Cotogni, Bagagiolo, Sabater, and Gayarré (his sixth appearance in England).

Thursday (in lieu of the Subscription for Tuesday, August 7), DON PASQUALE. Mdlle. Marimon; Signori Cotogni and Ciampi, and M. Capoul. Conductor, Signor Bevignani.

Friday, GUGLIELMO TELL. Guglielmo Tell, M. Maurel (his second appearance this season). The other characters as before.

First appearance this season of Mdlle. Albani.—Saturday, I PURITANI. Elvira, Mdlle. Albani (her first appearance this season); Enrichetta, Mdlle. Ghiotti; Riccardo, Signor Graziani; Giorgio, Signor Bagagiolo; and Arturo, Signor Gayarré (his first appearance in that character in England).

The Opera commences at half-past 8.

The Box Office is open from 10 till 5. Pit tickets, 7s.; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

WAGNER FESTIVAL.

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HODGE & ESSEX, Directors,
Chief Ticket Office, 6 and 7, Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. — New Programme.—Ye WONDERFULLE TALE OF WHYTTYNGTON AND HYS CATTE. By Tifkins Thudd, Esq.; given by Mr. Seymour Smith.—HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE. A popular lecture, with interesting experiments, by Prof. Gardner.—BUDS AND LEAVES: a Spring Lecture. By Mr. J. L. King.—THE COMPOSITION OF LIGHT, with Illustrations. By Mr. J. L. King.—THE SEANCE, new edition. By the Polytechnic Medium.—Master Taylor, the premier Plate-Dancer and Artificial Clairvoyant.—Madame Hickson's COSTUME RECITALS, &c., &c. Admission to the whole, 1s.; schools and children under 10, 6d.; reserved stalls, 2s. 6d. Open from 12 till 5 and 7 till 10.

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Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

⁂ Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of PIRACY and IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

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Subscriptions will be received by Major-General Sir Henry Green, Hon. Treasurer, Stafford House, S.W.; by Messrs. Drummond and Co., Charing Cross; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard Street; Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, and Co., 62, Lombard Street; and by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall Mall, and will be acknowledged in the published list.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has undertaken to receive subscriptions for the fund, which may be paid to him at the Mansion House.

Contributions are especially invited of blankets, warm jerseys, warm underclothing, and hospital linen, which will be received at Taylor's Depository, Pimlico, and should be labelled "For Relief of Suffering Turkish Soldiers."

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS of the ARMY.—His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE will preside at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution, which will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard (by the kind permission of the Council), on Thursday, 26th April, 1877, at 3 p.m.—By order,

April, 1877. G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

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ARMY NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

No. CMIX.—Vol. XVIII. SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. {Price 6d.......... {Postage extra.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, shall* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications shall be addressed and remittances made payable.*

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IN calling attention to the case of Hobart Pacha last week, Lord Camperdown had a good opportunity, of which he failed to avail himself, of pointing out the anomalous position in which naval officers are placed with regard to the State when on the Reserved or Retired Lists, or even when only temporarily on half pay. As an ex-Lord of the Admiralty, he could not help drawing up some definition of the position of the half-pay naval officer, which he assumed to be that of an officer simply "waiting for orders," who might "at any time be called upon by her Majesty to resume service;" but he soon broke away from this view of the case, and after several times referring to Captain Hobart as Admiral Hobart, he followed Lord Derby's lead in the correspondence cited, in accusing Captain Hobart of having committed a "breach of discipline" in accepting service with the Sultan of Turkey against the wishes of the Admiralty. His name was consequently removed from the "Navy List" on account of his disregarding these wishes; but he was not the first British naval officer who had served the Turkish Government, and it is notorious that his real offence was not that he accepted service with a foreign Power, but that he took the place of another naval officer who had been selected by our Government for the post he has since held. That Lord Derby was fully justified under the circumstances in insisting on his removal from the "Navy List" is undoubted; and, as a rule, it would seem well not to reconsider the propriety of a course which has once been adopted without very strong reasons for so doing. But it may happen that although the officer has been justly removed from the List in the first instance, he may subsequently have rendered such services to his country as to render his reinstatement a matter of public policy; and such, undoubtedly, were the grounds on which Lord Derby recommended that Captain Hobart's name should be restored to the "Navy List." That Lord Camperdown and a majority of the Liberal party differ from Lord Derby in his appreciation of Hobart Pacha's services to this country is evident; but what we insist upon is that the question should be viewed entirely as one of policy, and that it has technically, at least, nothing to do with discipline. We now learn that the Government have practically dismissed Captain Hobart once more, as it can not be expected he will give up his command of the Turkish Fleet. Such a case as that of Captain Hobart's should, however, direct attention to the curiously independent position of the half-pay naval officer. An officer on half pay is not subject to the Articles of War, and cannot, in consequence, technically commit any breach of discipline. The half-pay Lieutenant may knock down his former Captain, whether the latter is on full or half pay, and he cannot directly be called to account by court-martial or otherwise. This is one side of the question, but the Government give a retaining fee to the half-pay officer, and his future prospects in the Service are dependent on the good opinion of the Admiralty, while her Majesty has the power of removing him from the List of the Navy at pleasure. Hence, indirectly a half-pay officer is really nearly as amenable to Admiralty wishes as the officer on full pay; but if he should decide to give up his retaining fee and his future prospects in the Navy, he is as free as a civilian to do what he pleases. Practically, half-pay naval officers are not in the habit of asking the Admiralty for leave to accept such employments as may be offered them, and there is no rule laid down on the subject. It is generally understood that officers should not accept service with foreign Powers without Admiralty leave, and the same thing holds good about officers going abroad; but this leave is easily granted, almost as a matter of course, during peace time. Recently we had a Captain on the Active List commanding a ship in the Chinese Navy, and Commanders taking out gun-boats for the Chinese Government, other officers in Japan, and so on. It is all very well to talk of "waiting for orders," but no one knows better than the Admiralty officials that even with the present reduced lists officers must frequently, in the ordinary course of service, wait years for employment, and that the amount of half pay received by naval officers renders it impossible for married men without considerable private means to continue in the Service without turning their talents to account. It is said that a gallant Admiral on the Active List at one time derived a considerable income from the sale of his paintings. If we look to the Retired List we shall find that the officers, whether reserved or retired, are theoretically in precisely the same position as those on the Active List or half pay; though as the retired pay may fairly be taken as a pension for previous service, and not a retaining fee, there clearly should be some defined distinction between the two. It is not even distinctly apprehended by retired officers whether they are liable to be called upon to serve in case of war or not. Such is the curiously anomalous situation in which the country stands with regard to its officers. From what we have said above it is evident that in many cases the Admiralty have hazy notions as to what the men on half pay are doing, and we see the inconvenience of this in the astonishing appointments which are occasionally made. Some years ago a Captain who was notoriously not answerable for his actions was appointed to a ship and actually joined and attempted to do duty for a few weeks; and we need only refer to a recent court-martial to show that "what all the world knows" does not always reach the ears of the authorities at Whitehall. We ask them for some more definite position for naval officers on half pay. Let "half pay" be abolished, and "waiting orders" on two-thirds of full pay without allowances be substituted for it. Let all officers "waiting orders" be under martial law, and forbidden to accept any employment whatever without Admiralty leave. The Admiralty should then lay down certain courses of conduct for officers to adopt, and insist upon their acquainting themselves with all the new questions bearing on their profession whilst waiting orders before being eligible for first appointments. On the other hand, officers on the Retired List should be free from all interference, and should only be liable to such restrictions as other British subjects. That in good time it will be found necessary to do something towards more strictly defining the positions of half-pay officers we cannot doubt, and the Service and the country will be great gainers when waiting for orders from the Admiralty is substituted for the present "happy-go-lucky" system of half pay. Mr. Childers, when First Lord of the Admiralty, described the length of time naval officers rested on half pay as the "first and greatest" of the evils under which the Navy was suffering, and, though matters have somewhat improved since then, he might even now repeat his assertion without fear of contradiction.

A French military critic observes on the difference existing between the German and French armies, as regards their composition. After pointing out that the number of officers in the French Army is far superior to that in the German Army, he remarks that Germany has eighteen army corps, and that France has eighteen army corps, with a 19th in Algeria. But France has this advantage, none of her corps, like those of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemburg, belong to independent States, and she has no Guard. Now, in the idea of a Republican critic, a Guard is a source of weakness, because in order to recruit it other corps are weakened. But surely the Old Guard of Napoleon, the Middle Guard, and the Young Guard proved a moral and material addition to the force of the whole army. As long as this *corps d'élite* could stand the shock of battle, the other troops remained firm, and it was only when, as at Waterloo, the cry went up that the Guard was broken, that the Line regiments lost confidence and fled. In the way of unity, the 15th German Army Corps sins to a frightful degree. This Alsace-Lorraine Corps, in addition to Prussian troops, comprises a Bavarian brigade, a regiment of Saxon Infantry, a regiment of Wurtemburg Infantry, a regiment of Bavarian Cavalry, a regiment of Saxon Foot Artillery, and a battalion of Bavarian Foot Artillery. But, as the writer remarks, if the unity is greater in France, what a difference is to be seen in the composition of the Staffs, and he takes the 5th French Army Corps, commanded by General Bataille, and the 5th German Army Corps, commanded by General Von Kirchbach. The French commander has two field officers as Aides-de-Camp, and two orderly officers. The German commander has none. The French army corps has no central hospital or veterinary service. The Chiefs of the Staff of the two French divisions composing the 5th Army Corps are Colonels; in the German Army they are Majors. In the French corps there is one division and three brigades for six regiments of Cavalry; in the German corps, two brigades for five regiments. With the Artillery it is much the same. It is, therefore, reckoned that the Staff of each French army corps possesses twenty-five more officers than the German army corps, and this accounts in a great measure for the difference which exists in the War Estimates of the two countries—France, £22,000,000; Germany, £16,000,000. It is remarked that the Germans have three Inspectors of the Forces and an Inspector-General of Cavalry, but Generals and officers only form a grand total of eleven. On the other hand, the Governor of Paris, General Ladmirault, has a Staff of twenty-one officers, with twenty-five Intendants and Sub-Intendants; and it is nearly the same with the Governor of Lyons, General Bourbaki. The military government of Paris gives employment to sixty-six officers, of whom six are Generals. Berlin, which is neither so large nor so turbulent, has only eight officers to watch over its safety, two of whom are Generals. The difference is certainly enormous. The 19th Army Corps, in Algeria, commanded by General Chanzy, has forty-seven Staff officers. The Emperor of Germany has seven Aides-de-Camp, one of whom, the Prince de Reuss, is a Colonel; six are Majors, two of whom, Major Von Bulow and Major Von Stulpnagel, are detached, the first being Military *Attaché* at Paris, the second at Munich. The President of the French Republic has the same number of Aides-de-Camp—one General, three Colonels, one Captain, and three Lieutenants. Three of these belong to the Staff Corps, whilst all the Aides-de-Camp of the Emperor William are drawn from the Cavalry and the Infantry. The German War Minister, General Von Kameke, has only two Captains for Aides-de-Camp. The French War Minister, General Berthaut, has eleven Aides-de-Camp, three of them field officers. The permanent Staff in France is composed of forty Colonels, forty Lieutenant-Colonels, 120 Majors, 205 Captains, and forty-seven Lieutenants, which, together with orderly officers and officers detached, makes a grand total of 1,200. The whole number in Germany only amounts to 190, this including the Staffs of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg.

The modified regulations respecting navigation and pilotage duties to which we alluded last week, have certainly greatly improved the position of Navigating Sub-Lieutenants who have the good fortune to be "acting" at this moment and can be immediately transferred to the executive. But the lift thus given to the most junior of the navigating class only makes those who have already passed the College, and are now mounting well up their list, feel more than ever neglected. The position of the senior Navigating Sub-Lieutenants is not cheerful, for, if they join the executive on promotion, their chances of reaching the rank of Commander are rather remote. To begin with, they will be about four years longer on the Junior List than those who now are enabled to join the Sub-Lieutenants' List on passing, and it is quite possible that an "acting" Navigating Sub-Lieutenant of to-day may go over the head of a brother officer who has been some three years confirmed, but will not come on the Lieutenants' List for another four years. The average age of a Navigating Lieutenant on reaching that rank is about twenty-eight, while the Lieutenant is quite four years his junior in age. This, it must be admitted, is a remarkably bad start in a new line, and it is not surprising that many who are approaching the top of the Navigating Sub-Lieutenants' List, and may shortly expect to be selected for promotion and be given the choice of electing transfer to the executive or of remaining in the expiring navigating line, scarcely know how to act, feeling that they are placed at a disadvantage in comparison with their brother officers; whichever course they may adopt. If they accept the transfer to the executive they must be content to be placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants, although they have far more service and seniority as commissioned officers than the majority of those whose position on the list of Lieutenants is three or four years senior to them, and, at the same time, they suffer a reduction in their pay and can see no reasonable chance of reaching the higher grades of the Service. On the other hand, should they decide to remain navigating officers, they fear there will be a considerable amount of half pay in their future career, for as the number of Lieutenants and Commanders qualified for navigating duties increases, the Admiralty will not necessarily look to the navigating class for navigators. There will also be a feeling that, by appointing an executive for these duties, who will also be qualified in gunnery and equal to any executive work that might be thrown upon him by unforeseen circumstances, the efficiency of a ship will be increased. Commanding officers, too, may naturally be expected to prefer officers of the original executive when the combination of navigating duties with their own is in full working order, and those qualified in navigation who belong to that line will be brought into direct competition for employment with the original navigators. The Admiralty, in introducing the present scheme for the ultimate extinction of a separate navigating class, has done its best to ensure the claims of the navigating line being respected, and it would be impossible to work so radical a change without treading on somebody's toes. But as there is now reason to believe that the new system of providing for the efficient navigation of our ships will be successful, we would suggest that the seniors of the distinct line which is to be allowed to die out should be given an opportunity of assisting at hastening its end by offering them a slightly increased retirement. Should their position not be as unwelcome and unpromising as we have been led to believe it is thought to be by a large number, those who accepted the extra retirement would be comparatively few. But if, on the other hand, the intended absorption of their particular branch has been the means of placing them in an unenviable position, nothing can be more just than to give them a loophole by which they may escape. It is particularly galling for a Navigating Sub-Lieutenant, let us say at the head of the 1874 List, to find a junior who is "acting" in 1877 walking right ahead of him, becoming an executive officer immediately, and reaching the Lieutenants' List before he has a chance of being placed at the bottom of that list. An increased retirement might therefore be offered in all fairness to the senior Navigating Sub-Lieutenants.

It is only natural that every word uttered and every act done by those who have influence over the armies of Germany should excite the profoundest interest, if not produce the most favourable impression, on all the countries of Europe. The remarks of General Von Stosch on the occasion of the entry of the second son of the Imperial Crown Prince into the naval Service indicate a great ambition—one, indeed, which those who are acquainted with the intimate thoughts of Prussians, if not of Germans, know to be the outcome of a deep-seated hope and the expression of a future policy. It is quite legitimate to aspire to be a great naval Power, and the display of the German flag in all the ports of the world where German subjects are pursuing their various callings is, no doubt, an object for which German statesmen may legitimately strive. But, unfortunately, notwithstanding the construction of the great canal, the possession of a great river, and the acquisition of a fine port communicating with our own lines of navigation, or giving access to the ocean which washes our own coasts, geographical conditions rather impair the full development of the maritime idea of Germany; and, therefore, it is no secret that her more eager and patriotic counsellors have been for years directing their attention to the outlying fringe between them and the ocean, which, inhabited by a race connected with the Germans by origin and by language, offers them a sea-board provided by the efforts of man and by natural accidents with the most excellent harbours and extensive inland navigation. This may be a dream to come true in a future more or less remote; but the hard naked fact of an increase of 122 Captains to the German Infantry, the demand for which is based upon the fear of attack from France, and on the natural repugnance of the German people to the sight of a country in which military reforms and preparation have made enormous progress, is of immense present interest. If the addition of one Captain to every regiment of Infantry were to be taken as meaning a corresponding increase of rank and file, we should have 250, the number of men in each company, multiplied by 122, to denote the augmentation which Field-Marshal Von Moltke is aiming at. But, although his proposal is made, of course, to increase the efficiency of the German Army, it by no means follows that this augmentation of Captains is coextensive with the increase of the companies, or of the cadres of the battalions; and, notwithstanding the explanations given by the great strategist of the motives which led the Government to make the demand, we are at a loss to understand the drift and scope of the measure. It was quite unnecessary to tell the French people or the German Chambers that there was a watchful and a jealous eye upon the preparations of France to resist aggression. It is preposterous to suppose that France means to aggress at present; and, notwithstanding the great encomiums which have been lavished upon her vast improvements and upon the great progress she has made in attaining a high standard of military efficiency, recent observation, as well as the reports of others, lead us to affirm that France is in no condition to make an aggressive movement against her formidable neighbour, and that she is ill-prepared, indeed, even to resist instant attack. Some have pretended to find in Field-Marshal Von Moltke's words only a sort of parade of exaggerated alarm to terrify the German Parliament into compliance with his wishes, but there is no ground for believing that his demand would have been successfully resisted had it been put forward upon his authority as a measure necessary for the greater efficiency of the German Army. At all events, the French nation is to be congratulated on the tact and temper with which the ominous announcement has been received. The Press and the people have learned a useful lesson in a terrible school; but it is something to have had such a "sweet use" extracted from their adversity as to bear menaces and threats with dignified self-control. Prudence—and, indeed, the instinct of self-preservation—may have contributed to such a result; for, shame to say, such is the state of Europe, that no possible combination in the interests of right and justice could be effected which would bar the will of the great central Power to effect any object it had in view by force, unless it could be shown that ultimately the consequences might be injurious to its own best interests. The disposition of every man, and horse, and gun, from one end of France to the other, is not only known in Berlin, but is narrowly watched, and we cannot but think the apprehensions expressed by Field-Marshal Von Moltke were not only exaggerated, but that they must have been known by those best informed on the subject to rest on no solid foundation. The words and acts of the great strategist have added one to the factors of the calculation of force which are about to operate so powerfully on the future of the world.

It is with much regret we have to announce the death of Mr. Herbert H. Jollye, R.N., Secretary to Rear-Admiral Rice, at Malta Hospital, on the 14th inst. His death is universally regretted in the Fleet, and his funeral was attended by Admiral Rice and the Captains of nearly all the ships in the harbour, as also by a large number of officers from the Fleet and military officers.

Commander Clayton Mitchell, lately in command of the Flora, has returned to England in the Orontes on being relieved by Commander H. J. F. Campbell.

The Royal Medal of the Royal Geographical Society has been awarded to Captain Sir George S. Nares for having commanded the Arctic Expedition of 1875-6, during which the ships and sledge parties respectively, reached a higher northern latitude than had previously been attained, and a survey was accomplished of 300 miles of coast-line, facing a previously unknown Polar sea; also for his geographical services in command of the Challenger Expedition. A gold watch, with an appropriate inscription, has also been awarded to Captain Albert Markham for having commanded the northern division of sledges in the Arctic Expedition of 1875-6, and for having planted the Union Jack in 83 deg. 20 min. 26 sec. N., a higher latitude than had ever been reached by any previous expedition.

On Monday the Hibernia, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Rice, will be paid off and will recommission on the following day.

The orders for the Active to be recommissioned immediately on paying off appear to have been given under a misapprehension, for a more searching inquiry into her condition revealed the fact that she was not nearly so fit for a further term of service as was thought. She is ordered to be out of the dockyard hands to-day, but will not leave England for some time. Her orders at this moment are to proceed to the West Coast of Africa to meet Commodore Sullivan, C.B., who will shift his pendant to her should the Tourmaline be as unfit for service as is currently reported.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Fitzgerald Foley will hoist his flag in the Asia on Monday as Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.

We alluded last week to the conclusion of the sittings of the committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Royal Naval College, and stated that the members had received the thanks of the Admiralty. We may now add that Mr. Loveless, Superintendent of the Greenwich Hospital branch of the Accountant-General's Department, who acted as Secretary, has been awarded a gratuity of £50 for the services he rendered.

The censure passed upon Mr. Rudge, Assistant-Paymaster, one of the witnesses called before the court-martial assembled for the trial of the late Captain of the Barracouta, for the manner in which he gave his evidence, has not been unnoticed by the Admiralty. It was suggested at one time that the officer in question would also be put on his trial, but the Admiralty has taken a more summary course by ordering him to be discharged to the shore. This order has been accompanied by an official expression of dissatisfaction at his conduct, and a notification that he need not anticipate being called upon for further service. By this it would appear that the officer is not removed from the "Navy List," but as he is not entitled to half pay and it rests with their Lordships whether they will permit him to retire, he is now enjoying no greater privilege than having his name retained on the Active List while he draws no pay. Still he is not "dismissed the Service," as has been stated.

Orders have been given for some gas-check experiments to be made by the Gunnery Staff of the Excellent. The gun to be used is a 64-pounder, Mark III.

It would appear that the abolition of Assistant-Professor of Fortification at the Royal Naval College has not been found to work satisfactorily, as it is now contemplated to appoint a subaltern of the Royal Marine Artillery to assist Captain Needham, R.M.A., in his duties. There are at present fifteen Marine officers studying at the College.

An addenda to the Dockyard Instructions has just been issued in a form that might well be adopted with respect to the Admiralty Instructions, so as to avoid the possibility of their ever again becoming so hopelessly confused as they are at this moment. The Dockyard Instructions were issued in 1875, and two years later care has been taken to ensure all alterations being correctly noted. The clumsy method of issuing a supplementary volume, as has been done with the Admiralty Instructions of 1862, necessitating numerous corrections and references in ink, has not been followed, for the alterations and additions have been printed in exactly the same form as the instructions and on one side of the paper only, so that the revised articles can be inserted in the volume at their proper places. We are well aware that there is every desire to hasten the issue of the new Admiralty Instructions; but should the delays which have so far attended the work be likely to continue, we would strongly advise some provisional addenda being issued to the Fleet to remedy the confusion now existing, and which has become well-nigh unbearable.

The India Office has consented to the reception of naval officers at the sanitarium at Bombay on the same terms as officers of the Army.

The amount required to provide for the commutation of officers' half pay has been growing gradually less since the first rush was made on the introduction of the scheme. Many have doubtless learned to their cost that it is better to have a small certainty than to try to start in a new line of life as a limited capitalist, and, of course, the number retiring has been reduced since the lists have reached the strength required by the Service. Thus it happens that in 1870 nearly £25,000 was paid to officers commuting, but during last year only £9,000 was appropriated to that purpose.

The orders for the Nassau to pay off and recommission have not been given too soon, for from a recent letter from the ship we learn that scarcely a dozen men remain of those who fitted out in her at Malta in October, 1873, and three of the surveying staff were not in the best of health, and will be glad to come home. There were many vacancies for petty officers, and the only men available for rating were those who had joined the ship as boys. The crew will now be readjusted on the arrival of the Tamar, and it is to be hoped that the repairs the Nassau will undergo at Hong Kong may enable her to complete another commission, though there seems to be some cause for doubt on this head.

To punish a man twice for the same offence is so entirely opposed to the rules of the Service and to a sense of justice that we are surprised to hear of one, if not two, such cases occurring on board a ship on a foreign station. The Commander seems to have given such punishment as was in his power at the time, and then, on meeting his senior officer, the offender has been again brought forward and has received an additional and more heavy sentence. The fact that the list of offences entered against a man always accompanies a punishment warrant should be sufficient to prevent such an irregularity from passing unnoticed; but the Commander in question must surely be ignorant that he is committing a grave error in first punishing a man himself and then inducing his superior officer to follow suit for one and the same offence. It may be true that the gravity of the offence was not satisfactorily met by the first punishment, but if a commanding officer cannot deal satisfactorily with an offender, he should wait until the opportunity arrived for bringing him under the notice of a senior officer.

Provided the present struggle in the East is confined to the two Powers which have just entered upon active operations, it may be accepted as doubtful whether there will be much opportunity for naval warfare. It is freely admitted by the leading Russian service journal that there is little prospect of the Black Sea Fleet coping successfully with Turkish ironclads. But torpedoes, in the use of which the Russians have been perfecting themselves, will be largely used, and already all accessible points are being protected by these weapons. Submarine mines have been laid at several points along the Black Sea coast, between the roadstead of Poti and the mouth of the Tcholsk, and the Turkish Fleet may find its action terribly hampered by these means. Russian torpedo boats may also be expected to do effective work. Hobart Pacha is now reported to be at Rustchuck on board an ironclad, and must force his way past Ibraila and Galatz in front of the Russians in order to return to the Black Sea. All who know this officer are well assured that he will lose no opportunity of making the power of his Fleet felt, and the bombardment of a town is already reported. The rumoured movement of the Russian Baltic Fleet to the Mediterranean is scarcely to be credited, for the majority of the turret-ships are by no means adapted for making the voyage. Glancing at the preparations being made by other Powers in the event of national interests being imperilled, we find Italy ordering her Fleet to be ready for immediate service. Germany, it is understood, proposes to commission several additional men-of-war for sea service. The American squadron in the Mediterranean is also being reinforced, and, as for ourselves, we may fairly be stated to be as "ready for anything" at this moment as we should ever be. The majority of the ships in reserve at the home ports are well forward, and although the Fleet in the Mediterranean has been slightly reduced since it left Besika Bay, the British flag will be strongly represented at the Piræus, where the ships are about to assemble.

We feel sure that the announcement that the Queen has been pleased to desire that the Albert Medal shall be extended to those who may perform gallant actions on land will not cause the slightest feeling of jealousy on the part of those for whom this decoration was first established. By the Warrant of 1867 it was set forth that taking into consideration that great loss of life is sustained by reason of shipwrecks and other perils of the sea, and the many daring and heroic actions performed by mariners and others to prevent such loss, and to save the lives of those who are in danger of perishing by reason of wrecks and perils of the sea; and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such efforts by some mark of Royal favour, the decoration should be instituted and created. Already there exist two classes of this medal, and the design will have to be so altered to make it a suitable award for acts of gallantry on shore that little of the original decoration will remain except the name.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales will be specially examined, at an early date, for admission as naval cadets, and will not wait until the next periodical examination.

The Admiralty has adhered to the intention of sending the Urgent to Port Royal. She will be commissioned on Tuesday by Commander R. H. Boyle.

Captain George Parkin, late of the Triumph, will, it is reported, succeed Captain Waddilove as Captain of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth, and Flag-Captain to Admiral Foley.

Rear-Admiral Corbett has left England by mail for Bombay to relieve Sir Reginald Macdonald as Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.

It is satisfactory to know at this moment that the works long in progress in the principal sea batteries at Malta were some time since completed, and that the new armament has already been fully mounted. The alterations at Gibraltar are being proceeded with, though it will be three years at least before the new ordnance is all in position there.

The military saddle, the invention of Captain the Hon. H. G. L. Crichton, 21st Hussars, has been issued to four Cavalry regiments—the Royal Dragoons, 17th Lancers, and 18th and 21st Hussars—for trial.

Captain B. M. Dawes, 100th Regiment, takes up duty as Local Inspector of Army Schools at Malta, in addition to his appointment as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

The Distinguished Service Reward left vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General C. A. Edwards, C.B., to a regimental Colonelcy, has been given to Major-General W. L. Ingall, C.B. General Ingall served the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46 with the 62nd Regiment, including the battles of Ferozeshah (wounded) and Sobraon (medal and one clasp). Served also in the Crimea from November 13, 1854, to June 18, 1855, including the siege of Sebastopol, the sortie of April 6, and attack on the Quarries on June 8—wounded (medal with clasp, C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and Fifth Class of the Medjidie). Entered the Army December 27, 1842, and became Major-General October 26, 1873.

It has been decided to allow Captain C. C. Brooke to retain his appointment as Ridingmaster of the Royal Military College, on the revision of the establishment of that institution. Major Nicolls has, however, lost his appointment as Paymaster, and Dr. Andrew Maclean is relieved in his duties as senior medical officer.

The Establishment Committee at the War Office, generally known as the Committee on Friction, which has had numerous sittings with a view of reporting on and adjusting the grievances of the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments, has been suddenly dissolved without having arrived at any conclusions, or, at any rate, conclusions to suit the views of a certain clique. The Committee is to be replaced by another, the composition of which will, we understand, be as follows, viz.:—Earl Cadogan, Under Secretary of State for War; Major-General D. Lysons, C.B.; Major-General Sir J. M. Adye, K.C.B., Royal Artillery; Major-General F. A. Campbell, C.B., Royal Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Home, C.B., Royal Engineers; Sir J. W. Drake, K.C.B.; and Mr. A. L. Haliburton. The only fault which can be found with the constitution of this Committee seems to be the absence of any representatives of one of the departments which its decisions will naturally affect—the Ordnance. Sir John Adye, the present, and General Campbell, the late Director-General of Artillery and Stores, are officers in whose integrity the greatest confidence is placed; but they are not departmental officers, and cannot be expected fully to appreciate the grievances which the Ordnance officers have brought forward ever since the conditions of their Service were revised on the introduction of Control.

Early in the spring of next year, if not before, the oft-rumoured invasion of England is, it is said, to be attempted; with what success will entirely depend on ourselves. We may allay apprehension by adding that the invasion will be under the immediate direction of "General" Barnum, and will come from America. The "General," over whose head seven and sixty summers have passed, considers that he has at length obtained sufficient experience to enable him to transport his "wonders of creation" to our midst. It is not surprising to hear that "at least twelve large and powerful steamers will be required." Now, there is a branch of the War Office known as the Intelligence Department, and we should imagine that some useful information on sea transport of animals might be obtainable from this expedition, as we may yet require a Royal Elephant Artillery, and at present little is known as to how far the elephant, or any other wild animal, may be rendered available for war purposes. If note is being taken, or will be taken of the American live animal ships, we still have Cavalry, we still may require to send it beyond the sea. To return to the "General," we sincerely trust he will not forget his celebrated trotting horses, and we further hope he will be met by as good, if not better, here.

The decision which the War Office has arrived at with regard to Adjutants of Engineer Volunteers will have the effect of robbing those Line Captains who have already accepted the employment of 1s. 7d. a-day of their pay, 10s. being the sum fixed upon to be drawn by Engineer Adjutants, whilst those of Rifle regiments are to receive 11s. 7d. It is not easy to see on what principle the amount has been fixed, as the duties of an Engineer Adjutant surely are as onerous—they should be even more so—than those of a Rifleman.

Captain A. N. Pearse, Royal Artillery, who has been for some time past in the Indian Ordnance Department, has arrived in England, having accepted the Adjutancy of the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, which Captain H. H. Goodeve is vacating for the appointment of Brigade-Major, held by Major H. L. Mitchell, whose five years are expiring.

A double-barrelled breech-loading pistol is to replace the present antiquated weapon as part of the armament of Lancer regiments.

Steps are being taken to substitute a carbine on the Henry-Martini principle for that now in the hands of our Cavalry.

Report says that a very distinguished Greek scholar has lately devoted considerable time and study to the construction of a perfect set of Grecian arms and armour, for display at the Tournament Club.

Surgeon-Major W. S. Oliver, M.D., will exhibit his magazine equipment in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution on Monday next.

Colonel C. K. Pearson, 3rd Buffs, has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Montgomery, 13th Light Infantry, as Commandant of Natal.

Is the Imperial game of Partition again to be played? One hundred years ago, exactly the same scene as now was before Europe—Russia at war with Turkey, and Austria and Germany spectators. The Imperial eagles enjoyed a *repas délicieux* in the then partition of Poland. Russia is not the nation to fight in the interests of Christianity. "*Eh, ma foi*, but the world is very wicked."

Steps are being taken for a memorial to the late Captain Clayton, 9th Lancers. Captain R. J. Barton, Coldstream Guards, who served in the 9th Lancers previous to joining the Brigade of Guards, has kindly undertaken the duties of Honorary Secretary, and the friends of the deceased officer desirous of subscribing to the fund should communicate with Captain Barton at 4, Cleveland-square, S.W., or with Messrs. Cox and Co.

The 60th Rifles and Rifle Brigade are favoured corps. The commanding officers of most regiments have made it a subject of complaint that their regiments are so under-officered that the ordinary routine duties can only be performed with difficulty. But in the case of the 60th Rifles the "Army List" for April shows that there are three Sub-Lieutenants on the Supernumerary List, and that the Rifle Brigade has four over the number provided for in the Estimates.

It may be taken for granted that the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot next winter will consist of the 1st Dragoons (Royals), 17th Lancers, and 18th Hussars, the two former now at the station, the latter regiment moving to the camp from Colchester, in time for the summer drills. Instead of proceeding North, it is arranged that the 20th Hussars shall be given another year of Brighton, where the regiment's popularity is unbounded—so great, that the Mayor and Corporation have memorialised the Horse Guards to allow it to continue among them. The 21st Hussars, from Hounslow, will thus be done out of the pleasant station they had been anticipating orders to prepare for, and will have to content themselves with one of those dingy manufacturing centres in the North, the abomination of Cavalrymen. The 8th Hussars, from Aldershot, relieve the 21st at Hounslow, and there is some talk of the Scots Greys taking over York. The Carabiniers will, of course, proceed to Colchester, to prepare for embarkation for India; the 5th Lancers will continue at Norwich, and the Inniskilling

Dragoons will go to Edinburgh, from which they have been absent for a quarter of a century—since early in 1853. Such, we believe, are the prospective arrangements. Great secrecy has to be observed in these matters in the Quartermaster-General's Department, because officers will not understand that allowances have to be made for unforeseen contingencies; they take houses at the places to which rumour assigns their regiments, and then blame the Quartermaster-General because at the last moment he finds it necessary to make changes in his programme.

Under the Empire the name of M. Paul de Molènes was very well known among military men, and we welcome a new edition of his "Commentaires d'un Soldat," just published by Calmann-Levy, of Paris. The new edition is preceded by a preface due to the pen of M. Paul de St. Victor, one of the most eloquent of French writers. The funeral of Lord Raglan is thus described:—"The first soldiers drawn up along this funeral route were the Highlanders, leaning on their reversed arms. These tall, athletic, and well-built men, both by attitude and form, made one dream of the bas-reliefs of antiquity. They evoked the idea of a calm and imposing grief—of the sorrow which weighs on the heart of a powerful nation. One felt greatly moved at the sight of these figures, not by a sadness which suddenly bursts into sobs, but by a feeling as august and solemn as the temple to which a people accompany the remains of a great man. What finished by giving this ceremony a character at once lugubrious and triumphal was the nature and form of the funeral car. The coffin which contained the late General-in-Chief of the English Army was placed upon a gun-carriage and drawn by an Artillery team, and the cloth which covered this coffin was the flag of Great Britain. Never did men throw upon a corpse a more splendid winding-sheet. There was in this patriotic and warlike pomp something which deprived it of the derisive vanity of opulent funerals. The Standard appeared to communicate its life to the dead man it enveloped in its martial folds. What we saw passing by was not something destroyed and deformed, but a living being, a soldier going to find his God in the flag of his country."

The rigid rules relating to the punishment of drunkenness in the Army have, we are glad to say, just been modified by a General Order. It is perhaps wise, considering the fallibility of man, that commanding officers should in certain defined cases be restricted as to the maximum of punishment; but, as far as the minimum is concerned, that should be left to their own discretion. Frequently the award of punishment is a mere matter of routine, but occasionally there are extenuating circumstances which cannot be anticipated by those who draw up regulations. At the same time, we should be glad to see the practice of the Scots Fusilier Guards adopted throughout the Army. In that corps there is, or was, a scale of punishment giving the minimum and maximum considered applicable to each of the more ordinary offences. For instance, "five minutes late for tattoo, from half an hour to an hour's drill; from five minutes to half an hour, from so much to so much." The commanding officer's hands were by no means tied by this scale, but it helped him to preserve uniformity and equality of punishment. As matters stand in the Army at large, there is the greatest inequality in the awards for identical offences committed by men of equally good or bad character, as the case may be. This proceeds from many causes. No two officers take the same view of particular acts of misconduct. The temporary commanding officer, therefore, is much more lenient or severe than the Lieutenant-Colonel. Neither is it in the nature of things that the same man should always be consistent. His memory may fail him, and he may forget that he is giving B a much heavier sentence than he awarded A a week previously, though both offences were of equal degree and the character and service of the offenders the same. Besides, the Lieutenant-Colonel may occasionally suffer from liver, or have been annoyed about something, which circumstances will certainly make him more severe than usual. A suggested scale of appropriate punishments, issued by the Horse Guards as a guide only, would be of great value. With regard to the subject of the General Order above alluded to, it is laid down that it is to be optional with the commanding officer whether a case of drunkenness punished by fine is or is not to be entered in the Regimental Defaulters' Book. This is decidedly a change for the better.

A French writer, who signs himself "Ingotus," has recently written a series of sketches of eminent men. In one published yesterday he describes Marshal von Moltke, telling us, amongst other things, that when the war with France broke out M. de Moltke had been ready for two years. However, he was by no means so sure of victory as in 1866. He had visited on foot what he considered would be the future field of battle—that is to say, Prussian territory. His opinion was that the French Army, not nicely balanced, would march rapidly like a tipsy man who runs because he is not steady enough on his legs to walk. He counted on his famous system of renewing the battle twice, for he said, "The French Army will not have wind enough to beat us twice in a day." He manœuvred behind a curtain, and, contrary to all military principles, he wished to employ the Guard first. The Emperor William objected. The Field-Marshal insisted on the necessity of winning the first battle, at no matter what cost, so as to destroy the French moral. The writer then remarks that "the conqueror of France was a collective being composed of the body of the Emperor, the chest of Bismarck, the arms of the Imperial Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, and the head of Von Moltke;" adding, "that the last successes, by their slowness, will create more astonishment in history than the rapidity of the first triumphs over the Army of the Rhine." As Victor Emmanuel said, "Von Moltke is a topographist of genius. Assuredly M. de Moltke does not belong to that divine race of Generals spoken of by Bossuet. The colossal Krupp cannon has in the Field-Marshal a gunner well suited to its size. In some things he resembles Frederick the Great, but what he hates most in France is Voltaire." In conclusion, "Ignotus" says that Von Moltke wished to decapitate France, but only succeeded in cutting her hair, which has begun to grow again.

Our opposite neighbours, at first very much startled by the speech of Field-Marshal Von Moltke, appear to have recovered in a great measure from their alarm, most of the newspapers aiding to allay apprehension. In one of our Paris contemporaries we find the following observations:—"M. de Moltke would not esteem the people upon whom he has inflicted such defeats were they not to love their Army. Yes! the Army is the pride and hope of France, because in the midst of party struggles and ambitious conflicts it is the refuge of disinterested devotion. One can doubt of France, when reading what is written, when listening to what is said; but one is consoled when looking at the Army, for a nation where there are so many brave hearts slaves to patriotic duty cannot be condemned to moral decadence. France loves her Army, but, for all that, she is not bellicose, and the Army knows how to ally love of country with love of peace, which is necessary for her regeneration. She has not forgotten her defeats, and she has derived a lesson from them, and not that blind thirst for revenge of which she is accused." M. Henri de Pène adds that France would be glad to listen to any proposals on the part of Germany for a mutual disarmament. It is feared, certainly in Paris, that the Cabinet of Berlin, before many weeks are over, intends to call upon France to disarm, and in a way so authoritative that it will be impossible for Marshal MacMahon and his Government not to refuse. There are several facts to which one cannot be blind. There is a good deal of Ultramontane agitation going on in France just now, which has alarmed Italy and offended Germany. In 1874 a similar agitation was on the point of producing war, and the Germans would no doubt have then invaded France but for the remonstrances of Russia. Now Russia has her hands full, and Germany may feel perfectly tranquil on her northern frontier. In case of necessity she could let slip Austria on Russia and Italy on France. Austria will not be able to tolerate Russian conquests on the Danube, and Italy wishes to put down Ultramontrane agitation, and to get back Savoy, if not Nice. In 1874 the underlying complaint made against France was that she was preparing for a war of revenge, and that her Army Estimates were excessive—ruinous for Germany to keep pace with. Here the situation has not changed. France continues with unabated vigour to labour at the reorganization of her Army and the replenishment of her stores. It is all very well for a Paris wit to say that France is only putting on an indispensable toilette—the toilette looks more like a coat of mail than a silk dress. We have always considered it a political error on the part of France to have plunged so deeply into Army reorganization to the neglect of other things. Such a course was sure to awaken the suspicion and ill-feeling of Germany. As Field-Marshal von Moltke remarked, "The French people refuse the Army nothing," and it cannot have escaped the observation of the acute statesmen at Berlin that French declarations in favour of absolute neutrality in the present crisis simply mean, "We have another object in view." The *Blackwood* reviewer has recently given a very detailed account of the progress accomplished by the French War Minister in the way of reorganization, and the French authorities have felt highly flattered at the way in which their efforts have been treated; but it was hardly politic, on the part of a friend of France, to over-estimate her capabilities, and make her out more formidable than she is. M. Henri de Pène talks in high-flown language of the devotion and patriotism of the French Army; but as a French officer complained to us the other day, the men dislike the Army, and neither soldiers nor non-commissioned officers will remain in the Service a day longer than they are obliged. We find the military scribe, M. Saint-Genest, writing:—"Young men prefer commerce, industry, agriculture, to the Army. Charles declares that he does not wish to serve his country, and obtains 1,500 francs from his family. As his intelligence is very limited, the whole canton imagine he will not pass. But, the examiners having simply asked him what the Loire is, and what a gander is, and the candidate having replied without hesitation—'The first is a river, and the second the husband of [a goose' (*sic*) he is accepted as a one-year volunteer, to the great astonishment of the whole country round about." M. Saint Genest, after complaining of the way in which the volunteers are accepted, denounces the manner in which old soldiers have been treated. When it was a question of reorganizing the Reserves, the veterans naturally considered that they would be nominated, but when the *Gazette* appeared it was seen that it was not ex-Sergeant-Major or ex-Colour-Sergeant Z. who had been appointed officers in the Reserve, but young T., of the neighbouring town, who had never served in the Army. It was not an old Captain who was given the command of a Territorial battalion, but the proprietor of the château who had been in the Mobiles, and one of the Deputies of the department was named Colonel. The consequence of this state of affairs is to create two categories of officers—the hard-working officers of the Regular Army, and the wealthy and brilliant officers of the Territorial Army. "And," adds M. Saint-Genest, "how can one wonder that military *esprit* is disappearing, that engagements diminish, and that Sergeants prefer returning home to wearing the epaulette?" M. Saint-Genest proposes several remedies, but the evil lies deeper than he chooses to admit. It lies in the fact that France is entirely devoid of *l'esprit militaire* (as a French military writer recently pointed out), a quality which is quite distinct from combativeness. The restraint imposed by discipline is intolerable to most Frenchmen, who also sin against *l'esprit militaire* in other matters. The proof of this is to be seen in the complaints brought forward by M. Saint-Genest—the married classes shirk the Army as much as possible, and the non-commissioned officers and men get rid of their uniform as soon as they can. Ardour and enthusiasm may be wanting in the French Army, but these would be forthcoming if France were attacked and under a successful commander.

Are the leaders of the great Liberal party so intensely absorbed in the sufferings and wrongs of the interesting Bulgarians and Montenegrins that they have not a thought for India, where the people are wasting to death in the "famine camps" at the rate of 900 out of every 1,000? The accounts which we have seen in the Indian papers of the state of the miserables who are just kept alive to meet the almost inevitable death which is the result of "famine diarrhœa," as it is termed—a slow but sure choleraic epidemic—are heartrending and appalling. There is one plea put forward for the reduction of the food wages to the "just keep them alive" average—the absolute exigencies of the Indian Government. But when we reflect that it is the money of the Indian people that the Government has got to deal with, the plea, we think, must be set aside. It is the duty of Government to prevent starvation, and not only that, but to prevent the spread of disease arising from insufficient food—disease which assumes many forms all destructive of life. That is their duty now. There is, moreover, imposed on them, if they have a conscience or sense of the mission of a Christian people in Hindostan, to lose no time in undertaking as public works of the first necessity such irrigation tanks, anicuts, and canals as will render famines from want of water impossible in future. A "Retired Officer of the Madras Staff Corps" has published a few remarks on the subject called, "What Irrigation Can Do and what it Won't Do for India," which we recommend to those of our readers who think the welfare of India worth consideration. "Irrigation in India means abundance of food, and with it happiness and contentment for the people—progress in cheap traffic and transport on canals and rivers." Sir Arthur Cotton has laboured for years to impress our rulers with the lessons which the works of their predecessors should have imposed on them. Let us hope that out of this terrible adversity will come, among other "sweet uses," the recognition of the truth that above all and before all things a Government in India can do is irrigation.

Doubts are entertained as to the part which the Cabinet of Berlin has played in the Eastern war, it being, of course, suspected that it has rather encouraged than dissuaded Russia to attack Turkey. Prussia certainly had a finger in several previous contests between Czar and Sultan. When Peter the Great determined to declare war against the Grand Turk, who had accorded hospitality to the unfortunate Charles XII., he first of all repaired to Berlin and made matters straight with the King of Prussia and his Potsdam giants. In that war Prussia came to unspeakable grief on the banks of the Pruth. In 1768 the French Ambassador, M. de Vergennes, urged the Sublime Porte to declare war against Russia, while Frederick the Great did what he could to persuade Abdul Hamid from fighting. His Majesty expressed great contempt for Catherine's Generals, who, he said, were totally unacquainted with the art of war; "but those of the Sultan," he added, "are sunk in a more prodigious depth of ignorance." What Frederick dreaded was not to see clumsy Generals at work, but that the conflagration should spread, and that after Austria, Prussia should be dragged into the conflict, and his Majesty had had fighting enough. The Porte, being worsted in this war, called upon Prussia and Austria to mediate at the very moment that the latter Power was complaining of the continual encroachments of Russia, and suggesting combined efforts to put a stop to them. Frederick replied that "he was bound by treaty to the Czarina, and could take no part against her." The two Powers, however, mediated, and peace was concluded, Turkey losing the Crimea and Russia obtaining the protectorate over Wallachia and Moldavia, and the right of erecting a church at Constantinople. In 1784, when Russia and Austria combined, not for the first time, to despoil the Porte, peace, as far as Russia was concerned, was indirectly brought about by Prussia. Austria having signed a separate peace, Catherine was also induced to recall her troops on learning that the King of Prussia was intriguing in Poland. In 1828 the Prussian Ambassador strongly advised the Sultan not to go to war, but Mahmoud, declaring honour and independence to be more valuable than life, plunged into the fatal struggle, which ended in the Treaty of Adrianople.

HELMETS FOR THE INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As I perceive by your issue of April 21, 1877, that the adoption of the helmet is really decided on for the Infantry, I am led to again express a hope through your columns that the crested helmet may yet have a chance. That worn by the Dublin police is a model of shape and appearance, and, in the opinion of many persons of taste with whom I have spoken, far preferable to the spiked helmet. A small plume might be worn at the side, which gives a light appearance, and serves as a distinction between various classes of troops; not, however, to be worn in marching order. A helmet without either spike or crest would be a curious-looking affair.—I am, &c.,

A. B.

Respecting the difference of opinion existing between the officers of Chatham Dockyard and the officers of Plymouth Yard as to the defective state of the crank shafts of the composite-vessel Boxer, which, it is alleged, were defective when they left Chatham, it is stated by the officers at Chatham that the first set had served the vessel during two commissions, and when the vessel left for the third commission they were precisely in the same condition when first put on board; and the Chatham officers also maintain that the second set were also fit for the Service, although condemned by the officers at Devonport. It is not true, as stated, that the Admiralty have "reprimanded" the Admiral-Superintendent of Chatham Yard, Admiral C. Fellowes, C.B. In their letter upon the matter, their lordships state that while fully aware of the energy and zeal displayed by all the officers of Chatham Dockyard, still their lordships think that in this particular instance sufficient attention was not paid by the engineering and blacksmiths' departments of the yard.

As there has been cause to fear that trading vessels in the Brass River will be subjected to molestation at the hands of the natives, one of her Majesty's ships has been ordered to visit the place, taking the British Consul, and to inquire into the reason of the apparent hostile feeling.—*Standard.*

The result of the inquiry into the cause of the recent accident to the rudder of the Temeraire at Chatham has just been made known. It was suspected that it was caused by the wanton act of one of the men in wilfully cutting the rope which held the weight, but the officers of the court are satisfied that the whole affair was an accident, and exonerated the men from all blame.

The Volta, which sank at her moorings in the Medway last week during a gale, has been floated. A casual examination of the bottom has been made, but nothing has been discovered to account for her foundering, and the belief is that the mishap was caused by the scuttles being left open, in consequence of which, as there was a heavy sea, the water rushed in, and gradually filled her.

A general court of the Marine Society was held on Saturday at the offices in Bishopsgate-street, Lord Romney, president, in the chair. The report of the committee stated that during the last three months no fewer than eighty-seven boys had been admitted to the Warspite, while seven had been sent into the Royal Navy and twenty-eight into the merchant service. The total number of boys sent to sea by the Marine Society since it founded the training-ship system was now 58,330, and it cost but £18 a-year to bring a boy under the influence of the training which produced such results as above mentioned. The report was adopted, and it was resolved that an earnest appeal be made to the public in order that the vacant berths in the new Warspite might be filled.

The thirty-eighth anniversary of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society was held on Friday at the City Terminus Hotel, Capt. the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., vice-president, in the chair. Com. W. H. Symons, R.N., read the report, which stated that 10,386 widows, orphans, and shipwrecked persons had been relieved during the past year at a cost of £19,839, and that 1,965 widows received annual grants, for which purpose the dividends of the funded property are set apart, but were not sufficient last year by £3,468, which had therefore to be provided by the generosity of the public, to whom the committee appealed for help to meet the increasing claims.

It is understood that the Italian Government has decided to employ steel for the armour of the Duilio and Dandolo, and that the plates will be made by Messrs. Schneider, of Creuzot, in France. Preparations are going forward at Portsmouth for the trial of the steel armour supplied by Messrs. Charles Temple and Co., of London, by the Scottish Steel and Iron Company, of Glasgow, and by Messrs. Cammell and Co., of Sheffield. There is no doubt that these trials will have to be succeeded by others on a larger scale.

We notice that the *London Medical Record* speaks very highly of a new and portable food, Meat-Farina, which is deserving of the attention of the Admiralty, for it has many advantages over the salt meat supplied to our blue-jackets. It is free from the excess of salt which does much to render salt provisions innutritious and unpalatable. As is well known, our seamen are often glad to receive savings for salt meat in preference to eating it, and to use the money for the purchase of potatoes and soft bread as soon as the opportunity occurs. The beneficial effects likely to accrue from the use of Meat-Farina on board ship are obvious.

The Army.

2nd Life Guards. Great regret is expressed at the death of Mr. R. H. Townsley, late lieut., which has occurred at Rome. He joined the Army Feb 26, 1870; became lieut., Oct. 28, 1871; and retired last year.

3rd Dragoon Guards will leave Dublin for the Curragh on the 23rd proximo. The regiment moves to Cahir on the termination of the drill season.

3rd Hussars. Lieut. MacIvor has been appointed a provisional aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., commanding the Mhow Division of the Bombay Army.

4th Hussars. Lieut. Tuthill has been granted an extension of leave to remain in England from June 1 to Sept. 1 next, on urgent private affairs.

9th Lancers. Capt. Bushman has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

11th Hussars. Major Garnett has applied for leave from India to England on medical certificate.

12th Lancers. Capt. L. Martin is about to retire by sale of his commission.

13th Hussars. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Russell, C.B., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months on urgent private affairs. Capt. Peters has been granted an extension of leave to remain in England from India from the 10th inst. to Oct. 10, on urgent private affairs.

15th Hussars. Lieut. Burke has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

19th Hussars will proceed from Longford and out-quarters to the Curragh next month.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The remains of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Burke Cuppage, K.C.B., were buried on Monday in Fulham Cemetery, when a number of military and other friends attended at the grave.

Col. H. P. de Teissier, C Brig. R.H.A. (late Bengal), has been transferred from Fyzabad to Rawul Pindee.

Lieuts. G. D. Fanshawe, 3rd Brig.; E. E. Taylor, 11th Brig.; and E. Gunner, 9th Brig., have passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

Capt. C. W. E. Murphy is to rank as captain in India from June 24, 1874, instead of from Aug. 9, 1876, the date of his substantive rank.

Capt. C. F. Dickson, 3rd Brig., has been ordered to Sligo to take up the duties of adjt. of the Sligo Artillery.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Satisfactory news has been received from Lieut. Kitchener, in command of the Survey, of the progress of the work. At their first camp, near Haifa, in the Bay of Acre, the survey of the plain was finished, and the detail completely filled in; levels were taken from Mejdel, ten miles from Haifa, to the Mediterranean, in continuation of the levelling begun by Lieut. Conder, in order to ascertain the real depression of the Lake of Galilee. For this purpose a grant of £100 was made three years ago by the British Association. The camp was then moved to Hattin, the scene of the great defeat of the Christians by Saladin, from which place Lieut. Kitchener's last letter was written. The country is reported perfectly quiet and the people friendly. Large numbers of the able-bodied men have been draughted off to Constantinople to join the Army. If the present tranquillity continues, Lieut. Kitchener will finish off the survey of Northern Palestine before the end of the summer, after which little will remain to be done.

Lieut. J. B. Sharpe has passed the higher, and Lieut. F. H. Cameron, J. W. Thurburn, and W. T. Shone the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

A well-earned tribute is paid, on his retirement, to Col. T. G. Montgomerie, late Bengal, in the Indian Trigonometrical Survey Report. Col. Montgomerie entered the department in 1852. He helped to measure the Chach and Kurrachee base line; he began and finished the Cashmere survey, an area of some 77,000 square miles. Afterwards as captain he directed the survey of Kumaon and Garwhal; and lastly, he won a European reputation by his Trans-Himalayan surveys.

Col. H. Drummond (late Bombay) has been granted furlough from India to England for one year on private affairs.

Major J. T. Twigge has been granted leave from India to England, per troopship, on medical certificate.

Lieut. H. Clarke, assist. engineer at Aden, has been granted six months furlough to England, on urgent private affairs.

"One in Bondage" writes, pointing out the hardship suffered by the men of the Royal Engineer Train, by reason of their being permanently stationed at Aldershot. Our correspondent also refers to the injustice of the arrangement by which the men of the companies draw working pay, whilst those on the establishment of the Train get nothing extra, though employed for more hours and on as "rough duties."

Brevet Col. A. A'C. Fisher, C.B., has arrived home from Malta, invalided.

1st or Royal Scots. The 1st Batn. will arrive at the Curragh on Tuesday next from Mullingar. An exchange has been permitted between Lieuts. Ireland and Moore, the former from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., the latter from the 1st to the 2nd Batn. Lieut. Moore joins the depôt at Greenlaw until required to embark for India.

3rd Buffs. *The Dragon* (*East Kent Chronicle*) is a nice little paper for the men of the Buffs, printed, at present, at Cawnpore, of which the twenty-sixth number is before us, from which we learn that they have been rather enjoying themselves. Roberts has shown them how to play billiards; Dave Carson, whoever he may be, also entertained the station; and there have been several regimental festivities. An account of the inspection of the regiment, by Major-Gen. Maude, concludes with an expression of the good wishes of the officers and men of his old corps for one connected with them so honourably and so long. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Morley, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

4th King's Own. The 2nd Batn. will be moved to Dublin on the 17th proximo, and will, it is thought, proceed to England in the autumn.

5th Fusiliers. Lieut. Hackett, 1st Batn., has taken up duty in connection with the famine relief operations in Madras.

7th Fusiliers. Lieut. the Hon. A. Amherst, 2nd Batn., has leave in India, on private affairs, from the 1st inst. to Sept. 30. Lieut. Stuart, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

8th King's. Capt. Wheeley and Lieut. Oakley, 1st Batn., have applied for leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

9th Regiment. Major Probart, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India for six months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Weare has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

10th Regiment. The head-quarters and remainder of the 1st Batn., under command of Lieut.-Col. Lynch, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday from the Straits Settlements.

11th Regiment. Major Smyth, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from head-quarters to Cashmere from April 1 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Major Corrie, Capt. Toller, and Lieut. Reid, 1st Batn., have been posted to the depôt. Capt. Toller takes command of the detachment at Devonport, the other officers joining at Exeter. Lieut. Browne, 1st Batn., has been declared qualified for promotion. Lieut. Coppinger, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

15th Regiment. Capt. Thomas, 2nd Batn., has qualified for employment on the regimental, general, or personal Staff in India. Capt. Barr has been appointed to officiate as paymr. of the 2nd Batn., from Jan. 15, vice Paymr. (Major) Hopson, on leave in England.

16th Regiment. Qrmr.-Sergt. Shaw, 1st Batn., is transferred to the Louth Rifles.

17th Regiment. Capt. Brind, 1st Batn., has been assigned local rank as major from March 4, 1877. Capt. Richards, 2nd Batn., is to rank as capt. in India from Feb. 11, 1874, instead of Nov. 27, 1876, the date of his substantive rank. Lieut. Clarke, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England to appear before a medical board.

18th Royal Irish. The 2nd Batn. is expected to move shortly to the Curragh from Fermoy.

23rd Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. will leave Dublin on the 18th proximo for Enniskillen and Londonderry. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Elgee, Capts. Seagram and Knox, and Lieuts. Griffiths and Boddam-Whetham join the depôt of the 1st Batn. at Wrexham.

24th Regiment. Lieut. Curteis, 1st Batn., has arrived home from the Cape in H.M.S. Orontes.

25th Regiment. Major Harvey, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

32nd Light Infantry. Lieuts. Cochrane (adjt.) and Sillery have arrived home from the Cape in H.M.S. Orontes.

34th Regiment. Lieut. Martin has qualified for promotion.

37th Regiment. As was some time since stated, Major Glass succeeds to the lieut.-colonelcy.

40th Regiment. Capt. White has been reported qualified for promotion on the termination of a course of garrison instruction in India.

44th Regiment. Major Maguire has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Hill has been recommended for the appointment of musketry instructor, vice Churchill.

ROYAL MARINES.

An exchange on the general foreign service roster has been sanctioned between Brevet Major R. W. B. Hunt and Capt. C. W. Carlyon.

Brevet Major W. H. H. West, commanding the Marine recruiting party at Lincoln, will be relieved by Capt. W. N. G. Johnstone on the 30th inst.

Surg. R. Marcarthy, who has been appointed to the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, vice Griffiths, having reported himself at head-quarters, is borne on the strength of the divisional Staff.

Capt. G. S. Nash will relieve Capt. C. W. Carlyon, recruiting, Gloucester, on the 1st prox.

Lieut. H. de la Poer Beresford will relieve Captain Campbell in charge of detachment R.M., H.M.S. Alexander.

51st Light Infantry. Lieut. Seppings has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

54th Regiment. Capt. Phibbs is about to be appointed to the vacant adjutancy of the Kerry Militia.

56th Regiment. In the absence of a qualified officer, Lieut. Ford has been appointed to act as interpreter, vice Lieut. Parker, a candidate for the Indian S.C.

59th Regiment. Lieut. Irwin has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

60th Rifles. Major Henderson, 2nd Batn., has been granted an extension of leave to remain in England from India from July 6 to Oct. 31 next, on private affairs. Capt. Kinloch, having attended a course of garrison instruction, his period of Staff service as D.A.A.G. for Musketry in Bengal has been extended from the 26th ultimo to Aug. 9. Lieut. Wilson, 2nd Batn., is employed in connection with the famine relief operations in Madras.

65th Regiment. Major Byam has qualified for promotion, after attending a course of garrison instruction in India. Brevet Major Gordon has passed the examination qualifying for employment on the regimental, general, or personal Staff in India. Lieut. Ethelston has been recommended for the appointment of musketry instructor. Lieut. Lean, a probationer for the Indian S.C., attached to the 18th Bengal N.I., has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee. The death is announced of Lieut. and Adjt. R. St. G. H. Hamilton, which occurred at Denmark Villas, Ealing, on the 23rd inst., whilst on leave from India. The deceased, who only landed in England a few days since, joined the Army Feb. 30, 1871, and was appointed adjt. Oct. 11, 1876.

66th Regiment. Capt. Ready has been assigned local rank as major in India from Sept. 9, 1874, and Lieut. Roberts as capt. from Feb. 8 last.

67th Regiment. The company vacant in consequence of Capt. Smith's retirement is not expected to be given in the regiment.

68th Light Infantry. Major Tucker has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months on private affairs.

70th Regiment. Capt. Tibbs is to rank as capt. in India from March 16, 1870. Lieut. Montanaro has qualified for promotion.

72nd Highlanders. Capt. Guinness and Lieut. Langton have been reported qualified for promotion on the conclusion of a course of garrison instruction in India.

73rd Regiment. Lieut. Swiny has been recommended for the instructorship of musketry. Lieut. Ravenshaw has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Preston has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

75th Regiment will proceed early next month to Guernsey, to relieve the 104th.

78th Highlanders. The regiment is expected to move in the autumn from Edinburgh to Fort George, to relieve the 79th.

79th Highlanders have received orders to send a guard of honour to Ballater on the 14th proximo, her Majesty being expected to arrive at Balmoral on the following day. The regiment will proceed to Dublin in Sept.

83rd Regiment. Capt. Wright has been granted leave to Cashmere for six months.

85th Light Infantry. Lieut. Vivian has qualified for promotion.

86th Regiment. Orders have been received for the move of the regiment to Aldershot, and it is to embark at Kingstown early in May, on board the Assistance. This will be only the second time of the 86th being quartered in England during a period of upwards of forty years. The regiment is somewhat below its strength, and within the next twelve months it will lose upwards of 100 men—principally six years' service men—and by the time its turn for foreign service arrives it will be literally a regiment of recruits. So much for the short service Act.

92nd Highlanders. Capt. Papillon is a candidate for appointment to the Auxiliary Forces as adjt., and will join the 1st Administrative Batn. Aberdeenshire R.V.

93rd Highlanders will proceed from Dublin to the Curragh on the 17th proximo, and will remain in Camp for the winter.

98th Regiment. Lieut. Hyslop obtains the company vacant by the retirement of Capt. Stanford.

99th Regiment is held in readiness to move to Templemore as follows:—Head-quarters at Kilkenny (with depot 62nd Regt. attached) on Aug. 7; detachments now at Waterford, Clonmel, Dungarvin, and Carrick-on-Suir about third week in May.

105th Light Infantry. Capt. Raikes and Lieut. Whitehill obtain the steps in succession to Major Bond, retired upon a pension.

108th Regiment. Lieut. Wapshare, a probationer, officiating wing officer, 1st Bombay N.I., is to be admitted to the Bombay S.C. from Feb. 2, 1876.

109th Regiment. Major Lucas has leave to Cashmere and the hills from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. Mackinnon has been declared qualified for promotion on the termination of a course of garrison instruction in India.

Rifle Brigade. The 1st Batn. will leave Dublin for the Curragh on the 24th proximo. Major H. Wood, 4th Batn., has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate. Lieut. C. H. Stopford, 2nd Batn., died at Algiers on the 12th instant. The deceased joined the Brigade Dec. 2, 1874, from the 3rd Royal Surrey Militia.

Commissariat Department. The following District Order has been issued in Ireland:—"Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, April 19, 1877.—District Order.—It is with deep regret that the major-general commanding announces to the Dublin District the sudden death of Depty. Comy.-Gen. A. C. Crookshank, C.B., and in doing so Major-Gen. Herbert deplores the loss of an officer of great zeal, ability, and promise, one in whom from many years of intimate association he felt that he could repose the fullest confidence.—By order (signed), A. Alison, D.A.G."

Medical Department. Depty. Surg.-Gen. H. Kendall, M.D., assumed medical charge of the Sirhind Circle of the Bombay Army on Feb. 23, vice Surg.-Gen. T. Crawford, M.D., appointed P.M.O. in Ireland. Surgs.-Major J. F. Shortt and J. Middleton and Surg. E. F. Boult have been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surg. J. K. Grainger, Staff, has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs. Vet.-Surg. G. F. Davis, lately arrived in India from England, has been appointed to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Mooltan.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

Bedfordshire. This regiment assembled for training at Bedford on Monday, and at the parade on the following morning only thirteen men were absent, of which number three are in prison, and two have enlisted into the Line, leaving only eight unaccounted for. The regiment only requires about twenty men to complete its full establishment.

East Kent. Both battalions, to the number of about 800, assembled for training at Canterbury on Monday. The following officers do duty during the training, viz.:—1st Batn.—Col. Pennefather; Major Beales; Capts. Simmons (Hon. Major), Sicklemore, Tatham, Moore, Petley, and Blundell; Lieut. Walker (instr. of musketry); Sub-Lieuts. Wynyard, Knatchbull-Hugessen, Amesbury, Blaydes, and Christie. 2nd Batn.—Col. Howell; Major Monypenny; Capts. Bury, Morrell, Wilkinson, Daniel, Perrot, and Bligh; Lieuts. Sankey and Marten; Sub-Lieuts. Nevill, Chetwynd, and Dolphin; Capt. and Adjt. Knight, Surg.-Major Curtis. Lieut. the Hon. H. C. Hardinge, West Kent Militia, is attached to the regiment for the training.

2nd Royal Lancashire Rifles. The recruits were inspected by Col. Robertson on the 18th inst. at Liverpool, when nearly 400 men were present on parade. In addressing the men, Col. Robertson complimented them on their very satisfactory turn-out, the cleanliness and completeness of their kits, and the uniform good conduct which characterised them during their training; and said that, taking into account the short time that elapsed since they were embodied, they were a credit to the Service. This very satisfactory state of affairs is due to the system of recruiting now adopted in this regiment—viz., a searching inquiry into the character of intending recruits, and also the mild but firm discipline enforced by the officers and instructors. The departure of Major Whiting, the adjt., is regretted by everybody connected with the regiment, his exertions having been never-ending.

Dublin City Artillery. Hon. Major Magill joins the School of Instruction at Woolwich on Tuesday next.

Dublin County. The training will commence at the Curragh on Monday next.

Fermanagh. The detachment assembled for preliminary drill at Enniskillen consists of Capt. and Adjt. Shaw, Sub-Lieut. Barton, Surg. Walsh, 16 sergts., 6 buglers, and 78 men.

Kerry. Capt. Phibbs, 54th Regt., has been selected for the adjutancy, vice Capt. Roberts, placed on the Retired List.

Kildare Rifles will assemble on Monday for its training, which will be undergone at the Curragh.

Queen's County. One hundred and thirty non-commissioned officers and men have assembled at Maryborough for preliminary drill. The officers doing duty are—Capt. and Adjt. Brooke, Lieut. Taylor, Sub-Lieut. Jacob, Qrmr. Murnane, and Surg.-Major Jacob.

Sligo Artillery. Capt. C. F. Dixon, Royal Artillery, is about to be appointed to the adjutancy.

A deputation of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Medical Association waited on Mr. Hardy, at the War Office, on Monday, for the purpose of stating some of the grievances of Militia surgeons occasioned by changes initiated by Lord Cardwell and now coming into effect, and asking that compensation similar to that afforded to Militia adjutants should be given to Militia surgeons, or, at all events, that where *bonâ fide* cases of individual hardship were shown, that such cases should receive pecuniary relief. Amongst those present were Mr. Childers, M.P., Sir H. Wilmot, M.P., Mr. Lusk, M.P., Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., Mr. Wheelhouse, M.P., Capt. Nolan, M.P., Mr. Arthur Peel, M.P., Mr. O'Sullivan, M.P., Mr. Turner, M.P., Mr. Ripley, M.P., Mr. Johnston, Mr. Buxton, M.P., Mr. Cooper Rose, M.D., and a large number of the medical profession. Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., in the absence of Dr. Lyon Playfair, introduced the deputation. Mr. Ernest Hart, chairman of the committee, said that by the instructions of 1873, and by the Warrant of July, 1876, and the Secretary of State's instructions thereon, some of the Militia surgeons had been (and at this moment perhaps all) deprived of the greater part of the income which they had received up to that period as Militia surgeons. So great was the loss, that surgeons formerly receiving from £100 to £300 a-year were now only paid an average of £27 per year. Militia officers were appointed, their duties and salaries fixed under 42 George III., and those who suffered loss looked to the Government for compensation similar to that which had been given to Militia adjutants. The increase of rank which had been given to Militia surgeons they did not ask for, and the increase of pay under the new Warrant had this effect, that a Militia surgeon now received £4 extra a-year and lost £275. Mr. Hardy said that reference had been made to the Act of George III., but pensions ceased in 1829 by Act of Parliament, so that Militia surgeons had no claim on the public purse for pensions from that date. Militia surgeons were not now called on to do the work which they formerly performed for their salaries, and the question raised was whether they should receive compensation for work which they did not do. There was no Act of Parliament and no power in the War Office so to compensate. The only course open to them, therefore, was to appeal *ad misericordiam* to the Treasury, and he was bound to say that he could not hold out very promising hopes of success in that quarter. The scale of payment for work actually performed was increased. The right hon. gentleman having pointed out that Militia surgeons stood on a different footing with regard to compensation to the adjutants, to which reference had been made by Mr. Hart, said he could not hold out any hope that compensation for Militia surgeons would be obtained from any quarter. The deputation then withdrew.

"On the Staff" writes:—"Changes are about to be made to benefit the Militia. I would suggest that those non-commissioned officers of the Army who are serving in that branch should have the same allowances (lodging, fuel, and light) as they would be entitled to were they serving in the same rank in their own regiments. It is a sure sign that the ranks of the permanent Staff cannot be kept complete when we find the qualifying service reduced. I may add that the Auxiliary Forces regulations are little known to non-commissioned officers serving in the Army. When I was requested to join the Militia, I was told that so far as pay and allowances went I should be as well off as if I was serving in my own regiment; but on joining I found out the mistake. I will quote one out of the many things not generally known by non-commissioned officers in the Army. Para. *e.*, Clause 56, A and R Forces Cir., 1874, lays down that lodging allowances, "irrespective of rank," be at the rate of 6d. per diem. This clause should have been altered, sergeants in the Militia (completing their Army service) to have the same rank, pay, and allowances as if serving in the Army; and, if holding superior rank, to have, in addition, such service towards pension of the higher grade. Non-commissioned officers, on completion of their Army engagement, to be sent to their homes or place of enlistment in the same manner as if serving with the colours. They should also receive the usual marching allowance of 20s. Why this is withheld is not apparent."

"Pay List" writes:—"Under the existing system the vindictive or good report of any sergeant-major of Militia has the effect too often of depriving or securing the additional pension to members of the Staff. Is it desirable that this rule should continue in force? I, from experience, think not."

There will be no School of Instruction for officers of the Auxiliary Forces (Infantry) at Aldershot next month.

VOLUNTEERS.

1st Adm. Batn. Aberdeen. Capt. Papillon, 92nd Highlanders, obtains the adjutancy, vice Capt. Blair, resigned.

40th Middlesex Rifles. The Russian Government having refused to allow any foreigners to accompany its Army, Lieut.-Col. Vincent will not proceed to the seat of war, as it had been arranged he should, as a special correspondent.

Mr. C. Allsopp asked the Secretary of State for War on Monday what steps the Government were about to take to increase the pay of adjutants of Volunteers appointed prior to 1871. Mr. G. Hardy stated that a circular was about to be issued which would contain the terms on which Volunteer adjutants would be paid. With certain exceptions the adjutants would be paid at the rate of captains in the Army.

"An Army Chaplain of Twenty-Two Years' Service" writes:—"The result of the extraordinary decision come to by the War Office will be simply this: that very many excellent gentlemen will be prevented making geese of themselves. The commissioned chaplains to the forces are entitled to wear uniform of a certain cut and pattern, designating the rank and service of the wearer. Which rank do the chaplains to the Volunteers intend to assume? Will they vault at once into a colonel's seat, which takes commissioned chaplains twenty years to do, or will they be satisfied with being ranked as captains, which is the relative rank of chaplains to the forces for the first ten years of their service. It is a universal practice amongst commissioned chaplains not to flaunt their uniform before the British soldier, and to be satisfied to appear in the ordinary dress of an English clergyman. In time of war, when, but for the uniform, a chaplain might be taken up as a spy, as once occurred in the Crimea, or in large camps, where the chaplain could not always be recognised except for his distinctive dress, and where, in consequence, he might be seriously incommoded in the discharge of his duties, we put on 'our regimentals,' but not in garrison towns."

THE INDIAN ARMY.

4th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. W. R. Hamilton, squadron officer, is employed on famine relief operations in Madras.

6th Bengal Cavalry. Surg.-Major G. Barnard, in medical charge, has been granted furlough to England for eighteen months.

7th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. C. W. Fletcher, officiating second in command and squadron commander, 2nd Cavalry, has been transferred to the 7th in a similar capacity, vice Major Graham, proceeding on furlough.

15th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, squadron subaltern, has arrived home on furlough.

18th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. A. P. Broome, officiating squadron commander, is employed on famine relief operations in Madras. Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce has joined the Staff of Major-Gen. Maude, V.C., C.B., at Allahabad, as aide-de-camp, and is succeeded as squadron officer by Lieut. T. H. Eyre, officiating on probation.

19th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. W. W. Biscoe, squadron commander, is employed on famine relief operations in Madras.

1st Bengal N.I. The *Delhi Gazette* announces the death at Benares, on March 22, of Lieut.-Col. F. J. Craigie, commandant. The deceased officer's date of first commission was Dec. 8, 1848; the date of his first appointment to the 1st N.I. was Jan. 20, 1864, of which regiment he was appointed commandant on March 1, 1876. His war services were as follows:—Present as a volunteer with force under Brig.-Gen. Chamberlain in Meeranzye and Upper Koorum in 1856, skirmishes at Thull, Thorawarrie, and Billundkhel; commanded a party of 2nd Punjab Cavalry and 24th Punjab Infantry in a successful affair against rebels at Nooreah in Rohilcund on Aug. 29, and commanded Cavalry at attack on enemy's position at Seerpoorah on Aug. 30, 1858—received thanks of Government and Commander-in-Chief, *vide* G. O. G. G., Oct. 1, 1858 (medal); commanded 2nd Punjab Cavalry in Brigdr.-Gen. Chamberlain's expedition against Cabul Kheyl Wuzeeree tribe in 1859-60 (medal).

10th Bengal N.I. Col. H. King, commandant, has obtained leave to Nayne Tal from the 10th inst. to Oct. 10, on medical certificate.

29th Bengal N.I. Capt. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, Bengal General List (on furlough), has been appointed wing officer, to complete the establishment.

35th Bengal N.I. Lieut. F. T. Goodridge, wing officer 13th N.I., has been transferred to the 35th in the same capacity.

39th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Wemyss, second in command, officiates as commandant during the absence of Col. Fraser, on furlough in England.

45th Bengal N.I. Capt. R. J. Waller, adjt., has arrived home from India on furlough. Surg. W. W. Galloway, M.B., in medical charge, has been granted leave to Mussoorie from the 10th prox. to Nov. 10, on private affairs.

4th Punjab Cavalry. Major T. C. Underwood, squadron commander (on furlough), has been appointed second in command, vice Major Gillespie, deceased, Capt. T. Shepherd being appointed third squadron commander, Capt. E. A. Money squadron officer and adjt., and Lieut. E. Lloyd adjt.

4th Goorkhas. Lieut. C. A. Mercer, wing officer, is employed in connection with the famine relief operations in Madras.

1st Central India Horse. Lieut. C. E. Money is employed in connection with the famine relief operations in Madras.

1st Madras Light Cavalry. Major A. D. Parsons, squadron officer, has arrived home on furlough.

3rd Madras Light Cavalry. A Madras paper says:—"The disturbances by Rohillas, reported from Kurnool, which have caused the Madras Government to require the 3rd Madras Cavalry at Bellary to hold itself in readiness to march at brief notice for Kurnool, are, doubtless, connected with the report that the collector of the district lately made to Government that a gang of 400 Lombadi dacoits, 200 of whom had muskets, looted and burnt Cherlopalli village, Markapur Talook, on the night of the 7th inst., and passed into Nandicolkur, Talook Raidrug."

14th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. R. S. Burge, wing officer, is about to return to duty in India.

1st Bombay Light Cavalry. Col. J. Blair, V.C., commandant, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years.

Poona Horse. Capt. G. C. Hogg, squadron officer, has arrived home on furlough.

1st Sind Horse. Lieut. C. A. de N. Lucas, adjt., is about to be promoted capt. Capt. C. A. Lucas retains his appointment as adjt. on promotion.

2nd Sind Horse. Major J. F. Forbes, commandant, has arrived home on furlough.

5th Bombay N.I. Sub-Lieut. S. D. Giles, 7th Foot, attached, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

9th Bombay N.I. Capt. H. C. Morse, qrmr., has been granted furlough to England for two years.

28th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. S. J. Thorp, second in command, has been granted a six months' extension of leave in England.

4th Punjab Infantry. Major A. FitzHugh, wing commander, 5th Goorkhas, has been appointed to officiate as commandant, vice Lieut.-Col. Close, granted furlough to Europe.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 24, 1877.

Commissariat and Transport Department—Assist.-Comy. J. Power retires upon half pay with the hon. rank of Capt. from April 25, 1877.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 27, 1877.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Lieut. W. J. Galwey to be Capt., vice A. J. Hepper, made Supy., upon appointment as Adjt. to the Royal Anglesea Militia Engineers; April 1, 1877. Lieut. W. H. Haydon to be Capt., vice Sir A. W. Mackworth, Bart., made Supy., upon appointment as Adjt. of the Monmouth Militia Engineers; April 1, 1877. Lieut. J. G. Hall to be Capt., vice K. C. Pye, deceased; April 9, 1877.

BREVET.

Col. R. M. Laffan, Royal Engineers, to have the rank of Brigdr.-Gen. while serving in command of the troops in Bermuda; April 27, 1877.

Lieut.-Col. G. E. L. Walker, Royal Engineers, having completed the qualifying service, to be Col.; April 12, 1877.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, April 24, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date April 25, 1877:—

Artillery.

Argyll and Bute—Francis Alexander Walker-Jones, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Engineers.

Royal Anglesey—Capt. F. J. Baker resigns commission.

Infantry.

Royal Bucks—Alexander Robert Wigram, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd Royal Cheshire—James William Traill, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; April 16, 1877.

Royal Glamorgan—Major H. A. Palmer resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Hampshire—Gilbert Joshua Spencer Smith, Esq., late Capt. 85th Foot, to be Capt.

East Kent—Sub-Lieut. G. G. Whitehead resigns commission.

West Kent—Sub-Lieut. G. M. Williams resigns commission.

1st Royal Lancashire—Lieuts. C. H. Walmesley and W. C. Yates to be Capts. Sub-Lieut. H. L. Lutwyche to be Lieut.; March 20, 1875. Sub-Lieut. the Hon. R. J. Gerard to be Lieut.; May 3, 1875.

3rd Royal Lancashire—Sub-Lieut. J. Bayly, from the Galway Militia, to be Sub-Lieut.; April 13, 1877.

Royal London—Major J. Britten resigns commission, also is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Royal East Middlesex—Wilkes Jolliffe, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Northampton and Rutland—The Christian names of Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. D'Arcy are Robert James, and not James only, as stated in the *London Gazette* of April 20, 1877.

Shropshire—Eldred Owen Owen, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; April 12, 1877.

1st Somerset—Herbert Phelips Batten, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

1st Warwick—Edmund Molyneux, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; April 13, 1877.

Armagh—Sub-Lieut. A. J. Nettleship resigns commission.

Royal Dublin City—Lieut. H. W. Phepoe to be Capt. Lieut. H. Perssé resigns commission.

Galway—The Christian names of Lieut.-Col. Daly are John Archer only, and not John Archer Blake, as stated in the *London Gazettes* of July 16, 1872, and March 2, 1877. Major O. Martyn is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

King's County—Major T. A. Pierce resigns commission, also is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

South Mayo—Major D. E. Browne to be Lieut.-Col., vice S. P. Lea, resigned. Capt. and Hon. Major H. Taaffe-Ferrall to be Major, vice D. E. Browne, promoted.

Queen's County—Capt. F. P. Dunne resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Dorset—Lieut. W. R. Phelips resigns commission.

Gloucestershire—John Hargreaves, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Gen. the Earl of Lucan, says the *Morning Post*, has returned to his house in South-street, after a short residence on the Sussex coast, quite recovered from the effects of his recent severe attack of bronchitis.

A dramatic entertainment came off at the Curragh on the 11th inst., when the officers and ladies at the camp performed the comedy of *Caste*, at the Gymnasium Theatre, in presence of a crowded house—no money, of course, being taken at the doors. Mrs. Bray played the trying part of Esther Eccles with great power and pathos; Miss Ryan made a most piquant and lively Polly Eccles; Mrs. Yorke was the Marquise de St. Maur; Colonel Bray, 4th K.O., convulsed the house as Old Eccles; Mr. H. H. Stuart, 86th, made a particularly good D'Alroy; Captain Lonsdale, 75th, a most effective Hawtree; while the *rôle* of the inimitable Sam Gerridge was taken, and very well performed, by Captain Foulcott, 86th, and that of Dickson by Captain Telfer, of the 4th. Altogether the piece was admirably played throughout, and the house was kept for nearly two hours and a half in an almost continuous roar of laughter. Indeed, it is very seldom that a company of amateurs has played a difficult performance so well, and their efforts met with an amount of applause as warm and encouraging as it was well deserved. The piece was capitally set, the tableaux being excellently arranged; and the band of the 86th Regiment, which was in attendance, added materially to the pleasure of the evening by their remarkably well-played music.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Differing essentially, as our country does, both in its political and physical condition, from all Continental nations, especially the German, would it not be well, before we are too far committed in copying, or rather travestying the military organization of that country, to ask ourselves the question, Is it really practicable to model our system upon theirs? Our insular position, the impossibility at present, for many reasons, of introducing conscription, and the fact of our Army being always principally employed on foreign service, are each sufficient impediments in this direction. The tendency of all improvement in military organization is to simplify and render more compact and handy the tactical units. In Cavalry the squadron takes the part in action that the regiment did formerly; in Infantry the company, or double company, acts the part of the former battalion, and we have now, in our Field Artillery, improved upon the unwieldy brigade system by making the battery the working tactical unit. How comes it, then, that we now propose to mass our Infantry in regiments five battalions strong? But what seems still more questionable, in the interest of an army scattered as ours is all over the globe, is the suggestion that three of these five battalions are to be permanently located at home, two of the three serving only twenty-eight days in the year. The commandants of these two will generally be in a position such as that of lord-lieutenant of their county, which will place them rather under the civilian War Minister, who changes with every change of Government, than under the military chief at the Horse Guards; the commandants of the two general service battalions, on the other hand, must look solely to the latter authority. What sympathy or common *esprit de corps* can be expected in a regiment composed of battalions so differently commanded, and some of which never leave home, while the others must pass more than half their time abroad, and be often actively employed against the enemy? Yet, to carry out this unprecedented military amalgamation, the historic war numbers and distinctive badges of our fighting regiments are to be rudely pitched aside and Militia territorial designations substituted! The idea seems too great a mockery to be true. This scheme, it is said, "will at last effectively unite the Militia to the Army, so that both shall be one military body. It will make the Militia more military in feeling, and, therefore, more efficient." Military feeling, which, in its true sense, is discipline, is not so easily acquired. The historian Napier tells us three years of incessant training as a soldier are required to impart it fully, and, however contrary to the opinion of civilians and amateurs in our country, Moltke, the greatest of modern warriors, thinks so too. It is not to be attained by any nominal brigading of Militia with Line battalions in territorial regiments. The minority in all societies is forced to conform to the tone of the majority, and in this case, the proportion against the regular soldier being as three to two, the chances would be rather that he should conform to the Militia in feeling while on home service; thus the natural disinclination to foreign service would be probably increased. "It is essential," say the advocates of this new scheme, "that each battalion abroad should have a sister battalion in England, from which the necessary drafts of men could be annually sent to make good their deficiency." Why, then, is it that we as often as not have in regiments of two battalions both abroad together? Has it ever been stated that they are less readily recruited on that account? In the East India Company's Army there were nine European regiments all single battalion corps, and it is a well-established fact that these regiments, with simply one general depôt, but no sister battalions in England, were never at a loss for recruits. We are told by the friends of this new system that "to us more than to any [European nation] it is essential that regiments should consist of two or more battalions." The very reverse, perhaps, would be more correct, for there is no army so much in contact with unscientific foes, and in which, consequently, single battalions are found so often too large for the service of a single station. In our "Straits Settlements" just now, for example, we have one battalion distributed by companies and double companies in four different stations hundreds of miles apart. Where armies are recruited by conscription the territorial designation of regiments may be appropriate, for each district must supply its quota of recruits for its own army corps, and no foreign service is in the way of Continental armies to interfere with such arrangements, but a glance at the distribution of our Line regiments under the proposed scheme shows how irrespective of proportion to either the "Reserve Forces" or population they are arranged. In England, to eighty-two Militia battalions there are allotted 113 of the Line; in Ireland, to thirty-five Militia there are sixteen Line; and in Scotland, to eleven Militia there are told off sixteen Line battalions. A Line battalion may be in great proportion—both officers and men—Irish; but, because it bears an English county name, it is told off with the Militia of that county. There is another aspect in which this matter may be viewed—viz., in its probable future bearing upon those officers who enter the Service to make it their life-long profession. Such men, as a rule, now enter by competitive examination. Those among them who have not a private income make up their minds to serve abroad, which the rich men will never be content to do; but if Militia and Army officers are all clumped together in battalions of the same regiment, what is to prevent the Militia officer from exchanging, in any rank, into the Line battalions of his regiment, just as Line officers of different battalions in the same regiment now exchange with each other? And thus a man who has passed his service fighting on our north-west frontier in India may be liable to find himself junior in his battalion, on its return home, to one who has simply done twenty-eight days' duty in the year in England. Is this calculated to encourage the professional spirit and education of the Army, and to make the Militia more military in feeling, or would it act as a damper to all soldierly zeal and pride? The Militia is a force valuable in itself, and as distinct from the Regular Army, but it never can be amalgamated in the same sense as Continental Reserves and Landwehr are with their Active Armies, which simply mean with them their former regiments and brigades, in which they have performed all duty as soldiers, and often on active service in the field. The more the proposed changes are looked into, the more clear does it appear they are a mortal blow levelled at the military feeling of our Army, and that their effect must be to magnify the Militia at the expense of the Army. The Army, instead of being solely under its military chief, will soon become influenced by local county magnates, War Office officials, and members of Parliament. The proposed changes appear at once reactionary Tory and advanced Radical. The door of entrance into the Army is apparently being closed against those who have not interest or money, and it will be practically forgotten that a high standard of professional attainment is now necessary for all who aspire to command. So far the scheme is reactionary, and the influence that will again attach to Militia colonels, that is, lords-lieutenants of counties, or county, that is Parliamentary interest, as distinct from the military authority of the Horse Guards directly under the Sovereign, makes the proposed changes radical in their tendency. We even now see a systematic interference on the part of members of Parliament with the details of military discipline, and within the last week the Minister of War was questioned as to why young gentlemen in the Militia who had been promised commissions in the Army by their Militia colonels should be disappointed in consequence of certain new rules made with a view to stop jobbery in this direction. Is there no warning to be taken from the mischief so often caused by civilian interference with military authority within its own sphere? What does history teach us from the interference of the Dutch Commissioners with Marlborough, from the dictation of the French Revolutionary Convention to their Republican generals, and more recently from the interference of Gambetta in the French Army organization? And surely the history of the French National Guard is not so brilliant that we need to imitate it in any respect in England.—I am, &c., C.

PAY OF MAJORS R.A. IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—With reference to the small article regarding the non-payment of arrears of pay due to majors of Royal Artillery in India which appeared in your issue of March 3, 1877, stating that "the pretext for the non-settlement of the claim is understood to be based on the circumstance that certain contract allowances were granted to some majors to keep gun-carriages in repair, and to renew stable gear and the like," I do not think that the English public, or many who see the justice of our cause, and are ready to advocate it, are aware that when the order transferring these contracts to Government from April 1, 1875, was published, committees or boards were convened at the various Artillery stations to inspect the whole of the gun-carriages and equipments, and to direct that such and such articles be renewed at the commander's expense before handing over to Government. To my personal knowledge many officers were assessed damages at upwards of 800 rupees. This was money which had to be paid down. I also know of instances in which officers, under the contract system, on returning a condemned battery of guns and carriages into an arsenal, had damages assessed at upwards of 500 rupees because the Inspector-General of Ordnance reported such and such portions should have been in better order. You can imagine from this how much an officer could make out of these contracts, or whether he could with safety or certainty put by sufficient money every month to pay himself as a major. I say, to take such a thing as granted, and to imply that, as a rule, it was done, is a slur cast on the regiment, for I know many who expended every penny; and for years there had been a cry to take away these contracts, that we were not a lot of marine store dealers.—I am, &c., Poor Petitioner.

THE 68th REGIMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Having seen a paragraph in the Army and Navy Gazette of the 21st inst., in which your correspondent bears testimony to the excellent character of the 68th Light Infantry while under my command, I think it right to mention that the foundation of that excellent character was laid by my old commanding officer, now Gen. Lord William Paulet, G.C.B. It was an easy task for me to keep up that character, supported as I was by the very good officers who served under me.—I am, &c., H. Smyth, Lieut.-Gen.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—It appears to me that most of the authors of the letters on the bad effect of territorial regiments on the *esprit de çorps* of British regiments forget, or overlook the fact, that *esprit de corps* was practically done for when the order was given that all men should be enlisted for the brigade. Thus, a man enlists for Brigade 90 and joins the 120th Regiment for about a year, and learns to look upon it as his home, and the finest regiment in the British Army. Suddenly men are wanted for the twin regiment, the 170th, and the man is ordered off to India to join the 170th, taken away from the officers he has learnt to know and respect, and the number he has learnt to believe in, and has to begin again, first to try and lose all *esprit de corps* for 120th, and then to get up *esprit de corps* for 170th, a thing not to be done, and he puts in the remainder of his time without caring what regiment he serves in, or what is its character, if comfortable. Besides, how can an officer take any interest in a man as a recruit when he knows that directly the man becomes a smart and efficient soldier he will be drafted off to a regiment bearing another number, and for which, so far as its character is concerned, the officer cares nothing? Make the two regiments two battalions of one regiment, and call them the "Hampshire Slashers," and the men will always swear by the Hampshire Slashers, no matter whether they are serving with the 1st or 2nd Batn., and the officers will take an interest in the men, for they will always belong to his regiment and be liable to come under his command again as he is promoted or exchanges. I would not have advocated territorial regiments under the old system of long service and enlistment for a particular regiment; but you must cut your coat according to your cloth, and with new regulations for recruiting and service forced upon the Army must come a new system to make it work. I maintain, territorial regiments are more likely to encourage than to destroy *esprit de corps*.—I am, &c., E. J. H.

"Senex" writes:—"I believe an order was last year issued for an increase of pay to lance-sergeants and lance-corporals. Now I am doing duty as a corporal, sometimes as a sergeant, for which duties I receive no extra pay whatever, whilst a lance-corporal employed as billiard-marker in the officers' mess is given the extra sum. Is this the meaning of the order? I may state that my regiment is a Cavalry corps, and occupies quarters in the North of England."

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CHESHIRE.—We should recommend you to place your case before your Adjutant, who will best be able to advise you.
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A READER, R.N.—Thank you. It arrived too late for insertion this week.
RETIRED LIST.—Not as a rule.
BREVET.—No; the officers were both of them on the Retired Full-Pay List.
ARTILLERY OFFICER.—Pay. Next week.
ARTILLERY ORGANIZATION.—We hope next week.
D. E. C.—No officer in command of Cavalry, or of any other arm, has "a right to use his own discretion" as to the execution of an order from his superior officer. He is bound to carry out his order to the best of his ability.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

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The Patent Bill.
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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877.

The announcement in the *Globe* last night, that the Sultan will leave Constantinople to-day to inspect the Turkish Army on the line of the Danube, and that he will afterwards proceed to Kars with the object of inspecting his troops in Asia Minor, indicates, if true, a profound conviction that the fortunes of Islam and of the House of Hofman are at stake in the impending contest more immediately and decisively than ever they have been imperilled since the Turks established themselves in Europe. It indicates, too, a return to the old traditions of the house confirming the promise contained in the proclamation of the Sultan to his Army, that he would unfurl the standard of the Kaliphate and of his Imperial house at the head of his troops. But, as the announcement which comes from the Pera correspondent of our contemporary is in the nature of a prophecy, it may be regarded with a certain degree of suspicion—in so far, at least, as the fulfilment of the intention of visiting Asia Minor is concerned. For, even with the free right of transit secured from Varna to Bahtoum, or whatever other port the Sultan may select for his landing, a journey to Kars is no slight matter, and the absence of his Imperial Majesty from Europe might be attended with great inconveniences. It has been stated, and believed by those best informed, the first attack on Turkish territory has been directed against the Turkish outposts in Asia, and it would be rather premature to accept the report of the success in front of Bahtoum as likely to be followed by accounts of successes of a more decisive character. It is well known that the army assembled by Russia, trained in the Caucasus, and kept continually on a war footing in Georgia and Mingrelia, is in a high state of efficiency and strength, and the accounts of recent observers, including Captain Burnaby, do not inspire us with much confidence in the state and force of the Turkish divisions which will have to resist their inroads. Still, we have in black and white a dispatch from the Turkish Divisional General at Bahtoum to state that on Wednesday, the 25th, the advance of the Russians was checked, and that they retreated with a loss of 800 men. But if fighting was going on last Thursday, it would seem as if they had not retreated very far, and it is most likely that it was only a reconnaissance upon Churaksom, which had been encountered by the Turkish troops. That the Russians are coming on in force is plain from the statement that they have crossed the frontier at three points, that Kars is already menaced by a force of Cossacks, who are merely the *eclaireurs* of a regular army, and the fighting has already occurred at Goomri, near Kars itself. Ardhan is believed to be tolerably strong, and Bahtoum, weak on the land side, where it is exposed to attack, now is strong upon the sea side, where the Turkish Fleet can cover it; and, if the Russians are not strong enough to attack the latter place, they may have to undertake a regular siege. The defences of Kars have been greatly improved. The redoubts, of which the works defended by the Turks in 1854 were but the rudiments, now occupy a large area in commanding positions. But it is questionable whether the supplies of ammunition for Krupp guns and breech-loading rifles in the possession of the Turks are adequate for a long campaign, and the difficulties of procuring fresh supplies are considerable. It is with some surprise we hear of an advance of the Turkish troops towards Alexandropol. This would be a counter invasion of Russian territory, and would show that the Turks were much stronger than was generally supposed in that quarter; unless, indeed, they be carried away by warlike enthusiasm and religious fanaticism to excessive hardiness. So far the news would indicate the imminence of serious operations in Asia Minor; but from Bahtoum, Kars, and Erzeroum to the shores of the Bosphorus and the pleasant hills of Scutari, there is many a long and weary march. "It is a far cry to Loch Awe"—more than three times the distance that it is from the present position of the Russians on the European side to the heights over Constantinople on the right bank of the Bosphorus. So far, it appears as if the Russians meditated a wide sweep down both shores of the Black Sea, advancing cautiously towards the Balkans with a force which must be greatly in excess, if the numbers be rightly reported, of those of the Turks. So that they can hold the troops now engaged on the line of the Danube shut up in a line of defensive positions, whilst armies equally large push as fast as they can along the Asiatic Coast towards the common objective points. The occupation of the Isthmus at Gallipoli would not now suffice to check the passage of ironclads, and the swift currents of the Dardanelles would render the use of torpedoes difficult and uncertain. But it seems unlikely that the Russians have either the naval strength or inclination to try any naval experiments in that direction. The main task, and that which presents apparently no ordinary difficulties, is to stay the march of the Russians in the Asiatic provinces. It is in that direction that what are called English interests are most seriously affected. There may be considerable resistance offered by the hordes of Kurds and other wild warriors, but it will not and cannot be of such a nature as to do more than impede to a certain extent the march of regular armies; and, according to what we have heard, the Russians are likely to bring multitudes of the same sort of wild auxiliaries into the field on their side. The occupation of Roumania appears to have been effected judiciously and rapidly, and the Russians are, no doubt, at this time preparing for the passage of the Danube. In this difficult operation the Turkish men-of-war and gunboats present an important factor for the calculations of the invading Generals; but we do not at all share the apprehensions or anticipations of the Pera correspondent of the *Times*, that Hobart Pacha may be caught on his way down the Danube from Rustchuk by the Russians in Ibraila and other points on the river, which is now exceedingly high and flooded. Within the next week, no doubt, the plans of the Russians will be more thoroughly developed. As to the Turks, their strategy will probably be that sort of natural adhesion to strong places which has always characterized them. The active measures which are recommended in the present emergency to the Government of this country are somewhat hazardous if we wish to avoid an immediate involvement in the war, the localizing of which is regarded as of such immense importance. The active and strenuous policy of defending interests by forbidding belligerents to do this or to do that is a policy of war, and no plea of urgency or greatness of these interests justify England or any other Power in endeavouring to curtail the rights of belligerents, which, if insisted upon, must lead us to consider the question whether we shall go to war to protect them or not.

We understand that her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh is only on a short visit to her Majesty the Queen, and that she will, after a brief residence in this country, proceed to Russia, where she will remain with the Imperial family for three months, in accordance with the arrangements long ago determined upon. As the departure of the Imperial Archduchess might very probably give rise to vague rumours and idle gossip, it is as well to forestall them by making this statement, and by letting it be known that the visits were determined upon long before the present unhappy complications.

What a pity that our Army has not such an illustration of life and manners in the ranks as our neighbours possess in Mons. G. Randon, whose sketches enrich the pages of *Petit Journal pour Rire!* "Nos Troupiers" are gems in their way. In the last number there is an enormous Tambour-Major, twirling the end of a formidable moustache, and towering above a smart little non-commissioned officer of the Line, with a soubrette, of course, in the background. He has been arguing the point with his small comrade, and goes on, "I have heard it said that Alexander was little. Frederick, and even Napoleon, were not very fine men either, I grant you that! But if these heroes had been of my size, would they not have been—I say it without flattering myself—far greater still?"

The *Lancet* gives a very favourable account of the Russian Army in Bessarabia and the Reserve of that of the Turks, and there is reason to believe that our contemporary is well informed on the point. However, the health of armies is very soon altered by the result of active operations in the field.

The War Office, by its revival of an obsolete regulation, have raised the question why horses required for the public service should not be provided at the public cost? The country has been fortunate hitherto in obtaining officers who were able and willing to provide horses for the State, and, whether they were their own or the property of brother officers, or of relatives or friends, the State secured their services at the cost of the issue of forage only; but, in looking "the gift horse in the mouth," we have overshot the mark, and in decreeing the withholding of the forage, or the forage allowance, where the charger is not *bonâ fide* the property of the officer using it, a claim has been raised which it will be found difficult to dispute. There is no Warrant for the custom which now prevails of compelling officers to purchase horses for the use of the public, and it is not right that they should be put to the great expense of providing what the State should find for them—an expense not warranted by the largeness of their pay, or on any other ground whatever, and from which it is to be hoped they will ere long be relieved.

The Distinguished Service Reward of £50 per annum, which fell vacant by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Webster, Paymaster, half pay, late 78th Highlanders, has been awarded to Captain-Quartermaster J. Prenger, half pay, late 12th Lancers. Captain Prenger served with the 12th Lancers in the Kaffir war of 1851-53, including the battle of the Berea (medal); served in the Crimea from May 9, 1855, and was present at the capture of Tchorgaun, battle of the Tchernaya, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and at Eupatoria with the Light Infantry Brigade (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). In June, 1856, he was granted an annuity and medal for meritorious services. Served in the campaign of 1857-59 in Central India. He obtained his commission June 10, 1862, and retired upon half pay with the honorary rank of Captain December 9, 1876.

If the indications of the feeling of the country, which are to be found in the speeches of public men, in the decisions of constituencies, and in the tone of the local Press, are to be relied upon, the Government which determines on a bold course of policy will not only be encouraged, but will probably be propelled by a great wave of popular enthusiasm; but we, for one, do not desire to see the hands of Government forced prematurely under the excitement of an ill-considered reaction. There can be no doubt of the existence of a very strong feeling in the country. In the tumult of battle the voice of law is hushed, but Turkey certainly seems to have right on her side in appealing to the clause of the Treaty of Paris of which Russia was a co-signatary. Nothing can be clearer than the language of the 8th Article:—"If there should arise between the Sublime Porte and one or more of the other signing Powers any misunderstanding which might endanger the maintenance of their relations, the Sublime Porte and each of such Powers, before having recourse to the use of force, shall afford the other contracting parties the opportunity of preventing such an extremity by means of their mediation." The 2nd Article of the treaty between the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French, of which the ratifications were exchanged at Paris in April, 1856, also provides that Austria and France, jointly and severally, guarantee the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and "any infraction of the stipulations of the said treaty will be considered by the Powers signing the present treaty as a *casus belli*." If words mean anything, these clauses have not been worth the paper they were written on.

The sudden subsidence of the pavement in front of one of the entrances to the War Office, which is affected mostly by the military element and by the Horse Guards' Staff, was not due, we understand, to any attempts to open up underground communication with the Intelligence Department on the other side of the way, nor was it due to any machinations of a hostile character, or to the proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioners. Rats, it is said by some, have had something to do with it, and so have gas-pipes. Others think that it was a great attempt on the part of the War Office to demolish itself by falling into its own cellars, and that it might have been successful but for the immense stores of the whitey-brown paper laid in by an economical Administration for the use of the officers and clerks who are condemned henceforth to correspond through this very undesirable medium. The works which have been cast up in front of the office deserve the attention of the military student.

It is natural at a time when war is "lightening up" the air that there should be a little elation among the professional circles of the Service, and that every word at a public dinner spoken by a Minister or by a man of note in relation to the aspect of affairs should be closely scrutinised. There have been several stereotyped speeches made this week at banquets, in which gallant officers have returned thanks for the Army and Navy, but we request our foreign friends not to believe that there is anything more significant than usual in the complimentary phrases indulged in upon these occasions, or that the cheers which greet the assurance that the British soldier is ready to do whatever duty he may be called upon to perform, and that the British Navy is prepared to go wherever it may be sent, are of more than ordinary significance.

The number of retired officers and of half-pays pressing to the front, eager and clamorous for service with sword or pen, is quite wonderful, but as yet the demands for service in the field have not been received with a favourable ear by the authorities. The officers of the Army Intelligence Department have been exceedingly busy, and it is quite right that they should have a little theoretical work, to keep their hands in. Meanwhile amateurs are hovering around the "Seat of War," as it is called, which means generally all the East of Europe, like crows over a newly-sown corn field; and T. G.'s have been haunting the neighbourhood of the hostile hosts. Colonel Stracey has visited the Russian head-quarters and the position at Kischeneff, and it would appear from his reports that the troops are in very good order, and that the transport and other arrangements for the campaign are satisfactory. In view of possible emergencies, the authorities here are counting heads, and generally the arrangements which were sketched out when the Government were rather more inclined for active participation in the present contest have been adhered to. The announcement, made some time ago, that Sir L. Simmons would have an important command, is, we believe, perfectly correct; the decision is said to have been arrived at by a Cabinet Council which sat some months ago, and the names of others are no secrets.

Orders have been issued for the 92nd Highlanders to discontinue wearing the black sword-belt for undress. In future the belt to be worn will be that of other Highland regiments.

The reception by the Secretary of State for War and Mrs. Hardy, on Wednesday night, was very numerously attended, and the list of guests fills a large space in the columns of one of our fashionable contemporaries. Conspicuous amongst them at such a time—or, indeed, at any time—was, of course, Count Schouvaloff, and it was observed that his Excellency was engaged for a considerable time in a very animated, but apparently not unfriendly, conversation with Musurus Pacha, the representative of Turkey, who has throughout these distressing negotiations gained the good will and regard even of his most determined opponents. It is a pity that the two diplomatic gentlemen could not then and there have come to an understanding which might prevent a great deal of trouble along the Danube in the ensuing summer.

REVIEWS.

The Quarterly.

The military position of Russia in Central Asia is made the subject of an exhaustive article in the current number of the *Quarterly*. Some works recently published which have reference to that subject are carefully considered by the reviewer; for example, "Notes of a Journey in Russian Turkestan," by Eugene Schuyler; "A Ride to Khiva," by Captain Burnaby; "Campaigning on the Oxus," by J. MacGahan; "Shores of Lake Aral," by Major Wood, R.E.; and "Clouds in the East," by Valentine Baker. The object of the article in question appears to be that of reassuring the public mind as to any apprehensions that may exist in consequence of the recent annexations of territory effected by Russia in Central Asia. From time to time during the last few years the future of our possessions in India has been made the subject of discussion, and has no doubt caused considerable anxiety. The writer in the *Quarterly* points out how difficult it is, even supposing that Russia entertains hostile intentions towards England, to feel any real alarm as to a possible invasion, or even threat of invasion, of India. "When we consider the great strength of our own position in India—strength not only derived from the geographical features of the country, but from the vast military resources at our disposal, from the energy of our character, and the justice of our rule—it seems quite remarkable that feelings of uneasiness should from time to time arise as to the supposed designs or capability of Russia to injure us. May we not with far more reason feel that the real power in that part of the world is in our hands — that should war arise it rests with us to march out to the attack, and that we could do so as from a citadel sending forth great armies highly-equipped, and strengthened not only by all the appliances of modern warfare, but by a conviction that the sympathies and interests of the races are on our side?" Some few years ago Central Asia was a *terra incognita* rarely, if ever, visited by travellers. Its political and military changes were subjects of supreme indifference to the general public, who regarded the matter with indifference, as one not yet of practical concern for English statesmanship. But of late years all this has been changed; the traveller in search of some new sensation, and the explorer bent on scientific enquiry, have penetrated the entire region, and have yielded the most interesting information as to the inhabitants, their mode of life, and general condition. Having rapidly reviewed the progress made by Russia in Central Asia during the last few years, the writer in the *Quarterly* regards the military aspect of the question, and points out the great changes that have of late years taken place, and the consequent uneasiness that has been occasioned. The material point of difference between the present and the past lies in the fact that the military forces of a great Power are in comparative proximity to our Indian Empire, and hold ground until lately in possession of Governments which, though usually antagonistic, had no real means of executing their evil designs. These are, no doubt, important changes in themselves, but they become infinitely more so as involving the serious question whether the presence of Russia is the harbinger of danger to England in India, whether great military precautions on her part are necessary, and, in fine, what may be the result on our own position. In considering these questions the reviewer adopts the maxim that "war is a science which depends for its success not only on the courage of well-armed, disciplined hosts, but on the means of rapid concentration of force in given points," and proceeds to show, from the evidence of Mr. Schuyler and others, that although a vast extent of country has been absorbed by the Russian invasion, no increase of military power has been obtained. The population of Central Asia is extremely sparse, the people are nomadic in their habits, they differ from their conquerors in race, religion, and language, and consequently fail to supply the conditions which would alone render extended dominion productive of increased military power; moreover, the power of conducting warlike operations on a great scale against a distant and formidable foe depends very much on facilities of communication and transport for bringing up reserves and munitions, and therefore these elements must be taken into consideration when discussing the possible event of future danger to our Eastern possessions from the southward march of Russian columns. Several writers bear testimony to the hardships that must be endured in winter travelling through Russia. Captain Burnaby describes the cold of the Kirghis desert as a thing unknown even in the Arctic regions. Mr. MacGahan enlarges upon the fatigues and dangers of the desert, of the fiery glare, of the heated atmosphere, and of the intense sufferings of himself and his animals from want of water, while Mr. Schuyler corroborates these statements by his own experience. The writer in the *Quarterly* continues to point out the vast difficulties that must be overcome in order to carry out successfully any military operation in Central Asia, and the consequent difficulty that exists in accounting for the indefinable alarm as to the advancing conquests by Russia that from time to time arises in England. Having left Central Asia, the reviewer considers the position of England in Hindostan, for the purpose of pointing out how, notwithstanding the entirely opposite character of the conditions presented by Hindostan and Central Asia, still the difficulties of Russian advance are even greater in the former than in the latter. It must be admitted that the facts relied upon by the writer in the *Quarterly* and the evidence adduced by him in support of his conclusions should go far to reassure the public mind against apprehension of the consequences arising from the progress that has been recently made by Russia in Central Asia; but it is as equally clear that this will be but partially effected, and that, as far as this question is concerned, the pessimists will remain in strong force.

Questions and Answers for Mounted Men and Drivers of Field Artillery. By Lieut. E. T. D. Cotton, R.H.A. (Boddy and Co., Woolwich.)

We have perused this unpretending little work with pleasure and profit. It is simple and practical, and will certainly prove useful. Furthermore, it is unique, being the only work of its kind, unless our memory fails us. Question 3, Section I., suggests a question on which our Cavalry and Artillery are at issue with the Germans. "Scurf," as Mr. Cotton says, "naturally forms on the surface of the skin of the horse." If this scurf be allowed to accumulate beyond a certain point, the pores of the animal's skin become choked, and his health suffers. If, on the other hand, this scurf, provided by nature, be reduced below a certain point, the horse is unduly exposed to the effects of cold and wet, and his health will suffer still more. The practical question is, where are we to draw the line; or, in other words, what should be the number of stable hours? Were we to discuss this question with a German officer, he would in effect say:—"Too little grooming is a smaller evil than too much. You groom too much; you rely too much on Art, too little on Nature. Three stable hours of one hour each is too much in the day. In general, we have only one stable hour of one hour, and the experience of 1870 has convinced us that that is enough. If your horses, which are kept in so much higher condition than ours, could be transported in glass cases to the battle-field, no doubt they would acquit themselves during the action as well, if not better than ours. But, in point of fact, battle-fields are only reached after long, trying marches, in all sorts of weather, and, undoubtedly, our horses are better adapted for such marches than yours. We care less for appearance than you. Our horses are worked harder and groomed less, and they are, consequently, healthier and hardier than yours." These opinions may seem revolutionary to some of our readers, yet they are worthy of consideration, being conclusions drawn from the results of active service. In Question 66, p. 15, we cannot but think that Mr. Cotton has somewhat overshot the mark. We should say that feeds should always be carried in ordinary peace marches for distances of fifteen miles and over. No one can foresee the accidents that may occur, and, by carrying feeds, one is master of the situation. In Question 106, p. 24, we would suggest the additional test of drawing the nail over the surface of the leather, to see if it be clean. All is not gold that glitters; and if this test were applied, it might perhaps sometimes be found that the glitter of the harness, in some batteries famous for their "leather-work," was due to daubing harness-paste plentifully over dirty leather. In Question 116, p. 27. Mr. Cotton hits upon a blot in our system of carrying shoes. The wooden discs he proposes are necessary to preserve the shoe-pocket, and should be served out by Government. In conclusion, we heartily recommend Mr. Cotton's little work to every officer and non-commissioned officer of the Field Artillery. No one can fail to profit by perusing a book the only fault of which is that it is too short.

The *Memorial de Ingenieros* of Madrid contains an interesting paper of the experiments between Algesiras and Sutar in optic telegraphy. They seem to have obtained very considerable results.

We have received an interesting *brochure* on the organization of the Austro-Hungarian Army, published by Hartleben, of Vienna, Perth, and Leipzig, which at the present moment conveys much useful information.

ADMIRALTY CIRCULAR.

The following Fleet Circular, No. 9, dated April 11, 1877, respecting forfeiture of good-conduct medals, has been promulgated for general information:—

With reference to Article 27, page 31, and Article 18, page 54, of the Revised Pensioned Regulations of July 1, 1876, my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct that if a petty officer or leading seaman, R.N., or non-commissioned officer, R.M., in receipt of a good-conduct medal, should be disrated or reduced for misconduct, he is to be absolutely deprived of his medal; but if "very good" character is given for the year in which the deprivation takes place, the medal may be restored after ten years of continuous "exemplary" character after the year in which the medal was taken away.

By command of their Lordships,

ROBERT HALL.

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The Navy.

GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY, April 20, 1877.

Paymaster Stephen Henry Moore, who was placed on the Retired List on July 1, 1876, has been allowed to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief from the date of his retirement.

April 21.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, Liverpool Brigade—Sir Llewelyn Turner, Knt., to be Honorary Lieut.; April 21, 1877. Edward Humphreys Owen, Esq., to be Sub-Lieut.; April 21, 1877.

April 24.

Staff Surg. Frederick Augustus Brice has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon, with seniority of March 31, 1877.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—William H. C. Selby, to the Vestal, vice Henry Hand, promoted; Lord Charles Beresford, to the Thunderer.

Lieutenants—Herbert W. S. Gibson, Lenox Napier, Robert H. Stewart, and Hon. C. A. Denison, to the Thunderer, when commissioned; Charles J. Reddie, to the St. Vincent; S. G. Bourke, to the Lord Warden; and H. D. Law, to the Lily; E. B. Fletcher, to the Duncan, additional, for Naval Barracks; R. F. Yonge, to the Fly; Samuel A. Johnson, M. L. Kelham, and C. G. W. Aylen, to the Urgent.

Sub-Lieutenant—John A. M. Fraser, to the Thunderer.

Navigating-Lieutenants—W. H. Hayward, to the Urgent; and Charles H. Hopkins, to the Thistle.

Paymasters—Richard Williams to the Thunderer; and W. H. Richards, to the Hector.

Assistant-Paymaster—George B. Long, to the Penelope.

Chief Engineer—James Wootton, to the Cambridge, additional for the Gorgon.

Fleet-Surgeon—James Flanaghan, to the Thunderer.

Surgeons—John Norris Browning, to the London; Lawrence W. Corcoran, to the Thunderer; Charles F. Newland, to the Defence; Eugene V. De Meric, to the Monarch; and Frederick W. Laslett, to the Salamis.

Naval Instructor—J. D. Paul, to the Britannia.

ACTIVE, Capt. C. F. Boxer, was docked at Portsmouth on Wednesday, and is being hastened forward for service on the West Coast of Africa, where she will relieve the Tourmaline.

ALACRITY, Lieut.-Com. W. U. Moore, would leave Sydney on March 15, to survey the Fiji Group.

ALBERTA, Staff-Capt. D. N. Welch, was docked at Portsmouth on Saturday for the purpose of being surveyed to ascertain her condition. Her boilers are in a weak condition, and the hull, which was built at Pembroke some sixteen years ago, has recently shown signs of decay.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy, flagship of Rear-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, while practising in Malta Harbour with the Whitehead struck a Dutch gunboat, the Princess Marie, with the torpedo some feet below the water line. No damage was done. The Alexandra remained at Malta on the 20th inst., but was to leave shortly for the Pirœus.

ARAB, Com. F. S. Broughton, would leave Trincomalee on April 10 for the Madine Islands in search of a brig called the Briton.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. Prattent, on coming alongside the jetty at Portsmouth last week, came into collision with the stern of the Minotaur, damaging the latter's poop, the accident being attributed to a slight delay in reversing the engines.

BITTERN, Com. G. J. Anstruther, arrived at Malta on April 18 from Constantinople, Smyrna, and the Pirœus; she would refit.

CHARYBDIS, Capt. T. E. Smith, was at Shanghai on March 3, doing duty as senior officer. She was to proceed to Hong Kong to be refitted for further services, and on the arrival of the new crew in the Tamar will be paid off and recommissioned, the paid-off crew returning to England in the Tamar.

CONFLICT, Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters, would be ready for sea by March 10; she would remain at Sydney till the arrival of the Beagle, then expected, and will then cruise amongst the Pacific Islands.

CRUISER, Com. J. Hext, was at Corfu, according to latest accounts.

DIAMOND, Capt. G. S. Bosanquet, was cruising off the coast of Madagascar, and in the Mozambique Channel.

EURYDICE, Capt. Hare, has been docked at Portsmouth, and is nearly ready for sea.

FLY, Com. J. Bruce, was at Hong Kong on March 8, having just returned from a visit to Foochow, where she has been relieved by the Sheldrake.

FLYING FISH, Com. H. F. Crohan, left Zanzibar on Feb. 1 for the Seychelles, calling at Mombaza and Melinda.

GROWLER, Com. C. E. D. Wilcox, which was recommissioned on Feb. 18, left Hong Kong for Singapore on March 8, for service in the Straits of Malacca, and to relieve the Magpie, which vessel will then proceed North.

HART, Com. Hon. H. N. Hood, was at Yokohama on March 1.

HELICON, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford, was at Malta.

HERCULES, Capt. Bowden-Smith, late flagship of Admiral the Hon. Sir J. Drummond, K.C.B., will be paid off, all standing, on Monday into the first division of the Steam Reserve. Her boilers are much worn, but she could be temporarily repaired for a short commission.

HIMALAYA, Capt. E. White, will leave England about September next with new crews for the Audacious, Vigilant, Fly, Lapwing, and Egeria, all on the China Station, and will bring home the paid-off crews.

HORNET, Com. H. N. Hippisley, was paid off at Hong Kong on Feb. 24, recommissioned on Feb. 25 and was still refitting.

HOTSPUR, Capt. T. M. Jones, returned on April 12 to Malta from the Coast of Barbary.

INDUSTRY, Staff-Com. Dyer, left Devonport on Sunday for the West Coast of Africa, where she will be stationed.

JUMNA, Capt. J. D'Arcy, has had her complement reduced, and is placed in the extension basin at Portsmouth.

LYNX, Com. F. M. Ommanney, was at Zanzibar on March 7.

MARTIN, Lieut.-Com. E. Hicks, has been docked, and will soon be ready for the summer cruise, with boys of the St. Vincent.

Modeste, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., was at Nagasaki on Feb 28, watching the progress of the insurrection in Kinsin. She had just arrived from Kagoshima with British subjects.

Myrmidon, Com. the Hon. R. Hare, arrived at Sheerness on the 24th inst., to pay off.

Nassau, Com. R. H. Napier, was, by last advices, still surveying in the Haitan Straits.

Netley, Lieut. Heane, was paid off at Sheerness on Tuesday.

Nymphe, Capt. S. P. Townshend, was at Albany, W.A., on Feb. 20, on her way to Fremantle.

Orontes, Capt. E. H. Seymour, left Simon's Bay on March 23 for Table Bay; left again on March 24, and arrived at St. Helena on March 31; left on April 1 for Ascension, and arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, and left the following day for Tilbury to land troops.

Osprey, was commissioned at Sheerness on the 19th inst. by Com. the Hon. H. H. A'Court for the Pacific Station.

Pallas, Capt. H. H. Beamish, was at Smyrna on April 5.

Philomel, Com. Henry H. Boys, returned to Zanzibar on March 4.

Raleigh, Capt. G. Tryon, C.B., has been ordered to join the flag at Malta, calling at Smyrna, Rhodes, and the Piræus.

Rapid, Com. E. C. Drummond, was at Constantinople on April 2; when relieved by the Antelope she will come to Malta, calling at the Piræus.

Renard, Lieut.-Com. H. J. Pugh, was at Auckland, and would remain there.

Rifleman, Com. F. S. Clayton, senior officer in the Persian Gulf, was at Kurrachee on March 30.

Sapphire, Capt. E. H. Murray, was in New Zealand, according to the latest intelligence.

Sappho, Com. Noel N. S. Digby, left Sydney on Feb. 24, arrived at Wellington on March 5, and would leave for Samoa when coaled, &c.

Sealark, Lieut. F. H. Haygarth, has been docked at Devonport, and has had defects made good.

Spartan, Capt. R. E. Tracey, was at Bombay on April 2.

Sultan, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. On Saturday the Prince of Wales arrived at Villefranche to embark in the Sultan. The inhabitants assembled *en masse* to witness his arrival, and are said to have been surprised to see him in the full uniform of a naval officer. A boat from the Sultan was in attendance. A salute was fired and the rigging manned as the Prince went on board. He was visited by Admiral Jaureguiberry and Rear-Admiral Warden, of the American squadron. Their visits were returned by the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh. The principal authorities of Nice were in the evening entertained at a dinner given on board the Sultan. The Duke of Edinburgh proposed a toast to the Queen of England, and the Prince of Wales one to Marshal MacMahon and the French and American Navies. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh and their families were then toasted, the Prince expressing thanks and the hope that the friendship between England and France would be of long duration. The Sultan will leave Naples to-morrow for Marseilles, and on landing the Prince of Wales will leave for the Eastward to join the flag.

Sylvia, Capt. B. W. Bax, having been refitted for a new commission, left Hong Kong on March 8 for Japan, to resume surveying. She will shortly return to Hong Hong to pay off and recommission, the paid off crew returning to England in the Tamar.

Swinger, Lieut.-Com. Oswald Tudor, recommissioned at Hong Kong on Feb. 18, was still at Hong Kong refitting on March 8. She will shortly proceed to Singapore, for service in the Straits of Malacca, and to relieve the Sheldrake, which vessel will then proceed to Hong Kong to refit.

Swiftsure, Capt. J. K. Baird, was undocked at Malta on April 16, and was to be ready about April 25.

Teazer, Com. C. Wodehouse, was to leave Bushire on March 31 for Bombay.

Thetis, Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward, will remain longer at Malta than was expected, as she will not be ready for sea until next week.

Tourmaline, Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., was in Simon's Bay on March 26.

Triumph, Capt. G. H. Parkin, was paid off into the fourth division of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth on Thursday. The boilers of the ship are beyond repair, and she will be provided with new ones.

Undaunted, Capt. H. W. Brent, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir R. Macdonald, K.C.S.I., was at Bombay on April 2.

Vestal, Com. W. H. Selby, was at Aden on April 1.

Vulture, Com. H. H. Washington, was spoken on April 1 in the Straits of Babel-Mandeb, on her way to Aden.

Wizard, Lieut.-Com. Doxat, was at Malta.

Wolverene, Commodore Hoskins, was at Sydney on March 7. He would leave that day for a cruise, and visit Melbourne and Hobart Town.

Wye, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, arrived at Plymouth on the 24th inst., and left the following day for Bermuda with a new crew for the Argus. The paid-off crew will return to Portsmouth in the Wye.

On Monday evening, at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Dr. Carpenter, late of the Challenger Expedition, delivered a lecture on the temperature of the deep-sea bottom and the causes on which it depends. He referred to the geological and geographical causes of the distribution of temperature of the ocean, and stated that one of the most interesting portions of the subject was the effect of the temperature on the biology of the ocean, for the same types were found near the surface and at a depth of 2,000 fathoms, the distribution of life in the ocean being regulated, not by space or depth, but by temperature. The distribution of the temperature was regulated by the distribution and configuration of the land, which caused the changes and movements in the greatest body of matter on the surface of the globe.

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STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

With the Dates and Ports of Commission.

(Corrected to the same date as the official "Navy List," which will be published May 1.)

Aboukir, 23, screw receiving-ship, Commodore Algernon McLennan Lyons, Jamaica. Recommissioned at Jamaica July 1, 1870.

Achilles, 16, screw armour-plated ship, Captain Sholto Douglas, Coast-guard ship, Rockferry. Commissioned at Devonport April 1, 1875.

Active, 10, iron screw-corvette, Capt. Charles R. F. Boxer, Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth April 13, 1877.

Alacrity, schooner, tender to Pearl, Lieut.-Com. W. U. Moore, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Jan. 1. 1877.

Albatross, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. Ernest Rice, Pacific. Commissioned at Chatham Feb. 14, 1874.

Alberta, paddle yacht, Staff-Capt. David N. Welch, tender to Royal Yacht, Portsmouth.

Alexandra, 12, double-screw armour-plated ship, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Chatham Jan. 2, 1877.

Amethyst, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. A. J. Chatfield, Pacific. Temporary flagship of Rear-Admiral De Horsey. Commissioned at Devonport July 1, 1873.

Antelope, 2, iron paddle-vessel, Lieut.-Com. E. Wingfield, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta March 17, 1877.

Arab, 4, composite screw gunvessel, Com. F. S. Broughton, East Indies. Commissioned at Devonport July 2, 1875.

Argus, 5, paddle-sloop, Com. Robert H. Harris, North America and West Indies. To be recommissioned.

Asia, 4, guardship of Reserve, Capt. C. L. Waddilove, flagship of Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. A. C. Foley, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1876.

Assistance, 2, iron screw troop-ship, Capt. Prattent, particular service Commissioned at Portsmouth Dec. 1, 1875.

Audacious, 14, double screw, armour-plated ship, Capt. Colomb, flagship of Vice-Admiral A. P. Ryder, China. Commissioned at Chatham Sept. 1, 1874.

Aurora, 28, screw-frigate, Capt. H. D. Grant, C.B., Coast-guard ship, Greenock. Commissioned at Devonport May 8, 1874.

Avon, 4, double-screw composite gunvessel, Com. L. C. Keppel, West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 1, 1876.

Beacon, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. Dunlop, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Chatham July 8, 1873.

Beagle, schooner, Lieut.-Com. C. Caffin, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Jan. 11, 1876.

Bellerophon, 15, armour-plated screw-ship, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, K.C.B., North America and West Indies. Recommissioned at Halifax Sept. 27, 1876.

Bittern, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. G. J. Anstruther, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Devonport July 4, 1871.

Black Prince, 28, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Capt. E. H. Howard, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport July 29, 1875.

Boscawen, 16, training-ship, Com. R. G. Kinahan, Portland. Recommissioned at Portsmouth Jan. 1, 1873.

Boxer, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Arthur Alington, Cape and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Chatham Dec. 11, 1876.

Brilliant, 8, training-ship for Naval Reserve, Inverness, tender to the Clyde.

Britannia, training-ship for Naval Cadets, Capt. W. Graham, Dartmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Britomart, 2, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Sulivan, tender to Hector, Southampton.

Bullfinch, 3, double-screw gunvessel, Com. R. M. Lloyd, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness July 13, 1874.

Cambridge, 29, gunnery-ship, Capt. the Hon. W. J. Ward, Devonport Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Castor, 13, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. E. Pilkington, North Shields. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Challenger, 8, screw-corvette, Capt. E. Hardinge, A.D.C., temporary flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Augustus Phillimore, Coast-guard ship, Harwich. (Will be relieved by Penelope.)

Charybdis, 17, screw-corvette, Capt. T. E. Smith, China. To be recommissioned.

Cherub, 2. screw gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. R. Kemp, tender to Coastguard ship, Harwich.

Clyde, 15, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. H. C. Best, Aberdeen. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Cockatrice, 1, screw-gunboat, Com. A. J. W. Musgrave, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta March 14, 1876.

Conflict, schooner, Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Feb. 13, 1877.

Contest, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. W. Allen, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Devonport April 22, 1875.

Coquette, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. Shirley, Mediterranean Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 1, 1875.

Cracker, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Commander C. H. Hawkins, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 10, 1873.

Crocodile, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. P. R. Sharpe, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth Aug. 5, 1876.

Cromer, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut. V. E. Von Donop, tender to Achilles, Birkenhead.

Cruiser, 4, sailing-sloop, Com. John Hext, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta March 14, 1876.

Curlew, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. E. J. Church, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Dec. 1, 1874.

Cygnet, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hammick, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport July 8, 1875.

Dædalus, 13, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. W. H. St. Clair, Bristol. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Danae, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. J. C. Purvis. West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Portsmouth Sept. 20, 1876.

Daphne, 5, screw-sloop, Com. G. B. Evans. Recommissioned at Zanzibar April 1, 1875.

Dapper, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. T. E. Miller, tender to Britannia, Dartmouth.

Daring, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. J. G. J. Hanmer, Pacific Commissioned at Chatham Sept. 29, 1874.

Dasher, 2, paddle-vessel, Com. A. F. FitzGeorge, Channel Islands. Recommissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1876.

Defence, 16, iron screw-ship, armour-plated, Capt. R. P. Cator, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 25, 1876.

Devastation, 4, armour-plated turret-ship, Capt. F. W. Richards, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Portsmouth Jan. 9, 1873.

Diamond, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. G. S. Bosanquet, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness July 13, 1875.

Dryad, 9, screw-sloop, Com. J. E. Stokes, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 13, 1874.

Duke of Wellington, 25, screw-ship, Capt. Hon. W. C. Carpenter, flagship of Admiral George Elliot, Portsmouth. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1874.

Duncan, 31, screw-ship, Captain St. G. D'Arcy-Irvine, flagship of Vice-Admiral Henry Chads, Sheerness. Recommissioned at Sheerness April 1, 1877.

Durham, 17, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Commander W. Howorth, Sunderland. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Eagle, 12, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. A. F. M. Meyer, Liverpool. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Eclipse, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. J. E. Erskine, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Nov. 19, 1873.

Egeria, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. A. L. Douglas, China. Commissioned at Devonport Nov. 2, 1874.

Elfin, paddle yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert, Staff-Com. A. Balliston, Portsmouth.

Elk, 4, screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Alex. Tupman, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Portsmouth April 18, 1877.

Enchantress, 1, paddle yacht, Staff-Com. E. H. Hills. Commissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1877.

Encounter, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. R. Bradshaw, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Aug. 21, 1873.

Endymion, 22, screw-frigate, Captain J. Moresby, Coast-guard, Hull. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 1, 1875.

Euphrates, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. W. H. Cuming, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth July 1, 1876.

Eurydice, training-ship for seamen, Capt. M. Hare. Commissioned at Portsmouth Feb. 7, 1877.

Excellent, 13, gunnery-ship, Capt. F. A. Herbert, Portsmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Express, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Hon. A. C. Littleton, Gibraltar. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 10, 1875.

Fantôme, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. T. M. Maquay, Pacific. Commissioned at Devonport Dec. 5, 1873.

Fawn, 4, screw-sloop, Com. W. J. L. Wharton, surveying vessel, East Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Chatham June 1, 1876.

Fervent, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut. F. G. Dundas, tender to Dædalus, Bristol.

Fire Queen, iron paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. T. Pounds, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Fisgard, 22, stationary ship, Staff-Com. W. H. Sharp, Greenwich. Recommissioned Nov. 2, 1869.

Flirt, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Lieut. A. O'Rorke, tender to Aurora, Greenock.

Flora, 12, store ship, Com. H. J. F. Campbell, Cape of Good Hope. Recommissioned at the Cape Oct. 22, 1872.

Fly, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. John Bruce, China. Commissioned at Devonport June 25, 1874.

Flying Fish, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. H. F. Crohan, East Indies. Commissioned at Chatham June 18, 1874.

Foam, 4 screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Hope, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Sheerness May 20, 1874.

Fox, 2 screw store-ship, Staff-Com. J. G. Dathan, particular service. Recommissioned at Devonport April 1, 1876.

Frolic, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. A. E. Dupuis, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong April 20, 1876.

Ganges, 19, training-ship, Com. R. L. Byng, Falmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Goshawk, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut. A. T. Bagge, tender to Revenge, Queenstown.

Growler, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Chas. E. Wilcox. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Feb. 18, 1877.

Hart, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Hon. H. N. Hood, China. Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 12, 1874.

Hector, 18, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. C. H. Simpson, Coast-guard, Southampton Water. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 4, 1875.

Helicon, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta March 20, 1877.

Hibernia, 12, receiving-ship, Com. H. E. Stephens, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rice, Malta. Recommissioned at Malta April 1, 1877.

Himalaya, 3, iron-screw troop-ship, Capt. E. White, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 22, 1874.

Hornet, 4, double screw gun-vessel, Com. H. N. Hippisley, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Feb. 18, 1877.

Hotspur, 3, iron armour-plated ram, Capt. T. M. Jones, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Devonport June 3, 1876.

Immortalité, 28, screw-frigate, Acting Capt. G. H. Noel, Detached Squadron. (Ordered home.)

Implacable, 16, training-ship, Com. C. S. Cardale, Devonport. Recommissioned at Devonport Jan. 1, 1873.

Impregnable, 22, training-ship, Capt. W. H. Edye, Devonport. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Indus, guardship of Reserve, Capt. C. Curme, flagship of Rear-Admiral Willes, C.B., Devonport. Commissioned April 1, 1876.

Industry, 2, screw iron store-vessel, Staff Com. Richard C. Dyer, West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport March 14, 1877.

Iron Duke, 14, armour-plated, double-screw ship, Capt. Rowley, Coast-guard ship, Kingstown. Commissioned at Devonport, Oct. 1, 1875.

Jackal, 2, iron paddle vessel, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Digby, Devonport. Commissioned at Devonport May 23, 1876.

Juno, 8, screw-corvette, Capt. Poland, China. Commissioned at Sheerness Nov. 4, 1875.

Jumna, 3, iron-screw troop-ship, Capt. John D'Arcy, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth July 1, 1876.

Kestrel, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. C. B. Theobald, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong April 20, 1876.

Lapwing, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. Sir W. Wiseman, China. Commissioned at Devonport Sept. 15, 1874.

Liberty, 8, sailing-brig, Lieut. Reginald A. Brock, Devonport. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 13, 1875.

Lily, 3, composite screw gun-vessel, Com. B. E. Cochrane, China. Commissioned at Devonport Aug 3, 1875.

Lion, 12, screw-ship, Lieut. E. H. Clarke, tender to Implacable, Devonport.

London, 2, screw-ship, Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan, Zanzibar. Recommissioned April 25, 1876.

Lord Warden, 18, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. Charles M. Buckle, Coast-guard ship, Queensferry. Commissioned at Portsmouth Dec. 21, 1876.

Lynx, 4, composite gun-vessel, Com. F. M. Ommanney, East Indies. Commissioned at Devonport June 9, 1875.

Magpie, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. C. V. Anson, China. Commissioned at Devonport July 3, 1876.

Malabar, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. E. Kelly, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth July 1, 1876.

Mallard, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. W. Warry, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport March 7, 1873.

Martin, 10, sloop, Lieut. E. Hicks, Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 13, 1875.

Midge, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. Salmond, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Feb. 18, 1877.

Minotaur, 17, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral F. B. Seymour, C.B., Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Portsmouth Aug. 6, 1875.

Modeste, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., China. To be recommissioned.

Monarch, 7, armour-plated screw turret-ship, Capt. M. Culme-Seymour, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 10, 1874.

Moorhen, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Hope, China. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 10, 1876.

Mosquito, 4, composite screw gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Paul, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong April 20, 1876.

Myrmidon, 4, screw gun-vessel, Com. the Hon. R. Hare, Sheerness. (Paying off.)

Nankin, 28, stationary ship, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, Pembroke. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Narcissus, 28, screw-frigate, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., Detached Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 9, 1872. (Ordered home.)

Nassau, 4, screw surveying-vessel, Com. R. H. Napier, China. To be re-commissioned.

Nereus, 2, store ship, Staff-Com. J. R. Petch, Coquimbo. Recommissioned at Valparaiso April 1, 1868.

Newcastle, 31, screw-frigate, Capt. R. G. Douglas, Detached Squadron. Commissioned at Sheerness Sept. 21, 1874. (Ordered home.)

Nymphe, 9, screw-sloop, Capt. S. P. Townsend, Australia. Commissioned at Sheerness Jan. 5, 1875.

Opal, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. F. C Robinson, Pacific. Commissioned at Sheerness Jan. 10, 1876.

Orontes, 2, iron screw troopship, Capt. E. H. Seymour, particular service. Commissioned at Portsmouth Feb. 7, 1876.

Orwell, 2, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. H. L. Cornwall, Coast of Ireland. Recommissioned at Devonport Feb. 23, 1876.

Osborne, Royal paddle-yacht, Com. H. L Pearson, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 12, 1874.

Osprey, 6, screw composite sloop, Com. Hon. H. A'Court. Commissioned at Sheerness April 19, 1877.

Pallas, 8, screw-corvette, Capt. H. H. Beamish, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Dec. 8, 1875.

Pearl, 17, screw-corvette, Captain L. Brine, Australia. Commissioned at Portsmouth May 22, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Pembroke, 1, screw block-ship, Capt. J. C. Soady, flagship of Rear-Admiral Fellowes, C.B., Chatham. Recommissioned at Sheerness April 1, 1877.

Pert, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. C. Aitchison, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Devonport July 1, 1875.

Pheasant, 2, screw gunboat, Lieut. T. Suckling, tender to Endymion, Hull.

Philomel, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. H. Boys, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Aug. 22, 1873.

Pigmy, 2, paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. Hewlett, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Pioneer, 6, composite paddle-vessel, Lieut.-Com. E. Hotham, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Sheerness July 3, 1876.

Plover, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. B. Stewart, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 1, 1876.

Porcupine, 1, paddle surveying-vessel, Staff-Capt. J. Parsons, tender to Fisgard.

President, 10, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. L. B. Solly, West India Docks. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Raleigh, 22, iron screw-frigate, Capt. G. Tryon, C.B., Mediterranean. Commissioned at Chatham Jan. 13, 1874.

Rapid, 3, screw-sloop, Com. E. C. Drummond, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 1, 1875.

Renard, schooner, Lieut.-Com. H. J. Pugh, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Sept. 11, 1875.

Repulse, 12, screw armour-plated ship, Acting Capt. F. Vander-Meulen, Pacific. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 9, 1872. (Ordered home.)

Research, 4, armoured screw-sloop, Capt. Earle, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Aug. 17, 1875.

Resistance, 16, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. C. W. Hope, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport July 9, 1873.

Revenge, 28, screw-ship, Capt. H. R. Wratislaw, flagship of Rear-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., Queenstown. Recommissioned July 1, 1876.

Rifleman, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. F. S. Clayton, East Indies. Recommissioned at Bombay April 14, 1876.

Rocket, 4, composite screw gun-vessel, Lieut. Com. C. R. Harris, Pacific. Commissioned at Sheerness Sept. 9, 1874.

Rover, 18, iron screw-corvette, Capt. T. Barnardiston, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Chatham Dec. 14 1875.

Royal Adelaide, 13, Capt. J. O. Hopkins, flagship of Admiral Sir T Symonds, K.C.B., Devonport. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1877.

Rupert, 4, double-screw iron-clad ram, Capt. W. J. Hunt Grubbe, C.B., Mediterranean. Commissioned at Chatham May 25, 1876.

Salamis, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Com. F. W. Egerton, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 29, 1876.

Sandfly, schooner, Lieut.-Com. J. J. Bell, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Jan, 11, 1876.

Sapphire, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. E. H. Murray, Australia. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 9, 1875.

Sappho, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. N. S. F. Digby, Australia. Commissioned at Chatham Aug. 26, 1874.

Seaflower, 8, brig, Lieut. R. H. Eyre, Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 13, 1875.

Seagull, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. M. Heron, Cape and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned Jan. 9, 1877.

Sealark, 8, brig, Lieut. F. H. Haygarth, Devonport. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 13, 1875.

Serapis, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. G. D. Davidson, Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 2, 1876.

Shah, 26, iron screw-frigate, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, Pacific. Commissioned at Portsmouth Aug. 14, 1876.

Sheldrake, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye, China. Commissioned at Devonport Dec. 16, 1875.

Simoom, 2, iron-screw troopship, Capt. R. G. S. Pasley, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport May 5, 1873.

Sirius, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport Sept. 6, 1875. (Ordered home.)

Spartan, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. R. E. Tracey, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness June 15, 1876.

Spiteful, 6, paddle-sloop, Com. A. T Fowlett, West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 31, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Sprightly, paddle-vessel, Nav.-Lieut. W. J. Tregidgo, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Squirrel, 8, sloop, Lieut. R N. Hamond, Devonport. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 13, 1875.

St. Vincent, 22, training-ship for boys. Commander A. T. Brooke, Portsmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Sultan, 12, iron screw armour-plated ship, Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., Mediterranean. Recommissioned Feb. 25, 1876.

Swallow, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. John B. Warren, Cape of *Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Portsmouth* April 18, 1877.

Supply, 2, iron screw-storeship, Staff-Com. Frank Inglis, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Chatham Dec. 16, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Swiftsure, 14, armour-plated screw-ship, Capt. J. K. E. Baird, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Devonport April 18, 1875.

Swinger, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. O. P. Tudor, China. Recommissioned at *Hong Kong Feb.* 18, 1877.

Sylvia, 3, screw surveying-vessel, Capt. B. W. Bax, China. To be recommissioned.

Tamar, 2, iron screw troopship, Capt. W. H. Liddell, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 3, 1876.

Teazer, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. C. Wodehouse, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 7, 1875.

Terror, 8, screw armour-plated floating battery, Captain L. E. H. Somerset, Bermuda. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1877.

Thetis, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. T. Le H. Ward, East Indies. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 1, 1873, (Ordered home).

Thistle, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. E. B. Pusey China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Dec. 1, 1874.

Topaze, 28, screw-frigate, Captain A. Thrupp, Detached Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 9, 1872. (Ordered home.)

Torch, 5, screw gun-vessel, Com. R. H. Hamond, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Sheerness Jan. 5, 1871.

Tourmaline, 12, screw-corvette, Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 25, 1876.

Trincomalee, 15, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. A. J. V. Collins, Southampton. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Tyrian, screw-gunboat, Lieut. A. H. Duthie, tender to Favorite, Queensferry.

Undaunted, 31, screw frigate, Capt. H. W. Brent, flagship of Rear-Admiral John Corbett, C.B., East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness March 2, 1875.

Unicorn, 10, drill-ship for the Naval Reserve, Com. Herbert Dolphin, Dundee. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1874.

Valiant, 18, screw armour-plated ship, Captain W. S. Brown, Coast-guard, River Shannon. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Valorous, 6, paddle-frigate, Capt. L. F. Jones, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 26, 1875.

Vernon, torpedo school-ship, Capt. W. Arthur, Portsmouth. Commissioned April 26, 1876.

Vestal, 9, screw-sloop, Com. W. H. Selby, East Indies. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 14, 1875.

Vesuvius, double-screw torpedo-vessel, Capt Singer, Portsmouth tender to Vernon.

Victoria and Albert, 2, Royal paddle-yacht, Capt. Frank J. Thomson Portsmouth. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1870.

Victory, 26, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Victor Emanuel, 2, screw receiving-ship, Commodore G. Watson, Hong Kong. Recommissioned Dec. 1, 1874.

Vigilant, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Lieut.-Com. H. C. Ryder, China. Commissioned at Portsmouth Sept. 1, 1874.

Vivid, paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. Edwin Wise, tender to Royal Adelaide, Devonport.

Volage, 18, screw corvette, Capt. Henry Fairfax, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 6, 1874.

Vulture, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. Washington, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Dec 28, 1876.

Warrior, 32, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Captain W. H. Whyte, Coast-guard service, Portland. Commissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1875.

Wildfire, paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. R. L. Cleveland, tender to Duncan, Sheerness.

Wizard, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. C. Doxat, Mediterranean. Recommissioned Malta Feb. 1, 1875.

Wolverene, 17, screw-corvette, Commodore Hoskins, Australia. Commissioned at Sheerness Aug. 1, 1876.

Wye, iron screw storeship, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, particular service, Commissioned at Chatham April 15, 1875.

Zephyr, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. G. Le Cocq, North America and West Indies. Recommissioned at Halifax Sept. 27, 1876.

INDIA.

Brigdr.-Gen. Sir C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B., Bengal S.C., has been granted furlough to England for one year and six months.

Col. C. C. Drury, Bengal S.C., has been granted permission to reside and draw pay in England.

Brigdr.-Gen. M. A. S. Biddulph, C.B., Royal Artillery, has been transferred from the Sealkote to the Rohilcund District, vice Major-Gen. W. Payn, C.B., who has vacated on promotion.

Brigdr.-Gen. J. E. Michell, C.B., Royal Artillery, on appointment to a brigade command, has been posted to Sealkote.

Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce, Bengal S.C., has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. F. F. Maude, C.B., V.C., commanding the Allahabad Division of the Bengal Army.

Major G. L. K. Hewett, Bengal S.C., has been appointed to officiate as assist. adjt.-gen. of the Sirhind Division, from the 20th ult., vice Col. A. G. Forsyth, Bengal S.C., granted furlough to England.

The following officers having passed Parts I. and II., Examination B, have completed the qualification for appointment on the regimental, general, and personal Staff of the Army:—Majors F. C. St. John, Madras S.C.; J. Jopp, Bombay S.C.; and G. Rowlandson, Madras S.C. Capts. A. K. Abbott, Bengal S.C.; A. Currie, 2nd Bombay Cavalry; H. C. Greenaway, 10th Bombay Lancers; J. J. Kennedy, Madras S.C.; T. S. Magan, Madras S.C.; M. H. Nicolson, Bombay Infantry General List; F. C. Singleton, Bombay S.C.; M. W. Stevens, Bombay Infantry General List; D. M. Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers; J. T. Watling, Bombay S.C.; and G. Young, 1st Goorkhas.

Capt. A. A. Kinloch, 60th Rifles, D.A.A.G. for Musketry in Bengal, having attended a course of garrison instruction, his period of Staff Service has been extended from March 26 to August 9, 1877.

The following officers, attending the twenty-first course of garrison instruction in Bengal and Burmah, have qualified in Part II. Examinations A and B (G. O. 275 of 1873), viz.:—Majors G. N. Channer, V.C., 1st Goorkhas; E. R. C. Wilcox, Bengal S.C. Capts. G. M. Abbott, 19th Bengal Lancers; R. Atkins, 15th Bengal Cavalry; T. R. Bynn, 6th Madras N.I.; F. A. S. D'Acosta de St. Laurent, 28th Bengal N.I.; H. S. Elton, 16th Madras N.I.; A. Gaselee, 1st Sikhs; B. H. S. Gower, 17th Bengal Cavalry; J. Hay, 4th Goorkhas; J. E. P. Mosley, 3rd Bengal N.I.; R. H. Salkeld, 16th Bengal N.I.; A. I. Shepherd, 4th Bengal N.I.; D. M. Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers; J. E. Waller, 19th Bengal N.I.; H. W. Webster, 30th Bengal N.I.; and H. R. Young, 4th Bengal Cavalry. Lieuts. A. de V. Alexander, 4th Bengal Cavalry; G. Gaisford, 5th Bengal N.I.; L. B. Irwin, 20th Bengal N.I.; C. G. Mansel, 4th Punjab Cavalry; J. E. Porteous, 4th Madras N.I.; R. K. Ridgeway, 44th Bengal N.I.; B. Smith, 4th Bengal N.I.; and C. H. Des Vœux, 4th Bengal N.I.

The undermentioned sub-lieutenants, recently gazetted to be supernumeraries to regiments of the Bombay Army, as probationers for the Indian S.C., are posted as follows:—1st Light Cavalry, L. A. Gordon, 59th Foot; 10th N.I., J. S. Ashby, 1st Battalion 12th Foot; 12th N.I., F. Whittuck, 1st Battalion 17th Foot; 15th N.I., F. C. Stayner, 1st Battalion 5th Foot; 18th N.I., H. M. Prior, 54th Foot; 21st N.I., H. Melvill, 44th Foot; 22nd N.I., J. C. Francis, 62nd Foot; 23rd N.L.I., R. I. Scallon, 72nd Foot; 25th N.L.I., E. Inglis, 73rd Foot; and 28th N.I., C. H. Seddon, 92nd Foot.

The Government of India has sanctioned the publication of a revised edition of the standing orders for native Cavalry regiments.

Major-Gen. J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., on arrival in India to assume command of a division, has been posted to Poona.

Major J. Bennett, Bombay Invalid Department, has been appointed Commandant of Sion Fort, vice Major Candy, deceased.

The Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned the following transfers from the 1st inst.:—Depy. Surg.-Gen. H. M. Cannon, M.B., from the Lucknow to the Umballa Circle, vice Depty. Surg.-Gen. J. N. Tresider, retired; Depty. Surg.-Gen. J. C. Bow, M.D., from the Dacca to the Meerut Circle, vice Depty. Surg.-Gen. C. M. Smith, retired; Dr. J. A. C. Hutchinson, depty. surg.-gen. with temporary rank, to the Meerut Circle, temporarily, during the absence, on furlough, of Dr. Bow.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., left Poona for Bombay on the 28th ult. for England, on relinquishing his divisional command. The following was issued on the 21st ult.:—"Farewell Order—I say farewell with sorrow to my comrades of every rank in the Poona Division of the Bombay Army. I leave you, I hope, in equal discipline and contentment. I trust I have done something towards fostering, both among British and Native troops, an affectionate comradeship from general to private soldier. Without this feeling of comradeship the strictest discipline and more perfect drill fail to secure good conduct in peace, or to achieve great deeds in war. I need not remind British-born soldiers of the division of their glorious history throughout the world. But I say to you—soldiers of all ranks, Cavalry and Infantry of the Native Army—remember the glorious traditions of your ancestors. Never forget. Let this be a religion to you—it has been under British leading alone you have gained victories, from Plassy to Assaye, from Koregaum and Kirkee to the courageous endurance of Kahun and Meanee; against amazing odds your countless enemies, sometimes trained and led by distinguished European officers—victories than which history, ancient or modern, records no brighter examples. Let these memories, I repeat, be a religion to you, and in peace you will be happy and soldierlike; and if called on to battle in India or elsewhere, you will act—always with a sure trust in God—in a manner worthy of your place in line beside the famous British soldier, worthy of your old renown, and worthy of the gracious Empress of India whom you serve.—MARK KERR, Lieut.-Gen., Commanding Poona Division."

The following appears among the Commander-in-Chief's Orders:—"Before leaving India, in 1874, Col. Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, Bart., C.B., placed £10,000 sterling at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India, to provide accommodation in the hills for the benefit of British Cavalry soldiers and their families. With the concurrence of the Supreme Government, this donation was accepted, plans and estimates for suitable buildings were approved of, and Rhanikhet and Dugshai were selected as the stations where the barracks could most conveniently be built. Accommodation for forty families has now been completed, and sufficient funds remain to erect twenty more quarters. Sir Frederick Haines has much pleasure in making this generous gift known to the Army in India, and his Excellency congratulates the British Cavalry especially in having found in Sir Frederick Fitzwygram a friend through whose munificence shelter for sixty of their families has been secured in a hill climate."

It has been announced that his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council "desires to place on record the high appreciation of the manner in which for many years Col. A. T. Etheridge, C.S.I., Bombay S.C., has performed the duties of Alienation Settlement Officer, Southern Division, and which has on different occasions received the marked approval of her Majesty's Secretary of State as well as of the Government of the Presidency."

The *Englishman* hints that the Government of India contemplate making further military reductions in the Madras Presidency. It is proposed to merge the Northern District Brigade in the Centre district, and the Malabar and Canara Brigade in the Mysore divisonal command. There will thus be but four Madras Brigade commands in future, instead of six. Present incumbents may, however, comfort themselves with the reflection that their interests will not be affected by the measure, which is only to be carried into effect as vacancies occur.

The *Times of India* says:—"The money for the Napier of Magdala memorial has nearly been subscribed in Bengal, in which presidency no objection was offered to the circulation of the subscription lists. We have no doubt an equal amount would easily have been raised in Madras and Bombay had the many friends and admirers of Lord Napier the same opportunities, but objections were taken by the chief military authorities. Lists are however, now being distributed freely through the civil authorities, and it is to be hoped some response will be made. The committee want about another 20,000 rupees to enable them to do even scant justice to the memorial. And considering Lord Napier's distinguished services, and that all the advantages recently given to the native Army were the result of his labours, some recognition from the public is due to him. As many object to the form of the memorial, it is in contemplation to change it from a statue to a home, or houses, in the hills for soldiers' children in the three presidencies."

Major J. G. E. Griffiths, Brigade Major at Nusseerabad, has arrived home on furlough.

INDIA GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

The following appears in the *Times of India*:—

No. 274 of 1877, dated March 23, 1877.—It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—Col. C. P. Keyes, C.B., Madras S.C., Brigadier-General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force. Dates of commission:—Ensign, April 4, 1843; lieut., Nov. 30, 1848; brevet capt., April 4, 1858; capt., Feb. 2, 1860; brevet major, April 16, 1861; major, April 4, 1863; brevet lieut.-col., Aug. 5, 1864; lieut.-col., April 4, 1869; brevet col., Aug. 11, 1869. Appointments:—Adjt., 1st Punjab Infantry, May 18, 1849; second in command, 1st Punjab Infantry, June 6, 1850; *commandant, Kemidi Rifle Corps*, July 8, 1854; commandant, 1st Infantry Punjab Irregular Force, May 9, 1860; officiating commandant, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, March 19, 1869; commandant, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, June 23, 1869; brigdr.-gen. commandant, Punjab Frontier Force, April 19, 1870. War services:—In Feb., 1850—Present as second in command of the 1st Punjab Infantry with the force which accompanied the late Sir C. Napier, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, into the Kahot Pass—received the thanks of his Excellency and of the local Government. March, 1850—Present with the regiment in the relief of a body of Mooltanees in a town on the Kohat-kotul, which was surrounded by the Pass Afreedees, on which occasion the regiment was unaided and sustained heavy loss—received the thanks of Government. October 1851—On field service as second in command of the regiment. May, 1852—On field service when the regiment, owing to treachery in transmission of orders, made a forced march of seventy miles into action; present at Prangghar, Tsha-Kote, Errosha, and several other minor affairs, in the Eusufzie and Ranazai valleys—received the thanks of Government. Dec., 1852—On field service in command of two companies of the regiment in a secret expedition against the Omerzie Wuzeeres in the Kaffir-kote Hills—services acknowledged by Government. March, 1853—In command of a wing of the regiment on field service against the mountain tribes in the Salimanee ranger—services acknowledged by Government. Dec., 1853—On field service with the 1st Punjab Infantry. 1854—On field service in command of Scinde Rifle Corps. 1855—On field service in the Meranzie Valley in command of the Scinde Rifle Corps. In April, 1860, commanded 1st Punjab Infantry in the expedition against the Wuzeerees, marched through their hills to their head-quarters at Kanagoorum—received the special thanks of Supreme and Local Governments and of the Secretary of State for India, and brevet majority. Aug., 1863—On field service in command of the 1st Punjab Infantry and Hazara Mountain Battery to watch the Hindustani fanatics at Satana. Joined Kinteyla Field Force in October, and served throughout the Umbeyla campaign—severely wounded. Received the special thanks of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Supreme and Local Governments, brevet lieut.-colonelcy, and the Order of the Bath. Feb., 1869—Organised and commanded a secret expedition against the Bezoties, a turbulent tribe on the Kohil border—received the special thanks of the Supreme and Local Governments, and of the Secretary of State for India, and brevet colonelcy. April, 1869—Commanded a field force against the Cabul Kheyl and Taza Kheyl Wuzeerees—received the thanks of the Supreme and Local Governments, medals and two clasps. Organised and commanded an expedition against certain villages in the Lower Dour Valley—received the hearty thanks of the Local and Supreme Governments. From Sept., 30, 1876, in room of Col. A. Stewart, R.A., deceased.

Col. E. J. Lawder, Madras S.C., Commandant, 1st N.I. Dates of commissions:—Ensign, June 18, 1839; lieut., Aug. 17, 1844; capt., May 1, 1854; brevet major, July 20, 1858; major, Feb. 18, 1861; lieut.-col., June 18, 1865; brevet col., June 18, 1870. Appointments:—Qrmr., 44th N.I., April 21, 1843; adjt., 44th N.I., Oct. 15, 1844; depty. assist. qrmr.-gen. of the army, Oct. 9, 1849; assist. qrmr.-gen., Dec. 6, 1851; depty. qrmr.-gen., Feb. 17, 1863; officiating 2nd in command and wing officer, 28th N.I., Feb. 27, 1866; 2nd in command and wing officer, 24th N.I., April 1, 1867; officiating commandant, 14th N.I., July 24, 1868; officiating commandant, 24th N.I., June 6, 1871; commandant, 24th N.I., Feb. 18, 1873; commandant, 1st N.I., Feb. 15, 1875. War Services:—Served as acting depty.qrmr.-gen. of the army with the Saugor Field Division the whole time it was in the field in 1858-59; was present at the attack on Jheeghum, April 10, 1858; the affair of Kubraie, April 17; the battle of Banda, April 19; the relief of Kirwee, Dec. 25, when division head-quarters with the Horse Artillery and Cavalry marched eighty-four miles in thirty-seven hours; storming of the heights of Punwarree, Dec. 29, 1858—brevet major, medal and clasp. From Dec. 1, 1876, in room of Col. J. E. Mayne, retired.

Col. T. C. Longcroft, Madras S.C.—Dates of commissions: Ensign, Aug. 20, 1839; lieut., Aug. 16, 1842; brevet capt., Aug. 20, 1854; capt., Nov. 28, 1854; major, Feb. 18, 1861; lieut.-col., Aug. 20, 1865; brevet col., Aug. 20, 1870. Appointments:—Acting adjt., 16th N.I., Aug. 23, 1844; acting paymr., Southern Division, Bombay Army, Jan. 5, 1845; acting qrmr. and interpreter, 16th N.I., Dec. 15, 1845; qrmr. and interpreter, 16th N.I., Feb. 18, 1851; adjt., 16th N.I., May 7, 1851; assist.-engineer, Public Works Department, Aug. 4, 1856; brigade-major, Thyetmyo, Nov. 30, 1856; assist. adjt.-gen., British Burmah Division, April 11, 1862; assist. adjt.-gen., Head-quarters, Sept. 28, 1866; officiating depty. adjt.-gen., Dec. 16, 1868; officiating adjt.-gen., Nov. 9, 1869; depty. adjt.-gen., Sept. 29, 1871; officiating adjt.-gen., Aug. 16, 1872. From Dec. 12, 1876, in room of Major-Gen. Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

This week a subscription has been opened with the view of raising a fund which will enable the committee of the French Hospital to increase the accommodation it at present affords, and generally to extend its usefulness. It is stated that this hospital, which is almost entirely dependent on voluntary contributions, was opened on Dec. 15, 1867, at the corner of Lisle-street and Leicester-place, in the heart of the French quarter of London. The French Government granted an annual subsidy to the institution, and the French Embassy took it under its protection. It received, besides, shares of the Sunday and Saturday Hospital Funds, and the gratuitous assistance of a numerous medical staff, thanks to whose disinterested efforts it has been possible to state that at the hospital more good is done at less expense than in any other institution of the same kind in London. In eight years assistance has been given to 1,252 in-patients and to 26,604 out-patients, without regard to their religious or political opinions. The in-patients relieved included 705 Frenchmen, 153 Belgians, 86 Englishmen, 89 Swiss, 97 Italians, 28 Germans, 27 Dutchmen, 12 Poles, 11 Austrians and Hungarians, 17 Spaniards, four Swedes, six Americans, one Greek, one Russian, five Brazilians, five Egyptians and Turks, three Persians, and two Indians. It is, of course, the needy French population of London who form the great majority of the applicants for relief, and since 1866 it has increased so rapidly that the present hospital is no longer sufficient to meet daily requirements. Want of space is constantly felt, and, besides, the linen and furniture, which have been in use since the foundation of the institution, require to be renewed. Under these circumstances the committee have thought the time has come to make an appeal to public generosity, directed specially to the people of France, but also those of all the nations who have enjoyed the benefits of the institution. Subscriptions will be received by M. Fernand Sorel, the assistant secretary, 40, Lisle-street, Leicester-square.—*Times*, Feb. 20, 1877.

The Committee of the Royal School for Officers' Daughters have presented their annual Report. In the course of this they remark:—"The balance-sheet attached to the present Report does not show the desired improvement, and the Committee cannot but view with great anxiety the continued falling off in the subscriptions and donations. Nevertheless, they have such firm faith in the goodness of the work, in its just appreciation by a generous and discerning public, and in the continuance of the Divine blessing upon it, that they believe no such sweeping measure of retrenchment as would curtail the operations and diminish the usefulness of the school need at present be contemplated. The present numerical state of the Royal School is as follows:—At Bath (Lansdowne and Rashleigh together) there are 80 pupils; at Roehampton (Clarence House) there are 45. The age of those at Bath ranges from 14 to 18 years; of those at Roehampton from 11 to 16. Taking the Institution as a whole, there are 125 pupils from 11 to 18 years of age receiving education. Since the date of the last Report, the numbers at Bath have been reduced by 7, and at Roehampton increased by 5—upon the whole there has been a reduction of 2. It is intended that for the future the numbers shall be, at Bath 70, and at Roehampton 50, making a total of 120, which is to be considered the mormal limit of the Institution. To estimate rightly the value of these figures in an economic sense, and in relation to the finances, it must be borne in mind that there are two classes of pupils (treated alike in the school in every respect save the payment of fees)—viz., the elected pupils—that is, elected by the whole body of subscribers, or presented by purchase or otherwise, who pay £12 per annum—and the admitted pupils—that is, admitted by the governing body, who pay £80 per annum. It will be observed at once that the proportion kept up between the numbers of these two classes has a very material bearing on the income of the institution. Of late years, the proportion has been allowed to become too much in favour of the former class; hereafter, it is determined to make it, if possible, as 70 paying only £12 a-year to 50 paying £80, and thus proportionably to assist the finances. And when this measure is carried out, then, with 70 pupils, paying £12 each, and 50 paying £80 each, there will be an income of £4,840 per annum, to set against an expenditure (supposing the average cost of the 120 pupils to be £70 per head) of £8,400 per annum; leaving £3,560 to be made up by subscriptions and donations and other means; but this calculation, it must be carefully observed, applies only to the bare expenses of each recurring year. The committee cannot too strongly repeat that if the institution is to be maintained in its present scale, it must be supported far more largely, so that in time the debt may be paid off, and a reserve fund be formed, without which, as was said in the former report, there can be neither security nor stability in its resources."

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The Czar arrived at Kischeneff on Saturday. Col. Mansfield, our Consul at Bucharest, telegraphed on Monday night that a small body of Russian sappers had arrived in that city. The manifesto of the Czar to his troops was promulgated on Tuesday, and the Army was at once put in motion. The Roumanian Government has offered a weak protest; but there has been no direct opposition to the entry of the Russian troops into Moldavia. A large body crossed the Pruth on Tuesday at various points. The Russians have armed the bridge at Barboschi, and have 12,000 men encamped close by, lest the Turks should attack it from the river, and cut the main railway line between Galatz and Bucharest. According to report a considerable force of Cossack Cavalry has advanced to Kalafat, which the Turks are said to have seized. The first move of the Russians seems, from all accounts, to have taken the Turks by surprise. The latter would appear to have expected to have been attacked on the line of the Danube, between Tchernavoda and Rustchuk. But the Russians, though they are with a certain force occupying Roumania, and possessing themselves of the great lines of railway, are, it is said, directing their main body upon Ismail, with the view of advancing into the Dobrudscha, and thus turning the right of the first line of the defence. It is said that the Turks are hurrying troops from Rustchuk to the Dobrudscha to meet this unexpected attack. Besides the operations in Europe, Russia has already invaded the Turkish dominions in Asia Minor, issuing from the Georgian frontier, and threatening Kars and Erzeroum. It is reported, however, that the Russians have been defeated by the Turks between Kars and Batoum, and have lost 800 men. The spirit of the Turks is said to be most warlike everywhere. Meanwhile, the diplomatists have not been idle. Prince Gortschakoff has sent a circular to the Powers, and Turkey has appealed to them to protect her under the Treaty of Paris.

We are requested to state that the medical examination of candidates for the next admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will take place at that Institution on Monday, July 2, 1877, and the literary examination will commence on Tuesday, July 3, in the southern galleries of the Old Exhibition Buildings at South Kensington, the entrance to which is in the Exhibition-road. Previous to the first-named date candidates will receive from the Military Secretary a table showing the dates and hours fixed for examination in the several subjects, with other instructions. Candidates who wish to compete on this occasion should apply to the Military Secretary not later than the 15th prox.

"Soldiers' Well-Wisher" writes:—"Having had occasion to pass the Hulme Barracks, Manchester, about 7.15 a.m on the morning of March 14, curosity led me to the barrack-gate. Just as I was leaving the barracks I heard a cry, and, turning round, saw a man in officer's uniform flogging a boy of the band in an unmerciful manner with a heavy riding whip. The child cried most piteously, but there was no chance of escape. Can the commanding officer be aware of this unmanly outrage? It is surely a matter for investigation."

The following officers join at Aldershot on Tuesday for attachment under Staff College Regulations, viz.:—Capts. G. E. Grover, R.E.; Lynch, 3rd; Milner, 18th; Morgan, 19th; Currie, 41st; Fife, 65th; Lloyd, 76th; Bengough, 77th; Money, 87th; and Clarke, 103rd; and Lieuts. Milner, 18th; Marshall, 20th; Brunker, 26th; Fraser, 33rd; Du Vernet, 56th; and Hon. W. F. Elliot, 93rd Foot.

The statement in the *Globe* as to Major Waller Ashe, the Governor of Perth Gaol, we are requested to state, has no foundation whatever.

We have frequently urged the military authorities to improve, or rather to rebuild, the officers' quarters at the Curragh Camp. The huts, constructed of wooden planks, were raised about twenty years ago, and it was at that time calculated that with constant overhauling they might last for ten years. The officers' huts, except in Staff quarters, are miserably small. Indeed, a china closet in a moderately-sized house would be longer, wider, loftier, and much more cheerful. Mr. C. H. Spencer, C.E., London, who recently visited a friend at the Curragh, gives us the result of his experience:—"The quarters are disgraceful, and unfit for human habitation. The cold of them is intense, and it is no uncommon thing for a lighted candle to be blown out by gusts of wind rushing through the chinks and apertures of the woodwork." Darkness is to be added to the dismals of cold and wet, for during the last week the gas lamps have not been lighted. Surely the officers of her Majesty's Army deserve to be housed somewhat better than a Scotch herd in a mountain bothy. During the last five months of inclement weather the discomfort and cold of the officers' quarters in the Camp were fearful. The purity of the air alone saved many valuable lives. The Camp season is about to commence, and the huts, as usual, will be painted a dull, reddish brown, and a piece will be nailed on here, and a sound plank substituted for a rotten one there, and the Camp will look neat and trim, and delightfully cozy, to those who do not live in officers' quarters. Officers always keep their huts tidy, and contrive to pack many pretty ornaments into them. When the paper rots off the planks they renew it. When the wind whirls up through the floor they cover the latter with oilcloth or matting. In summer and parts of autumn the huts are tolerable. They have abundance of thorough air. But when rain falls, the officer's servant has enough to do to preserve the leather accoutrements from mould. As the summer is supposed to be at hand, there will be time to urge the War Office to amend the existing state of things before the coming winter. Possibly the Duke of Connaught, whose battalion will be quartered in K lines, would look to the accommodation thought to be sufficient for an officer and a gentleman to live in.—*Irish Times.*

The new forts at Cologne, on the left bank of the Rhine, are to be completed by next autumn. The new fortifications on the right bank will then at once be taken in hand.

The following officers arrived home from India a few days ago in H.M.S. Jumna, viz.:—Capt. Combe, 10th Hussars; Capt. Grissell, 11th Hussars; Lieut.-Col. J. F. Raper, Major M. M. FitzGerald, Lieut. W. Martin, Royal Artillery; Lieuts. Pitt, Royal Engineers; O'Beirne, 6th Regt.; Clarke, 17th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Fanshawe and Lieut. Conor, 33rd Regt.; Capt. Mansergh, 40th Regt.; Qrmr. Jones, 66th Regt.; Capt. Bevan, 81st Regt.; Capts. Grant and Atkinson, and Sub.-Lieut. Gibbings, 108th Regt.

PARLIAMENT.

THE LATE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

On Monday, in reply to Capt. Pim, Mr. A. Egerton said that the First Lord of the Admiralty was waiting for the report of the medical authorities on the outbreak of scurvy on board the ships of the late Polar Expedition. As soon as it was completed the papers would be laid upon the table.

THE VANGUARD.

In reply to Col. Naghten, Mr. A. Egerton said that regulations were laid down by the Admiralty with regard to the amount of compensation to the officers for losses of clothing and equipments incurred by the sinking of their vessel. Compensation had been allowed under those regulations, but representations had been made that the amount was insufficient, and the subject was still under inquiry.

ADMIRAL HOBART PACHA.

On Thursday Mr. W. Cartwright asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether Hobart Pacha, the present commander-in-chief of the Turkish naval armaments, still retained in her Majesty's Navy the commission restored to him by an Order in Council of Nov. 28, 1874, after he had forfeited the same by breach of discipline, and if it be the case that Hobart Pacha had been permitted to retain in her Majesty's Service the rank thus restored to him by an act of special grace, whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government, in view of the grave aspect of political relations with the Turkish Empire to intimate to Hobart Pacha that, in the event of hostilities ensuing between Turkey and Russia, he will not be permitted any longer to combine the character of an officer licensed to hold her Majesty's commission and of an admiral in command of armaments engaged in active operations against a State with which her Majesty is in friendly relations.

Mr. A. Egerton said that Hobart Pacha was still a captain on the Retired List of the Royal Navy. An intimation had, however, been sent to him that war having been declared between Turkey and Russia, he could no longer be permitted to combine the character of an officer licensed to hold her Majesty's commission and of an admiral in command of armaments engaged in active operations against a State with which her Majesty was in friendly relations.

CAPT. ROBERTS' COURT-MARTIAL.

Last night Mr. E. Jenkins said: I beg to give notice that on this day month I shall make the motion of which I have given notice with respect to the court-martial on Capt. Roberts.

Major O'Gorman asked the Secretary of State for War whether it is intended that Lord John Taylour, who was in command of the 94th Regt. at Belfast while the court-martial on Capt. Roberts was being proceeded with, is to be placed in command of a Brigade Depot; and, if so, whether, considering the evidence given before the court-martial in question, relating to the noble lord's conduct as commanding officer, his appointment to a Brigade Depot will be delayed until the motion of the hon. member for Dundee has been discussed by the House of Commons.

Mr. Hardy, in reply to the question of the hon. and gallant gentleman, said: I have to inform him that Lord John Taylour, not being on half pay, is not qualified to be appointed to the command of a Brigade Depot, and no such intention has been entertained. (Laughter.)

INSPECTION OF DOCKYARDS BY FOREIGN OFFICERS.

Mr. O. Lewis: I beg to ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer if it is the case that "a Russian officer has received permission to make a tour of inspection of all our dockyards and such Government establishments as he may desire to visit?" If he considers it advisable, under present circumstances, that such unlimited access to these establishments should be granted to foreigners? If similar facilities are afforded to Englishmen in Russia and other Continental countries? And, if he has any objection to communicate the Russian officer's name to the House?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I am sorry my right hon. friend the First Lord of the Admiralty is unable to be present to answer the various questions. I understand that three weeks ago a Russian officer, a lieutenant, was recommended by the Foreign Office to the Admiralty to receive permission to see the dockyards at Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Devonport. It is the practice of the Admiralty to grant permission to persons so recommended; and, moreover, I may mention that it is the practice to allow naval *attachés* to the Embassies to visit the dockyards without any special permission. These facilities are given reciprocally by different nations—(hear, hear)—and I believe it is certainly the case that the same facilities are given by the Russian Government to English officers. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances the permission was given, and, so far as I understand, this gentleman is about to visit those establishments. I do not see that there is any object at present in making an alteration in the existing practice. (Hear, hear.)

OFFICERS' COMMISSIONS.

Mr. Callan asked the Secretary of State for War, whether, in view of the present critical position of foreign affairs, her Majesty's Government have taken into consideration the advisability of taking the necessary steps to enable officers who had purchased their commissions previous to the Abolition of Purchase Act, 1871, the value of which was guaranteed to these officers by the Act of Parliament, to bequeath or otherwise assign the value of their commissions, to which they would be entitled were they now to sell out.

Mr. Hardy: As I understand the Act for the Abolition of Purchase, officers were to be secured the same rights as they enjoyed before that Act came into operation. Therefore, officers and their families would be treated in this matter in the same way as they would have been if purchase had never been abolished. It is not the intention of the Government to make any alteration in that respect.

Gen. the Right Hon. Sir J. Michel, G.C.B., having proceeded to England, the command of the troops in Ireland has devolved upon Major-Gen. A. J. Herbert, C.B.

We have been requested by Capt. R. T. Thompson, 56th Regt., D.A.A.G. for Musketry at Aldershot, to notify that consequent on the falling off in the number of entries this year for the Inter-Regimental Rifle Matches, both for officers and for sergeants, he has obtained the sanction of the Committee to keep them open until the 30th inst. Should they not be better supported, this will be the last year that the present secretary will undertake the arrangements connected with them.

THEATRES.

Haymarket.—Mr. C. M. Rae's comedy, *Fame*, having finished its short and successless career, the management have fallen back upon their old stay and support, Mr. W. S. Gilbert. Thus it came that *The Palace of Truth* was revived last Saturday, and proved so successful with the audience then present, that we are likely to see it continued for some time. It is idle now to enter upon the merits or demerits of the play which the distinguished cynical dramatist has founded upon the story of the famous Frenchwoman. Most playgoers know that the comedy is well put together, well written, and, if at all well played, never fails to be exceedingly amusing. The present cast cannot be pronounced an improvement upon that of a few years ago. Many of the old names remain in the bill, but all are not quite up to their previous mark. The veteran manager, Mr. Buckstone, has done so much good work in his time that few people will be disposed to blame him for any lapses he may make in the year of grace 1877; but it is none the less a fact that the representation suffered considerably from his obliviousness of the text. Miss Marion Terry made a distinct success as the Princess Zeolide, and the scenes in which she took part would have been even better had she associated with an abler representative of Prince Philamir than Mr. W. Herbert. Nothing could be better than the Chrysal of Mr. F. Everill, and the Aristaens of Mr. Howe was excellent. Mrs. Chippendale, Miss Caroline Hill, Mr. Braid and Mr. Clarke remain, and all did well in their several tasks, and Miss Lafontaine did better than usual as Azema.

Adelphi.—*Peep o'Day* seems to be a standing stock-piece with Mr. Chatterton, and has been once more revived at the Adelphi. There is little now to be said about the old play beyond that it is exceedingly well placed upon the stage, and that special attention has been this time devoted to the stage management. The various exciting scenes are carried out in the best manner and with the best effect, and the scenery is worthy of all praise. Mr. Edmund Falconer, the author, resumes his original *role* of the comic Irishman, Barney O'Toole, and Mr. S. Emery gives weight and importance to the part of Father O'Chlery, and Mr. W. M'Intyre once more repeats his powerful impersonation of Black Mullins. Miss Edith Stuart is somewhat weak as Kathleen, but the Mary Grace of Miss Hudspeth is excellent. Mr. H. Sinclair is an earnest Harry Kavanagh, and Mr. J. G. Shore a capital Stephen Purcell. Taking the Irish drama in conjunction with the children's pantomime, which has been running since Christmas, the Adelphi programme may be well said to suit all tastes.

Opera Comique.—The present engagement of Mr. Charles Mathews at this house is of more than ordinary interest, since, in the ordinary course of events, his retirement from the stage cannot be far distant. To say that he is as good, as light, and as youthful-looking a comedian as ever is sheer nonsense, of course, but even now he can hold his own with the best of our own time. He has recently been playing in his own version of Foote's comedy, *The Liar*, and his rendering of Young Wilding has been bright enough to satisfy everyone. He is in the main well supported, notably by Mr. Maclean, Mr. J. H. Barnes, and Miss Litton. As an afterpiece he has played Plumper, in *Cool as a Cucumber*.

St. James's.—This evening will be produced *The Wandering Heir*, by Mr. Charles Reade, in which Mrs. John Wood will appear in her original character of Phillipi Chester.

Folly.—A benefit in aid of the rescued miners will be given on Thursday, May 3, when the burlesque of *Oxygen* will be performed. Miss Lydia Thompson, as well as the whole staff, have offered their services.

Strand.—The first benefit of Monsieur Marius in England is announced for this day, when a special programme will be provided. It may be remembered that this actor first made his appearance before a London audience with Monsieur Hervée at the Lyceum, but was recalled to France on account of the late Franco-Prussian war.

QUARTERMASTERS—ARMY AND MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Amongst the recommendations of the Committee on the Brigade Depot system will be found one in which it is proposed to retire quartermasters of five years' standing, with a total of twenty years' service in the Regular Army, on conditions that they join the Militia for ten years more, with a view to give the Militia the benefit of their experience. A more one-sided view on Army, or any other form of legislation, it would be difficult to imagine. Irrespective of the enormous expense such a scheme would entail, one cannot help wondering if the fact struck any of the members of the Committee that it takes about five years to make an efficient quartermaster; therefore, if it is essentially necessary to have thoroughly experienced officers of this class in the Militia, it surely must be in the Regular Army, where so much depends upon the department over which they preside, and this not only for a few weeks annually, but all the year round and under all circumstances, at home, abroad, and particularly on active service.—I am, &c., Bo-Peep.

RAISING THE VANGUARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Allow me to suggest a plan for raising a ship without having recourse to the very difficult operation of passing chains in several places under her bottom, which, I think, could only end, in the case of the Vanguard, in disappointment and failure. It seems to me that it would be comparatively easy to place a girdle of chains passing under the ship's stem and round under her stern. I do not consider it necessary to do so, but, to preclude the possibility of their slipping, they might be passed in through one of the ports amidships and out again through another some three ports nearer the stern. I presume a man-of-war has four such cables, which ought to be sufficient to make a triple, if not a quadruple, girdle, as described. I think any practical engineer will agree with me that a ship of any size could be raised with far greater facility by means of such a girdle, and with much greater certainty. In fact, I am of opinion that the Great Eastern might be so brought up from the bottom of the sea.—I am, &c., Spectator.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—It appears that since the Warrant of 1876 (although not stated therein) Indian service has become an essential to promotion to the administrative grades. Ought not, in all fairness, the period of this essential qualification be limited to what is absolutely necessary to secure efficiency? This would be found to be a period nearer to one year than three. Tropical diseases are not confined to India, and if an officer cannot master the details peculiar to Indian service in less than three years he will never master them. To say that the able and intelligent medical officer, whose case is now under consideration, is not as capable of Indian medical administration, after two years and four months' Indian service, as he will be after a further period of eight months, is simply absurd. That an officer's career should be irretrievably damaged for the letter of an unwritten and hitherto disregarded law is cruel; the more so if the law in its present extent can be shown to be unnecessary.—I am, &c.,

Common Sense.

BIRTH.

Austen.—April 22, at Wroxall, Isle of Wight, the wife of Captain H. A. Austen, 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Hunting—Arthur.—April 19, at St. Mark's, Ballysillan, Belfast, by the Rev. James Marshall, A.M., Charles S. Hunting, second son of Charles Hunting, Esq., South Hetton, Durham, to Agnes Mona, second daughter of Captain Arthur, her Majesty's 11th Regiment.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

First appearance this season of Mdlle. Albani.—To-night (Saturday), I PURITANI. Elvira, Mdlle. Albani (her first appearance this season); Enrichetta, Mdlle. Ghiotti; Ricardo, Signor Graziani; Giorgio, Signor Bagagiolo; and Arturo, Signor Gayarre (his first appearance in that character in England).

NEXT WEEK THERE WILL BE FIVE PERFORMANCES.

Signor Gayarre.

Monday, LES HUGUENOTS. Valentina, Mdlle. D'Angeri; Margherita, di Valois, Mdlle. Bianchi; Urbano, Mdme. Scalchi; Conte di San Bris, Signor Capponi; Conte di Nevers, Signor Cotogni; Marcello, Signor Bagagiolo; Huguenot Soldier, Signor Sabater; and Raoul, Signor Gayarre (his eighth appearance in England).

Second appearance of Mdlle. Albani.

Tuesday, LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Mdlle. Albani (her second appearance this season); Lisa, Mdlle. Cottino; Count Rodolfo, Signor Bagagiolo; Elvino, M. Capoul.

Signor Gayarre.

Thursday (in lieu of the Subscription for Saturday, August 4), UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. Amelia, D'Angeri; Ulrica, Mdme. Scalchi; Oscar, Mdlle. Bianchi; Renato, Signor Graziani; Angri, Signor Capponi; and Il Duca, Signor Gayarre (his first appearance in that character in England).

The Opera commences at half-past 8.

The Box Office is open from 10 till 5. Pit tickets, 7s.; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—New Programme.—Ye WONDERFULLE TALE OF WHYTTYNGTON AND HYS CATTE. By Tifkins Thudd, Esq.; given by Mr. Seymour Smith.—HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE. A popular lecture, with interesting experiments, by Prof. Gardner.—BUDS AND LEAVES: a Spring Lecture. By Mr. J. L. King.—THE COMPOSITION OF LIGHT, with Illustrations. By Mr. J. L. King.—THE SEANCE, new edition. By the Polytechnic Medium.—Master Taylor, the premier Plate-Dancer and Artificial Clairvoyant.—Madame Hickson's COSTUME RECITALS, &c., &c. Admission to the whole, 1s.; schools and children under 10, 6d.; reserved stalls, 2s. 6d. Open from 12 till 5 and 7 till 10.

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THE ROYAL ARTILLERY ANNUAL DINNER will take place at a quarter before 8 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 25th May, 1877, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, H.R.H. the Colonel of the Regiment in the Chair.

Tickets can be obtained at Willis's Rooms up to and during the day of the dinner.

THE BUFFS ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on FRIDAY, June 1st, 1877, at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine will kindly send their name to Mr. A. Malim, 2, Craig's Court, as early as convenient.

THE 48th REGIMENT.—The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place on TUESDAY, 29th May, at the ALBION, at 8 o'clock.

All officers wishing to attend are requested to notify the same to the Manager, Albion Hotel, Aldersgate Street, City, four days previously.

"CELER ET AUDAX" CLUB.—The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT, Regent Street, on TUESDAY, the 5th June, at 8 o'clock. Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge will preside.

Gentlemen intending to dine will kindly send their names to Mr. A. Malim, 2, Craig's Court, S.W., as early as convenient.

UNITED MILITARY AND NAVAL CLUB.—Offices, 17, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.—Members of this Club will be Honorary Members of the Verulam Club, 54, St. James's Street, S.W., on and after the 30th inst. For gentlemen who hold or have held her Majesty's commission in the Army, Navy, Auxiliary Forces. No entrance fee. Subscriptions—Town, 4 guineas; country, 3 guineas; abroad, 1 guinea. For prospectus, &c., apply to the Secretary at Regent Street.

TO RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS of Flag or Post.—There is a vacancy for a DIRECTOR on the Board of a Company composed of Service men. Qualification nominal. Apply, by letter in first instance to "Navy," at C. H. May and Co.'s Advertising Offices, 78, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

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TEMPORARY MESSENGERS IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.—A few Pensioners (life) from the Army, Navy, Royal Irish Constabulary, or London Metropolitan Police will be selected at once. Fee for examination, 2s. 6d. Pay, 6d. per hour, or 3s. to 3s. 6d. per day when employed. Candidates may attend for examination on Monday, the 30th April, or Monday, 7th of May, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at the Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, Westminster.

FRENCH HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY, Lisle Street, Leicester Square.—Open to all foreigners who speak French, without letters of recommendation. Owing to the large increase of the foreign population in London urgent and distressing cases are constantly refused for want of room. The Committee have resolved to make an APPEAL to the benevolent for donations to the new fund for the much needed enlargement of this Institution. DONATIONS will be thankfully received by H. Duval, Esq., Hon. Treasurer for this Fund.

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THE STAFFORD HOUSE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of SUFFERING among the TURKISH SOLDIERS.—Chairman, the Duke of SUTHERLAND, K.G.—Communications to be addressed to T. Gibson Bowles, Esq., Hon. Sec., 2, Harriet Street, Lowndes Square, S.W.

Subscriptions will be received by Major-General Sir Henry Green, Hon. Treasurer, Stafford House, S.W.; by Messrs. Drummond and Co., Charing Cross; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard Street; Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, and Co., 62, Lombard Street; and by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall Mall, and will be acknowledged in the published list.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has undertaken to receive subscriptions for the fund, which may be paid to him at the Mansion House.

Contributions are especially invited of blankets, warm jerseys, warm underclothing, and hospital linen, which will be received at Taylor's Depository, Pimlico, and should be labelled "For Relief of Suffering Turkish Soldiers."

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead. Instituted 8th March, 1855.

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Major-General J. T. Boileau, R.E., F.R.S.

Number of Children in the Home, 171; Vacancies, 29; Candidates awaiting Admission, 124.

Owing to the loss, by death, of several of the largest annual subscribers, and to the great falling off in donations, the funds are at present unequal to support the increased number of girls (26) who have been added to the Foundation during the last two years.

Further aid is earnestly solicited to meet the increased call upon the funds. Remittances to be made to C. R. Low, Esq., Secretary, No. 7, Whitehall, London, S.W. A guinea yearly gives 1 vote; five guineas, 2 votes for life.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard.

EVENING MEETING, Monday, April 30th.

The Chair will be taken at half-past Eight o'clock.

Professor BARFF,

"Explanation of a Method of Preventing Corrosion of Iron and Steel as Applied to Naval and Military Purposes."

By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Capt., Secretary.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard.

The Council have granted the use of the Theatre, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., to Surgeon-Major Oliver, for the purpose of exhibiting his "Magazine Accoutrements."

Sets of the above are now being made for trial by order of Government.

23rd April, 1877.

ARMY GUILD OF THE HOLY STANDARD.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Guild will be held in the Dining Hall of S. BARNABAS COLLEGE, Pimlico, S.W., on WEDNESDAY, 16th May, at 3 p.m.

G. E. W. MALET, Hon. Sec.
Junior U. S. Club, 16th April, 1877.

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THE practical value of all machinery depends in a very great degree upon the extent to which it is possible to minimise the friction of its different parts. If the friction is great the machine soon wears itself out, and even during the brief period of its existence its usefulness is greatly impaired, so large a proportion of the motive power being employed to drive along the engine itself, instead of being husbanded and wisely spent in accomplishing the work for which it was originally designed. This is no less true when the machine is a society of men, and the friction is caused either by irregularities and jealousies, or by overbearing conduct on the part of its constituent members. In the Institution of Naval Architects—a society established some eighteen years ago for the express object of bringing together the talent and experience of the most eminent naval architects, ship-builders, marine engineers, naval officers, yachtsmen, and others, in order to foster and improve the science and art of shipbuilding, to carry out experiments, to examine new inventions, and to investigate the various questions which might arise in the practice of the naval architect's profession—such friction is now reported to exist. The value of such an institution must be recognized by almost every member of the profession, and few scientific societies have been less barren of results. During its history the Institution of Naval Architects has done much to give unity and coherence to the profession, and the seventeen volumes in which its transactions are recorded contain an amount of information and a mass of scientific learning to which it would not be easy to find a parallel. For several years after its foundation nothing could have been more harmonious than the working of this Society, and, under the able guidance of Lord Hampton, it has gone on to the present time without the semblance of a rupture. During the last few years, however, there have not been wanting signs that its unanimity is somewhat broken, and that there exists a feeling of dissatisfaction which must prove sooner or later injurious to its interests. For this increasing disaffection there are two principal causes—the constitution of the Council and the somewhat high-handed action which is taken by the Council as at present constituted. With regard to the appointment of the Council, the rules of the Institution are singularly meagre; the only provision that they make is that "members only shall be eligible for election as members of Council at the annual general meeting." The number of members of which it is to consist is not specified, nor is any provision made for the annual or periodical retirement by rotation of any of the members of Council. The practical effect of this omission is that a considerable proportion of the Council is composed of gentlemen who, from age, infirmity, professional engagements, or other causes, are unable to interest themselves actively in the work of the Institution. Complaints are made by many unofficial members that the Council of the Institution is composed of Admiralty and Lloyd's officials, and a good deal of soreness seems to be felt at the fact that a considerable number of the oldest members, who do not happen to be connected with these two offices, have no share in the government of the Institution, and are debarred from the professional distinction which a seat at the Council Board is supposed to confer. This feeling was strengthened by the action taken by the Council at the session which was recently held. Last year an opinion was expressed that it would be well if "new blood" were infused into the Council, and the President—Lord Hampton—with his customary fairness, admitted that the proposal was worthy of consideration. This year the Council, appearing to yield to the suggestion, nominated five new members, but adopted the very unusual course of announcing the name of one only at the commencement of the session, and the remaining four just before the close of the last meeting. This would not, perhaps, have given rise to more than a passing murmur if the gentlemen themselves were all that could be desired; but, with one exception, the five are young members, while there are upon the roll of the members a number of gentlemen distinguished by their standing in the profession, and by their keen but unobtrusive interest in the welfare of the Society, whose qualifications for a seat at the Council are admitted by all beyond the charmed circle of officials. There is another point in which the Council gives offence. By the constitution of the Institution the Council is empowered to call a general meeting of the members at any time which it may consider of sufficient importance to demand a general expression of opinion. Although the Institution has existed for eighteen years, no such special meeting has ever been summoned, and yet, during that time, the Council has on several occasions presented papers to the Board of Trade, or other departments of the Government; and while these papers have had all the weight and importance to which the opinion of the Institution of Naval Architects is fairly entitled, they have been the expressions of a few members of the Council, and have never been submitted to the Institution, or discussed by it in any way. Of this the members have good reason to complain; for, though the Council may be composed of men eminent in the profession, it is not fair to attach to their opinions the sanction of the Institution, by whom it is quite possible they might have been out-voted, and any expression of opinion which they may forward to a public department has only just that value which would be attached to the views of the individual men who may concur in it. It should, therefore, be understood, and we commend this consideration to the Board of Trade, that these important representations are not necessarily the opinions of the Institution of Naval Architects, nor even of those gentlemen who form the Council—for it is a rare occurrence for the majority to attend the Council meetings—but they are the opinions of a few gentlemen, some of them it may be of high standing as naval architects, who happen for the time being to figure as members of the Council.

By the new reorganization scheme for the Royal Regiment of Artillery, which is to come into operation in July, some few changes of importance will be effected. The depôt batteries will be scattered over the country, instead of being concentrated at Woolwich and Sheerness; the foolish system, adopted only some two years ago, of connecting seven batteries together to form a brigade, under the command of a Lieutenant-Colonel, as if it was a regiment of Infantry or Cavalry, will be abolished; and the formation of double brigades, although a rather cumbrous arrangement, entailing a large amount of superfluous correspondence, may be attended with advantage if properly worked, so as to form a real connection between the brigade and the district in which its depôt is placed. It is evident that for purposes of administration and promotion of non-commissioned officers there should be some division, such as brigade, battalion, or regiment, between the battery unit and the total number of batteries constituting the whole Artillery force, or, as it is called in our Service, the Regiment of Artillery; but it is questionable whether small brigades of three batteries, under a Lieutenant-Colonel, for Field Artillery, and of six batteries, under two Lieutenant-Colonels, for Garrison Artillery, with paid Staffs suitable to their respective requirements, would not be a much better arrangement than the large double brigades, between the batteries composing each of which there can be but very slight connection. The reduction in the Brigade Staff will be a serious loss to the prospects of the senior non-commissioned officers, which might be rectified to some extent by allowing a paid Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeant with rank of first class Staff Sergeants to every station where two or three batteries are quartered. Under the contemplated scheme there may be a Brigade Sergeant-Major and a Brigade Quartermaster-Sergeant where there is but one battery at the depôt, while at another station with a couple of batteries a Battery Sergeant-Major and a Battery Quartermaster-Sergeant will have to perform the duties of acting station Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeant without any additional pay or rank. Here it may be as well to call attention to the numbers of batteries in different districts varying so much, which might be easily corrected by a slight redistribution of stations among districts. The proposed method of promoting non-commissioned officers is a novel one. Up to the rank of Corporal it is to be made in each battery, but to the rank of Sergeant and Battery Staff-Sergeant it is to run throughout the batteries of the same branch serving in the district. The latter arrangement will no doubt shuffle the Sergeants pretty freely, but whether it will satisfy them is questionable. A Corporal in a battery just come home from abroad may thus find himself promoted to Sergeant in another battery in the same district, but which is next for foreign service. As far as the relief of batteries is concerned, the new scheme is a return to the old plan carried out under the battalion system, which allowed a single battery, or any required number of batteries, to be relieved at one time, or sent abroad with a force or army without being hampered by the supposed necessity of sending whole brigades of seven or eight batteries together. In the General Order giving details of the scheme of reorganization, the functions and responsibilities of regimental Colonels are fully explained, but no mention is made of the Lieutenant-Colonels, except that they will be put on a roster for foreign service—which is also a return to the old rule under the battalion system—and that certain letters and documents are to pass through their hands. The Lieutenant-Colonels are, however, those officers who are chiefly affected by this reorganization, which makes but few changes in the destinations or prospects of either regimental Colonels or battery officers, except of the small number which belonged to the Woolwich and Sheerness depôts. A good opportunity now offers of putting the Lieutenant-Colonels of Artillery on a proper footing; that is to say, on an equality in authority, pay, and allowances with officers of similar rank in the Infantry or Cavalry. At present only one-fourth of the Lieutenant-Colonels of Artillery doing regimental duty are on such a footing. A committee is said to be now considering the question at the War Office; but, as it is merely a matter of common justice and good policy, consideration is less required than immediate action. The roster of Lieutenant-Colonels for foreign service should not be settled without a good deal of consideration. The lists of the old Royal and Indian Artilleries have been so mixed up by transfers, exchanges, and appointments to Horse Artillery, that a number of points may arise to tax the ingenuity of the authorities. Another question may be asked.

Considering that a two-battalion Line regiment has two bands, one for each battalion, and that the Marines have a band for each division at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, is it right that the bands of the whole Artillery service should be concentrated at Woolwich, where not a garrison battery will be quartered? Have not Portsmouth, Plymouth, or Dover some claim, on behalf of the Garrison Artillery, to a band, to say nothing of those of certain foreign stations?

With war actually in progress in the East, and when some of our greatest national interests may be said to be threatened, it is natural to scan narrowly the state of our Navy, "whereon, under the good providence of God, the wealth, safety, and strength of the kingdom chiefly depend." Some severe strictures on our naval administration were made before the meeting of Parliament by Mr. Reed and others; and though the motions of censure or inquiry of Mr. Seely, Captain Pim, and Mr. Reed himself were either withdrawn or collapsed, it may be thought they were put down by the mere force of a Parliamentary majority, and now that war has been declared it becomes important to see how the "brave words" of the Government are sustained, either by public opinion or their own actions. As to public opinion on the Navy, whether represented by Lord Palmerston's man in the white hat, by the majority of writers in the Press, or by what are familiarly termed "naval circles," we can only remark that it is extremely quiescent, and that neither autumn grumbles nor Parliamentary motions appear capable of raising a panic as to our state of preparedness for any possible naval eventualities. This, then, is satisfactory, and if we turn to the conduct of the Government we shall be still more reassured. Mr. Ward Hunt does not display "the shadow of a fear," and meets the present crisis with decreased naval Estimates; while as yet, at least, we have heard nothing of extra credits for the two Services, in accordance with the precedents of 1870. These, however, may yet be required hereafter, but we repeat that Mr. Ward Hunt was content to meet a period of probable war in Europe with reduced Estimates. Let us look now cursorily round the dockyards, and endeavour to see what they are doing, and whether we can rest satisfied with the confident assurance of the Minister in the state of our ironclad fleet. We pass over the complaints, some of which were undoubtedly well-founded, of the machinery of a few of the new ships, feeling satisfied that these weak points have been made the most of, and we look to see that our so-called Active Fleet is not composed of "phantoms" and "dummies," as it was stated to be with but too much truth three years ago. It is but necessary to make some definition as to what constitutes the difference between an efficient ship and a "dummy." Sir John Hay would probably tell us that any ironclad of the present day which had not armour of at least nine inches thick, that could not steam with her boilers at the pressure they were originally tested to, and that was not fitted for firing the Whitehead of the newest pattern, was a dummy; but it is evident that all our men-of-war cannot be constantly being re-endowed with youthful vigour, and that they may be expected to do good service even when their boilers or themselves have reached middle age. We shall take, then, as effectives, any of our ironclads that are in good repair, and the pressure on whose boilers has not been materially reduced. In this category we may, then, class all the ironclads now in commission, though the Monarch and one or two others will require new boilers shortly, At the present moment, then, we have, in commission 24 ironclads—viz., 9 in the Mediterranean, 4 in the Channel Squadron, 7 first reserve ships, 3 flagships on foreign stations, and the Thunderer, just commissioned at Portsmouth. In the home dockyards, ready, or nearly ready, we have the Shannon, Invincible, Agincourt, Temeraire, and Dreadnought; while the Triumph and Hercules, just paid off at Portsmouth, requiring new boilers, could be ready in a few months. We may regret that at this juncture any of our ships should be unfit for immediate service; but, were we even at war ourselves, it would become necessary to take out old boilers and replace them with new occasionally. We cannot now discuss the question of our unarmoured fleet, but we may regret that the pressure of the times does not allow of a new Detached Squadron being formed, and we may remark that the *Times* is in error in speaking of the Inconstant as "requiring the labour of months to refit for active service;" for this noble frigate has, we are informed, her masts on end, and her guns on board, and could, were she required, proceed to sea in a few days. That a certain number of the wooden frigates in the "Navy List" should be classed as dummies cannot be denied, though all the fast "iron cased with wood" corvettes and frigates are in good condition, both with regard to hull and machinery. We have left out of consideration the four monitors of the Hydra class, the Glatton, and gunboats, all of which are in good condition, but suitable only for coast defence, and it has been unnecessary to speak of the Inflexible and other formidable vessels not yet nearly completed; but, on the whole, the outlook is extremely satisfactory, though we trust that the activity now displayed in the dockyards will not be relaxed till all the vessels now in a state of forwardness are ready for the pennant at twenty-four hours' notice. As to the *personnel* of the Navy, we can only refer to the opinion expressed by Sir Alexander Milne a few days ago, and that it is so effective is undoubtedly due to the number of ironclads employed in peace time, in spite of the plausible advice often given to instruct our men in vessels which would be cheaper to keep at sea. In these days it is more than ever important that officers and men should know their ships well beforehand, or they might fairly complain, when suddenly called upon to use the model weapons which have been kept in reserve, that they had not proved them.

The deaths of the following officers on the Active Lists have been officially reported to the Admiralty since March 20, 1877: — Fleet-Surgeon William Smith, M.D., Paymaster Herbert H. Jollye, Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Henry B. Newton, Naval Instructor William Read, Carpenters Thomas Rogers and Benjamin D. Sanders, Midshipman Samuel A. W. J. Handy. The names of the following officers have been removed from the List of the Royal Navy since March 20, 1877:—Captain Charles E. Stevens (dismissed by sentence of court-martial), Surgeons William J. Morier, M.D. (name removed from the List on account of misconduct), and George Cooke (resigned), Engineers Joseph Hopwood (pensioned), and James A. Dicks (dismissed by sentence of court-martial).

Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, struck his flag on board the Asia at sunset on Sunday, his term of service having expired.

A vacancy on the list of Paymasters-in-Chief has been caused by the death of Paymaster-in-Chief John Thomson, the senior on the list. This officer entered the Navy as Midshipman in 1810, and being offered the rank of Paymaster, was appointed to the Redpole with that rank on March 24, 1812, in which ship he served until 1815. He afterwards served in the Brazils and South America; in the Blossom, from August, 1819, till 1824; in the Lightning, also in South America, from June, 1829, till January, 1831; in the Eagle, on the North American and West Indian Station, from November, 1844, until September, 1846, and from the latter date until paid off, in 1849, in the Vernon, flagship in the East Indies. In the summer of 1848, while on duty in Hong Kong harbour, he sustained a severe sunstroke, which rendered him insensible for 28 hours, and from which he only recovered with the total loss of sight in the right eye. He was appointed to the Excellent, gunnery-ship at Portsmouth, August 2, 1852, from which ship he retired as Paymaster-in-Chief July 25, 1856. He obtained the Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 per annum in March, 1866. While in the Excellent, he was engaged on the then new code of instructions for the Paymasters of the Fleet. He was the first officer promoted to the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief, and it is worth noting that his commission, dated the 25th of July, 1856, empowered him to assume the rank and title of a commander in the Royal Navy, the relative rank being afterwards raised to that of Captain, of three years standing. "Captain" Thomson was much beloved and respected in the Service, and his death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, who hoisted his flag as Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard on Monday, entered the Navy in 1837. He served as Midshipman of the Castor on the coast of Syria, and at Acre in 1840, and was twice mentioned in the public dispatches to the Admiralty for his services. He served also in the boats of the Cambrian during much severe boat work in 1842-43. From May, 1867, till May, 1871, he commanded the Cambridge, gunnery-ship at Devonport, and from August 31, 1871, until August 31, 1874, the Britannia training-ship for Naval Cadets. He was Captain-Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard from January, 1875, until advanced to the flag rank, December 31, 1876.

Commander Charles Pitman Coppin, whose death is reported at the age of eighty-seven years, entered the Navy in 1800 as Midshipman on board the Flora, and afterwards served in the Maidstone and Active in the Mediterranean, and was present at the forcing of the Dardanelles by the fleet under Sir Thomas Duckworth, in which action the Active chased and blew up a Turkish frigate and also assisted in destroying a Turkish liner and a heavy battery on Peoquis Point. Commander Coppin served for three years as Lieutenant of the Weazel, and was actively employed in the destruction of several privateers, and contributed to the defeat of a French brig of twenty guns and several other vessels, one being the French privateer L'Eole, of fourteen guns and 130 men, after a gallant action of an hour and thirty minutes. He was in several boat actions, and commanded a party of seamen and two howitzers at the taking of Diamante, on the coast of Calabria, when a large convoy of forty or fifty sail and several gunboats were taken. He received a medal for the capture of eight gunboats and a large convoy laden with stores and ammunition for Murat's army at Armanthea, and was employed in the Faro of Messina during the time Murat was at Scylla with a large army to invade Sicily, and during that arduous service was frequently engaged with the enemy's batteries and gunboats. He was present at the taking and destruction of an armed felluca and gunboats at St. Enfernia, which were supported by a body of French troops. Subsequently he served in the Canopus, Tuscan, and Zephyr, when the latter vessel was in attendance as a yacht on the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and as First-Lieutenant of the Iphigenia on the coast of Africa.

We understand that Lieutenant Dougall, R.N., of the Bittern, will again join Major-General Sir A. Kemball, K.C.S.I., with the Turkish Army, as Aide-de-Camp.

The Brilliant, drill-ship of the Naval Reserve, stationed at Inverness, is no longer to be a tender to the Clyde at Aberdeen, the Admiralty having decided to make her a separate command. A Lieutenant will be given the appointment.

The torpedo staff at Malta being short of officers, Lieutenant Gallwey, of the Alexandra, has been lent for service on shore with the Royal Engineers, to superintend laying sub-mines.

As the repairs to the Rupert are likely to be some time in hand at Malta, Captain Hunt Grubbe, C.B., has been granted a month's leave for the purpose of taking a run home in the Serapis, and arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant W. M. Murdock, of the Monarch, and Navigating-Lieutenant Scriven, late of the Research, will take a passage home from Malta in the Thetis.

Orders have been received at Devonport for the ships of the Channel Squadron to be out of the dockyard hands by the 25th instant, and to be in the Sound by the 26th, if necessary. Men are to work extra time to bring the vessels forward. The Achilles has been ordered to Devonport to have defects made good, and the crew of the Resistance will be turned over to her.

Captain F. W. Wilson, late of the Repulse, has arrived in England, accompanied by Mr. Collot, Surgeon of the ship.

Having on more than one occasion pointed out the undesirability of sending an iron ship to relieve the Aboukir, we are pleased to hear that it has been decided to arrange for keeping the Urgent cool, on her being moored in Port Royal harbour, by giving her an outer casing of wood, which will be extended about two feet from the iron sides of the vessel. This will keep the rays of the sun from the iron plates, and will allow for free passage of air between her inner and outer skin.

It has this week been authoritatively stated in Parliament that the power of removing the names of officers from the "Navy List" is an immemorial usage, and is an exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. That such authority should be vested in the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral may be convenient for the public service, but any approach to abuse in the exercise of so vast a power must be carefully watched. We have reason for believing that a medical officer is at this moment suffering grievous injury from the hasty removal of his name from the "Navy List" "for misconduct." With this attached to his name, he is, after many years' service, ruined both in reputation and prospects, for the difficulty in entering upon practice on shore with this mark recorded against him in the official "Navy List" must be readily recognized. The sympathies of his late brother officers are with him, and in applying to the Admiralty for a fair trial he has been supported by officers of high standing. He has documentary evidence to prove that the charge of misconduct upon which he has been struck out of the "Navy List" without any report of court of inquiry or court-martial, was brought against him under a misconception, and he has repeatedly begged to be given an opportunity of defending his character before some tribunal. The case is a most exceptional one and has created much comment; and we may add that the summary punishment which has been awarded to this officer is generally believed to be anything but the unanimous vote of the Board, but rather the decision of the First Lord. If this be so, it becomes a matter of the gravest importance to the Service; for though we would not suggest that any official of such high standing would for a moment knowingly commit an act of injustice, yet the officers of the Navy cannot feel secure if it be true that their fate may rest entirely in the hands of the Minister who may temporarily control the naval Service, he being empowered to strike them off the List in the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. If the Board, composed partly of naval officers, had to be fully agreed on such a point as the dismissal of an officer, the chances of injustice being done need not be feared. It is said there is some probability, should it be found possible to bring the matter before the country by taking legal proceedings, that this course will be adopted.

While trying to solve the great problem, how to satisfactorily provide the Navy with Engineer officers, the Admiralty has not been content to rely upon the experience and advice of those who have only had an insight into the working of our own system, but has been seeking information as to the methods adopted in some foreign Services. The question has not been free from difficulties in other Services, notably the Russian and American, and some valuable hints as to the best course to pursue in the introduction of the Engineer Cadet and the method in which his training should be conducted, are likely to be obtained from foreign sources.

The Liverpool Brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers certainly appears to be prospering under the charge of Captain C. E. Foote, R.N. Last week sixty officers and men of the Brigade embarked on board the Achilles, by Admiralty permission, and proceeded outside the Mersey and off Holyhead for two days' target practice, &c. The men were stationed at guns, told off to parts of the ship, placed in watches, and messed on the main deck, paying for their rations at the rate of 1s. 6d. per diem; in fact, they performed all the duties required by the regulations for Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, being exempt from going aloft or work in the stokehole. The Brigade, when joined by Captain Foote in July last, numbered under 200, we believe, but it is now nearly 500. Corps have been established at Southport, Bangor, and Carnarvon, and before long Rhyl and Llandudno will also raise corps attached to the Brigade. It is hoped that the yachting community and the majority of the seaports of England will further strengthen this body, and that each port in time to come, may have its Volunteer Torpedo Company selected from the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, and properly instructed.

The Engineer officers of the Resistance have received from the Admiralty a communication, in which it is stated that the results obtained on the full-power trial made when on passage home reflects considerable credit upon the Engineer staff.

The Turquoise, which was built and engined by Earle's Shipbuilding Company, still remains at Sheerness, waiting until her engines shall be put in a satisfactory condition for trial. A survey of her weak points has disclosed a cracked crank-shaft, which is to be returned to the contractors and replaced by them without delay.

A new idea is about to be put in practice with regard to the colour of the British man-of-war when ordered to hot climates, the regulation whitewash and blacking being superseded, as far as the exterior of the ship is concerned, by the substitution of a delicate light tint. The first ship for the West Coast of Africa which is to be painted a light colour is the Swallow, orders having been given for her to have a coat of the same tint as that supplied for the Indian troopships.

We are sorry to hear that during the recent cruising of the Simoom, Captain Pasley was on the Sick List for some weeks, but by the last mail we hear he was on a fair way to recovery.

A story is told in the "Life of Lord Dundonald" of an old First Lieutenant being appointed to a ship supposed to be in the West Indies, but which he could never succeed in finding. History repeats itself, and at this moment there is an officer running about after his ship on that same station, the Admiralty having ordered him a passage to the West Indies, while his ship is, and has been for some time, at or near Halifax. As every mail from the Admiral gives the details of the disposition of the ships of the squadron under his command and their probable movements, it should not be such a very difficult thing to ensure an officer being sent to meet his ship, instead of giving him the impossible order to join his ship where she is not.

Commander H. T. Price has received Admiralty permission to accept the appointment of Governor of Knutsford Gaol, to which he was elected not long since.

The Royal Warrant extending the Albert Medal, first and second class, to cases of gallantry in saving life on land, has been published. The medal of the first class is to be a gold oval-shaped badge, enamelled in crimson, instead of dark blue, with the monogram V. and A. (the anchor being removed) in gold, surrounded with a garter in bronze, inscribed in raised letters of gold, "For Gallantry in Saving Life on Land," and surmounted by a representation of the Prince Concert's Crown, and suspended from a crimson riband in four white longitudinal stripes, instead of a dark blue riband with two stripes. The medal of the second class will be of bronze. Each additional act of bravery is to be indicated by a bar. The medals are to be awarded on the recommendation of the First Lord of the Treasury, to those who have endangered their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from accidents in mines or on railways, or at fires or other perils.

Captain Henry F. Nicholson, of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, has been selected for the appointment as Naval Attaché for Europe, being relieved at Greenwich by Captain C. E. Domvile. As we have more than once pointed out how inadequately England is represented on the Continent by those conversant with naval matters, we are pleased to hear that there is some prospect of an additional or Assistant Attaché, also, being appointed.

Commander Cyprian Bridge has arrived in England, invalided home from the flagship on the China Station. Long and continued service in hot climates has told upon this officer's health, but we hear that it is hoped at the Medical Department that a few months' rest may sufficiently restore his health to admit of his accepting a home appointment.

It is not the intention to carry out any further moves of Cavalry until June, when the Inniskilling Dragoons proceed from Dublin to Edinburgh, and the 7th Hussars from Edinburgh to Dublin.

Consequent upon the reorganization of the Royal Artillery, eighteen Adjutants lose their appointments, fourteen only being required instead of thirty-two, as formerly. The following are provided for in the reorganized regiment, and are posted to brigades as specified, viz.:—Captains A. Harness, late 14th, to the 3rd Brigade; J. W. Inge, late 24th, to the 5th Brigade; R. Alexander, late D, to B Brigade R.H.A.; H. W. Isacke, late 10th, to the 9th Brigade; T. Wood, late 25th, to the 6th Brigade; J. R. Poole, late E, to C Brigade R.H.A.; A. Warry, late 18th, to the 2nd Brigade; J. W. Bernard, late 15th, to the 10th Brigade; G. C. H. Parlby, late 2nd, to the 7th Brigade; C. W. Long, late 16th, to the 4th Brigade; W. A. Roberts, late A, to A Brigade R.H.A.; A. J. Shuttleworth, late 3rd, to the 8th Brigade; A. G. Yeatman, late 1st, to the 1st Brigade; and C. F. Glass, late 23rd, to the 11th Brigade. The following become supernumerary, viz.:—Captains C. Thornhill, late 6th Brigade; J. M. Douglas, late 7th Brigade; T. J. C. A. Studdy, late F Brigade R.H.A.; T. Graham, late 19th Brigade; C. W. Brereton, late 20th Brigade; C. H. Campbell, late 11th Brigade; W. R. Stirke, late 13th Brigade; W. H. Sandham, late 12th Brigade; F. C. Nicolas, late 9th Brigade; J. M. Murray, late B Brigade; A. D. Anderson, late C Brigade; F. P. W. Freeman, late 22nd Brigade; S. Gardiner, late 8th Brigade; D. W. Lawrell, late 17th Brigade; R. P. Hare, late Depôt Brigade; T. R. Disney, late Depôt Brigade; and E. S. B. Lockyer, late 4th Brigade. Nine, instead of sixteen, Ridingmasters will, in future, be required—Messrs. J. Virr, R. Butler, T. Richie, J. Drummond, J. Daly, J. Abbott, and E. Stannard having become supernumerary. Eighteen Quartermasters have also been reduced—Messrs. M. Robinson, B. Ashbee, W. Cliff, T. Briggs, T. Gibson, W. Wishart, A. Arbuthnot, N. M'Leod, W. Gunn, R. Green, G. Brown, E. Simons, J. Forsdyke, T. Langrish, R. Scott, J. Gillard, A. Walker, and T. M. Richey being made supernumerary.

Colonel R. A. Logan, C.B., half pay, late 57th Regiment, will succeed Colonel Broadley Harrison in command of the Brigade Depôt at Bradford. Colonel Logan commanded the 57th Regiment in New Zealand to the end of the war in 1861 (thanked in General Orders and named in despatches); commanded four companies, being the main body which rushed and took the enemy's redoubt at the Katikara River, June 4, 1863 (mentioned in despatches, medal, and C.B.). He entered the Army October 26, 1841, and became Colonel February 17, 1871, retiring upon half pay July 26, 1876.

Brevet Major H. G. E. Somerset, half pay, late 3rd Buffs, has been appointed Fort Major and Adjutant at Jersey, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Smith, transferred to Barbadoes as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General. Major Somerset served with the Cape Mounted Riflemen in the Kaffir war of 1847, and in that of 1850-52 (medal). He entered the Army October 13, 1848; became Lieutenant, May 27, 1853; Captain, March 5, 1858; Brevet Major, July 5, 1872; and was employed from April 15, 1864, to within a few days ago as Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Having vacated his appointment as Brigade-Major at Gibraltar, after a service of six years on the Staff, Captain G. J. Gilbard, 71st Highlanders, has been recommended for the appointment of Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of General Lord Napier of Magdala, to whom he has been acting as Assistant Military Secretary. Captain Gilbard, who passed from the Staff College in December, 1864, entered the Army January 18, 1859, and became Captain February 26, 1864.

Not only is there an increase in the number of men offering themselves for enlistment, but all are agreed as to the marked improvement in physique of those who have lately been entering the ranks. There was undoubted room for improvement in the latter respect. It is not satisfactory to hear that fraudulent enlistment continues to an alarming extent. Some means must soon be found for checking this evil, of which all commanding officers complain, but which their endeavours to prevent the growth of prove unavailing.

Captain G. E. Grover and Lieutenant W. A. H. Hare, Royal Engineers, both of them holders of Staff College certificates, have been appointed to the Intelligence Department.

ARMY SHORT SERVICE AND THE INDIAN REVENUE.

It is well known that for some years past angry inter-departmental disputes have occurred between the War and India Offices regarding the price which the Indian exchequer should pay for the maintenance of the European force in this country, under the altered circumstances of the home military organization of 1870. When the present Ministry took office the dispute was in full force, and, together with other military matters affecting the financial interests of India, had become so complicated from years of correspondence between the two departments, that Mr. Bouverie, formerly member for Kilmarnock, was referred to, to arbitrate. Subsequently, we believe, a committee of the House was appointed to investigate and report upon the whole circumstances of the case. No doubt, many of the charges which had been so industriously circulated against the War Office, of imposing exaggerated charges upon the finances of India, on account of the European Army in this country, were disproved. Yet, the cost of bringing back the short-service soldiers at the expiration of their six years' service in the ranks, and replacing them in India by others from home, will, with each year that passes, become greater as the action of the Enlistment Act of 1870 developes itself. It is, therefore, felt by the Indian officials that, in equity, the same sums should no longer be charged against the Indian Revenue as when soldiers completed the whole of their military service in this country, provided the corps for which they had enlisted was not removed home, in the ordinary course of relief, before they became entitled to discharge. By late accounts from England it is understood that the Secretary of State for War has addressed proposals to the India Office which will have the effect of remedying some of the financial evils complained of regarding the difficulty of combining the system of short service with the military requirements of this country. The details of the plan have not as yet been promulgated, but the opinion of the Government of India *in India* is, we hear, being taken on the subject. It by no means follows, even if the administration of this country tacitly accept the situation and the reduced charges, that a financial improvement will immediately take place, as any reduction of the sums paid from the Indian revenue for the maintenance of the European Army entails a corresponding increase in the home Army Estimate, which increase, we may safely allege, will be delayed by the Secretary at War as long as is possible. Nevertheless, even if the proposed financial modifications do not fulfil the entire expectations of Indian reformers, there is one argument which must not be lost sight of, which is, that even if the large numbers of soldiers to be drafted from India after six years' complete service in the ranks of their corps to the British Reserve Force are not again and at once directly available for further active service in India, although a large proportion of them have been enlisted and trained at the expense of our revenue, such men would return to the ranks of regiments serving at home in the event of war or any national emergency. By such an organization, therefore, a much larger force of trained soldiers would be ready to take the field and proceed to India or abroad than could ever be the case if the reserve system did not exist, it being well understood that the House of Commons would never have consented, on the ground of expenditure ,to such a large augmentation of the Army as the Reserve Force will eventually prove if the whole of the additional soldiers had always to be present with the colours. The present policy of the home Government is strictly Imperial, and to bind the welfare of India with that of England. The interests of the vast British Empire demand that all parts of it should have a common cause, and that no undue preponderance should be evinced as regards security from aggression. Consequently, although the main bulk of the British Army will be quartered at home—the men either at their duty or in the Reserve—a far larger force could be quickly despatched to this country or anywhere else than was even the case during the Mutiny. Still, as we have remarked, the entire charges for recruiting and training large numbers of soldiers, who will be available for six years in the home Reserve (after, in many instances, but four or five years in India) for the general defence of the Queen's dominions, should not be allowed to fall on the revenue of this country. The total expenses of the Army should rather, if it were possible, be in a fixed ratio, and be equitably divided. How this is to be accomplished is a moot question, and one not ever likely to be answered so as to satisfy everybody concerned.—*Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore.*

Capt. O'Beirne asked the Secretary of State for War, on Thursday, whether he would consider the expediency of permitting a portion of the service in the ranks of non-commissioned officers on being promoted to the rank of officer to count towards the extra shilling a-day to which subalterns become entitled after serving ten years in that grade, in order to obviate the great difficulty in connection with the promotion of non-commissioned officers to the rank of officer. Mr. Hardy said that the matter was under consideration, and he hoped that an alteration might be made so as to effect the object the hon. and gallant member had in view.

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards moved on Wednesday from Albany-street Barracks to St. John's Wood.

1st Life Guards left London on Wednesday for Windsor, and took over the Spital Barracks.

4th Dragoon Guards. The regimental steeple-chases came off last week at Dundalk. The events resulted as follows:—Subalterns' Cup, Lieut. Vansittart's gr m Confidence (owner) 1; Farmers' Race, Mr. Osborne's Cineraria (Capt. Bates) 1; Regimental Challenge Cup, Capt. Bates's Mohawk (owner) 1. A Flat Race for horses (the property of officers) was won by Major Shaw-Hellier's Sir Harry; and the Black Coat Race by Capt. Bates (owner up) brought the day's sport to a conclusion. The band was on the ground.

2nd Life Guards. They arrived in London on Wednesday from Windsor, and took over the Albany-street Barracks.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). On arrival in India from England next winter the regiment will be stationed at Meerut, not at Muttra, as the *Times* lately stated. The officers ran a "point-to-point" race at Sutton-on-Forest, near York, a few days ago. The start was fixed for 2 in the afternoon, but it was nearly an hour after that time before the field of eleven, of which the following is a list, were got away:—Lieut. Porter's Young Camperdown (owner), 1; Lieut. Hallowes's Hardwicke (owner), 2; Capt. Williamson's Belzoni (owner), 3; Lieut. Sandeman's Kirkwood (owner), 4; Lieut. Hammond's Asylum (owner), 0; Lieut. Sandeman's Hilston (Lieut. Hanbury), 0; Lieut. Sandeman's Stodham (Sub-Lieut. Baird), 0; Sub-Lieut. Massy's Ploughboy (owner), 0; Lieut. MacGeorge's Gipsy (owner), 0; Lieut. Sprot's Nottingham (owner), 0; Lieut. Gaskell's Obadiah (owner), 0. Each horse carried 13st., and each rider was dressed in the conventional scarlet coat of the hunting field. Lieut. Porter's Camperdown reached the goal first, and was directly afterwards followed by Lieut. Hallowes's Hardwick, the third to pass the post being Lieut. Williamson's Belzoni, and fourth Lieut. Sandeman's Kirkwood. The prize for the first is a cup, and it was well earned, for throughout the pace was good, and the character of the country something keener for horses and riders than the ordinary description of "fair."

3rd Hussars. Lieut. Alexander has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs, and arrived home on Sunday in H.M.S. Serapis.

10th Hussars. The statement of the *Times* the other day as to the move of the regiment from Muttra to Umballa next winter is incorrect, Rawul Pindee being the station to which it is proceed.

11th Hussars. The regiment has received its orders to embark for England next winter.

19th Hussars. Col. Jenkins has leave of absence from the 2nd inst. to the 15th proximo, pending his retirement.

Royal Artillery.

Her Majesty has signified her gracious intention of conferring the honour of knighthood on Col. H. B. Sandford, lieut.-col. on the Retired Full-Pay List (late Bombay), in recognition of his services as commissioner for this country at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

Col. F. W. Stubbs, Major J. R. Dyce, and Major Helsham Jones have been formed into a committee, of which the first-named officer is president, for the inspection of the forts in the Lahore Division of the Bengal Army. The Committee will report on the additions of ordnance and material necessary to the thorough efficiency of the forts as far as Peshawur.

Cols. C. R. O. Evans, 3rd Brig.; G. Selby, 11th Brig. (late Madras); and A. Light, C Brig. R.H.A. (late Bengal); Major H. J. Thornton, 6th Brig. (late Madras), ; and Lieuts. C. H. Hamilton and A. J. Dunnage, B. Brig. R.H.A., arrived home from India on Saturday in H.M.S. Serapis.

Lieut. E. Vaughan-Hughes, 2nd Brig., has sailed for India.

The following changes of stations take place in Ireland this month:—C Bat. D Brig. R.H.A., from Dublin to Newbridge; D Bat. D Brig., from Dublin to Ballincollig; B Bat. D Brig., from Dublin to Ballincollig; B Bat. D Brig., from Ballincollig to the Curragh, for the drill season, and afterwards to Dublin; G Bat. 14th Brig., from Dublin to the Curragh; and C Bat. 14th Brig., from Kilkenny to Dublin.

A Bat. 14th Brig. has moved to Dublin from Fermoy to go through its annual course of gun practice, on the termination of which it will proceed to the Curragh for the drill season.

Royal Engineers.

Lieut. H. P. Knight has left England for Malta, for duty at that station.

Major J. T. Twigge arrived home from India on Sunday in H.M.S. Serapis.

A special telegram to the *Cologne Gazette* states that the intelligence of peace definitively concluded between Col. Gordon and the King of Abyssinia is premature. As yet no such peace has been concluded.

The officers gave performances in the Royal Engineers' Theatre, at Aldershot, on Thursday and last nights, when *New Men and Old Acres* was played with the following cast:—Marmaduke Vavasour, Esq., Lieut. K. R. Todd; Samuel Brown, Lieut. J. C. MacGregor; Bertie Fitz-Urse, Lieut. H. V. Hart-Davis; Mr. Bunter, Lieut. and Adjt. R. H. Jelf, Royal Engineers Train; Berthold Blasenbalg, Lieut. A. Bagnold; Secker (a lawyer), Lieut. R. L. Hippisley; Gantry (butler at Cleve Abbey), Lieut. J. E. Blackburn; Montmorency (servant to Bunter), Lieut. K. MacKean; Lady Mathilda Vavasour, Hon. Mrs. G. Wrottesley; Lilian Vavasour, Lady Sebright; Mrs. Bunter, Mrs. C. Sin; Fanny Bunter, Miss O'Brien. The string band from Chatham formed the orchestra.

2nd Queen's. The 2nd Batn. is in readiness to embark for India in the course of the winter. Capt. Woodward has completed his five years as adjt. of the 40th Lancashire R.V., and rejoins his regiment.

3rd Buffs. Capt. Kelly, 1st Batn., is acting as garrison-adjt. at Canterbury. We hear that the answer given to Serjt. Simon's question respecting the grant of a medal for the Perak expedition has caused immense disappointment to officers and men. Lieut. Martin, 1st Batn., a probationer, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, is to be admitted to the Bengal S.C. from March 3, 1876.

4th King's Own. Lieut.-Gen. Studholme Hodgson, lately appointed to the colonelcy, which his father and grandfather held before him, has been paying a visit of eight or nine days to the 1st Batn. at Gibraltar, and making a minute inspection, much to the gratification of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. The general lived at the officers' mess during his stay as one of its members, and was able to tell many particulars connected with the former history, habits, and customs of this old regiment, of which all record had been lost.

5th Fusiliers. Brevet Major FitzRoy, 1st Batn., arrived home from India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Serapis.

7th Fusiliers. Capt. Daly, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Serapis.

8th King's. The 2nd Batn. is to embark next winter for India. Capt. Batten's five years as adjt. of Auxiliary Forces have expired, and he rejoins the regiment, vice Capt. Dixon, appointed adjutant of the 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia.

10th Regiment. Capt. Glen, 2nd Batn., leaves England on the 17th inst. for Singapore to take up his appointment as brigade-major in the Straits.

12th Regiment. The 2nd Batn., in India, has received its orders to prepare for embarkation for England next winter.

13th Light Infantry. It is now decided to send the 2nd Batn. to India with the 1877-78 reliefs.

14th Regiment. Lady Templetown, wife of Gen. Lord Templetown, will present new colours to the 2nd Batn. at Belfast on the 12th inst. The battalion was raised in 1858.

17th Regiment. Capt. Richards, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

18th Royal Irish. The 2nd Batn. will move from Fermoy to the Curragh about the 17th inst. for the drill season.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Kirby, 1st Batn., has been noted for appointment to the adjutancy of one of the battalions of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers.

24th Regiment. The *Cape Times* says the ball given by Col. Glyn and the officers of the 1st Batn. 24th Regt. to Sir Henry and Lady Barkly, on April 1, was one of the most pleasant which has been given in the Commercial Exchange, Cape Town, for a very long while indeed. His Excellency the Governor, Lady Frere, and Miss Frere were present and entered very heartily into the spirit of the occasion, notwithstanding the excessive heat. His Excellency and party left shortly after two o'clock, Sir Henry Barkly and Lady Barkly remaining until the last. The farewell taken of them was most cordial.

29th Regiment is ordered to be increased from 603 to 904 of all ranks.

45th Regiment will return home from India next wintsr. Lieut. Hudson arrived home on Sunday last in H.M.S. Serapis.

47th Regiment. On removal to Ireland at the end of the month from Jersey, the regiment will replace the 88th at Athlone.

48th Regiment. Capt. Powlett arrived home from India in H.M.S. Serapis on Sunday last.

49th Regiment. "An ex-Officer" writes:—"Having a great interest in the 49th Regt., in which I served for upwards of six years, and where my name is still remembered, perhaps you may consider the following worthy of publication in your valuable paper. At the Marlborough Hotel, Toronto, I accidentally met a son of the late Lieut.-Col. M'Nab, who kindly allowed me to copy his father's account of the attack and siege of Detroit, and permitted me to send the same for publication should you deem it of sufficient interest. I may point out that the 49th served in the American war of 1812-15."—Copied from the original.—"Aug. 13, 1812.—This evening Gen. Brock arrived at Amherstburg with 400 men, including Militia and Regulars, and immediately proceeded to make arrangements for advancing to Sandwitch, which the enemy had evacuated a few days before. On the evening of the 15th, a fire was opened from our batteries, and continued for an hour with great effect, and recommenced before day on the morning of the 16th from three mortars, one 18-pounder and two 12-pounder, at which time our troops crossed the river, under cover of the Queen's, Charlotte, and Hunter's brigades, at Point Spring Mill, three miles below Detroit, preceded by 600 Indians, who were landed one mile lower down. Our army, consisting of 700 men, advanced in column, and took up a good position in line, about one and a-half miles in front of Detroit. Every preparation was instantly made for the assault of the fort at one of the salient angles, which would have taken place in a few minutes had not a white flag been perceived coming from the garrison, the bearer bringing proposals from the enterminating G. H., offering to surrender upon conditions which were soon dictated in G. H.'s tent by Capt. Glegg and Col. M'Donald, A.D.C. to Gen. Brock. The fruits of this achievement have been the capture of 2,500 men and 25 pounds of ordnance, a vessel called Brig Adams, and other valuable stores of artillery, &c., without the loss of one drop of British blood. The commandant of Mickilimacina was among the number that sent to G. H., on his parole from our side, not to serve during the war. 1,000 took 2,500. Written by James M'Nab, a volunteer of 1812 under Major-Gen. Sir Isaac Brock, K.C.B. Memo. by the son of the late Lieut.-Col. James M'Nab. Toronto, April 9, 1877." The above was written immediately after the siege of Detroit by the late Lieut.-Col. James M'Nab, of Owen Sound, Canada, who was a volunteer under Sir Isaac Brock, K.C.B., during the late war of 1812-15. Was at the engagements at Fort George, Queenston Heights, Stony Creek, Beaver Dam, and Lundy's Lane, also a number of skirmishes in company with the late Sir James Fitzgibbon, 49th Regt.

54th Regiment. Capt. Newbolt arrived home from India last Sunday in H.M.S. Serapis.

56th Regiment. It is definitely arranged that the regiment shall embark for England next winter. Major Hill has left for Aden to resume duty from leave.

59th Regiment. Lieut. Irwin reached England on Sunday last in H.M.S. Serapis.

68th Light Infantry. We regret to learn of the death, which has been announced by telegram from India, of Capt. L. Bolden, as having occurred at Nusseerabad on the 22nd ultimo. The deceased served with the 68th Light Infantry throughout the New Zealand war in 1864-66, including the attack on the Gate Pah, the engagement at Te Ranga, the West Coast campaign, and action at Kakaramea (medal). He joined the Army Feb. 27, 1856; became lieut., April 23, 1861; and capt., Dec. 1, 1869.

69th Regiment. Lieut. Bewicke has vacated his appointment as acting aide-de-camp to Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Governor of Gibraltar, and has joined the depôt at Cardiff for two years.

75th Regiment. The officers gave their farewell theatrical performances at the Curragh this week, the fashionable night being Monday. The programme included (by special desire) *Little Toddlekins*, the new comic song "Put it in the Bag," as sung by Mr. Lionel Brough, and the farce *The Goose with the Golden Eggs*. The programme throughout was admirably rendered.

76th Regiment is to be moved from Chatham to Aldershot for the drill season, and will go under canvas.

83rd Regiment. Major Wakefield has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

85th Light Infantry. Lieut. Spens arrived home from India on Sunday in H.M.S. Serapis.

88th Connaught Rangers. H.M.S. Orontes is expected at Kingstown about the 19th inst., to embark the regiment for conveyance to the Cape.

89th Princess Victoria's. Capt. Caddell is to be placed on the Supernumerary List, on appointment as adjt. of the Louth Rifles Militia, Lieut. B ker obtaining the company.

91st Highlanders move to Belfast from Enniskillen at the end of the month, to relieve the 2nd Batn. 14th.

99th Regiment, stationed at Kilkenny, will furnish detachments at Waterford, Clonmel, Dungarvan, and Carrick-on-Suir about the 16th inst. Provost-Sergt. Prunty has received the medal for long service and good conduct, with gratuity of £5. Col. Welman, in presenting the medal, most cordially shook hands with him whilst congratulating him. Medals were also presented to Orderly-room Sergt. Waylen and Private Innes, of the depôt 62nd Regt., by Col. Welman, who tendered them similar congratulations.

100th Royal Canadians. It has been settled finally that the regiment shall proceed to India with the 1877-78 reliefs, but its destination on arrival is still uncertain.

103rd Fusiliers will leave Templemore in August for Mullingar, to spend the winter.

104th Fusiliers. On relief at Guernsey by the 75th, the regiment will move to Ireland, and will be stationed at the Curragh, proceeding for the winter to Birr.

109th Regiment. It is now arranged finally that the regiment shall return to England next winter from India.

1st West India Regiment. Lieut.-Col. J. M'Auley, on the Half-Pay List, died at Stockton, Upper Norwood, on the 29th ultimo, aged forty-six years. The deceased, after serving for a short time in the ranks, obtained his commission in the regiment Oct. 1, 1855; became lieut., April 9, 1857; capt., Dec. 27, 1866; major, June 8, 1867; lieut.-col., Aug. 2, 1871; and retired upon half pay, Dec. 24, 1873.

Medical Department. The Duke of Buckingham has appointed Surg.-Major J. Mackenzie to be surgeon on his personal staff. Surg.-Major H. Titterton, M.D., on the Half-Pay List, died a few days since. Dr. Titterton was present throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battle of Balaklava, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and attacks of June 18 and Sept. 8 (medal with two clasps and Turkish medal), serving from the beginning to the end of the war, although suffering from dysentery, scurvy, and rheumatism. He also served in the New Zealand war of 1863-65 (medal), was present throughout the whole of the epidemic in the Mauritius, and the last two years of his active service were passed in India, whence he was invalided three years ago, and in consequence of valvular disease of the heart was placed on half pay. He entered the Army May 26, 1854; became surg.-major, Sept. 14, 1866; and retired upon half pay, May 13, 1875. Surg.-Major W. C. Roe has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope in medical charge of the 88th Regt., and on completing this duty will return to England.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

Royal Cardigan Rifles. The regiment assembled for training yesterday at Aberystwith.

2nd Royal Lancashire. Capt. Dixon, 8th King's, has taken up duty as adjt. on appointment, vice Major Whitting, who has vacated on promotion. The regiment is to be congratulated upon having obtained so worthy a successor to its late most popular adjt. Capt. Dixon was for four years adjt. of the 2nd Batn. 8th, a regiment which has for years past been known throughout the Service for its smartness.

5th West York. The regiment, over 1,000 strong, will assemble at Knaresboro' on Monday next for its annual training, under the command of Col. Gunter. The recruits, some 300 men, were inspected on Wednesday by Col. Cureton, commanding the 6th Brigade Depôt. They are a lot of healthy, well set-up young men, and their clean and smart appearance and aptitude at drill are all that could be desired, and reflect much credit on the painstaking adjt. and other officers, as well as the Staff, who have trained them during the past two months, and they now join the rest of the regiment for another month's work. The following gentlemen have joined since last training as sub-lieuts.:—The Hon. W. M. Eden, Sir C. T. H. Miller, Bart., and Mr. T. W. Dent. Col. Gunter and the officers out with the recruits gave a dance in their mess-room on April 11, which was numerously attended by the county families in the neighbourhood, the string band of the regiment occupying the orchestra, under the direction of the band-master.

Highland Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Ross made a spirit-stirring speech at the inspection of the regiment, at Fort George, on Wednesday. Nearly 700 men were under arms, and at the close of the movements the regiment formed square, when the col., after speaking of the war between Russia and Turkey, intimated that they might possibly be called out for permanent duty before the usual training time in 1878. In such a case he trusted that every man would turn out, and that there would be none hanging behind. Should this summons arrive he would say to them in the spirit-stirring words which had been set to one of the most beautiful of the Highland pibrochs—

"Leave uncared the herd, leave the flock without shelter;
Leave the corpse uninterred, leave the bride at the altar;
Leave the deer, leave the steer, leave the nets and barges;
Come in your fighting gear, broadswords and targets."

Col. Ross then expressed a desire that they would indicate how many would come forward to fight for their country. Those willing to fight would "slope arms;" those desiring to remain at home would "order arms;" while the officers desirous to fight would "uncover arms." In an instant the entire rank and file sloped arms, and the officers unsheathed their swords amid ringing cheers from the spectators.

Armagh. The recruits assembled for preliminary drill at Armagh consist on parade of 1 capt., 2 subalterns, the adjt., surg.-major, 23 sergts., 8 buglers, and 194 rank and file.

Dublin City Artillery. Sub-Lieut. Lyons has been recommended for transfer to the Dublin City Infantry.

Wicklow Artillery. Capt. and Adjt. Grubb, Sub-Lieut. Howard, Surg. Brew, 12 sergts., 3 trumpeters, and 56 gunners have assembled at Wicklow for preliminary drill.

The following regiments assembled for training on Monday last, viz.:—The Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners' Artillery, at Falmouth; the Hampshire, at Winchester; the Huntingdon Rifles, at Huntingdon; the Kent Artillery, at Dover; the 2nd Royal Lancashire, at Liverpool; the Royal Lancashire Artillery, at Liverpool; the Royal London, at Finsbury; the Royal Pembroke Artillery, at Pembroke; the 1st Tower Hamlets, at Dalston; the Dublin County, at Dublin; and the Kildare Rifles, at Naas.

The following regiments are ordered to assemble for training on Monday next, viz.:—The Royal Anglesey Engineers, at Beaumaris; the Bucks, at High Wycombe; the Cambridge, at Cambridge; the Royal Cornwall Rangers, at Bodmin; the Devon Artillery, at Tregantle Fort; the Dorset, at Dorchester; the Hants (Isle of Wight Artillery), at Carisbrooke Castle; the Hertford, at Hertford; the 7th Royal Lancashire, at Bury; the Leicester, at Leicester; the North Lincoln, at Lincoln; the Royal Monmouth Engineers, at Monmouth; the Oxford, at Oxford; the South Wales Borderers, at Brecon; the Yorkshire Artillery, at Scarborough; the 2nd West York, at York; the 5th West York, at Knaresborough; and the 6th West York, at Halifax.

YEOMANRY.

Sergeants on the permanent Staff of the Yeomanry Cavalry may, if it does not interfere with their military duties, accept civil employment, subject to the consent of their commanding officers and the sanction of the Secretary of State. In no circumstances will they be allowed to keep or be employed in a public-house or beer-shop.

The following officers joined at Aldershot on Tuesday for a course of instruction at the Yeomanry School at that station, viz.:—Sub-Lieuts. Murray and Brocklehurst, Cheshire; Capt. Harfield and Lieut. Arden, Middlesex; Lieut. Crawshay and Sub-Lieut. Cuthbert, Northumberland; Sub-Lieut. Lloyd, Pembroke; and Capt. C. G. Edwards and Sub-Lieut. Morris, 2nd West York.

VOLUNTEERS.

Devon Mounted Rifles. This corps is about to be disbanded, it being found impossible to keep it up to its establishment, owing to the insufficiency of the capitation grant.

Lanarkshire Engineers. Brevet Major Briscoe, 20th Regt., has elected to remain with the regiment as adjt. to complete his five years.

1st Adm. Batn. Dorset Rifles. Capt. Batten having completed five years' service with the Auxiliary Forces, rejoins his regiment, the 8th King's. He joined the Dorsetshire Batn. in Feb., 1874, on exchange from the 23rd Middlesex (Inns of Court).

40th Lancashire Rifles. Capt. Woodward, 2nd Queen's, has completed his five years' service as adjt., and rejoins his regiment.

40th Middlesex Rifles. The adjutancy is vacant by the resignation of Capt. Cowper, who has held it since May, 1861, and accepts pension, to the great regret of all ranks. Capt. Cooper joined the corps in its infancy, and under him it has gradually increased in numbers and efficiency, until it can now claim to hold place among the most flourishing in the metropolis. A performance was given by the officers at the Royalty Theatre on Saturday last, when the *Jacobite* and *On Guard* were presented. The latter was most creditably played, especially by Major Miller as Dennis Grant, Capt. Florence as Guy, J. Turner, Esq., as Kavanagh, Lieut. Low as Grouse, Miss Hughes as Mrs. FitzOsborne, and Miss Taylor as Jessie. Lieut. Low was inimitable, and created great amusement by his humourous rendering of his part.

3rd Adm. Batn. Suffolk. The battalion will in future be known as the 1st Adm. Batn. Norfolk Rifles, being made up of the 4th Norfolk, and 4th, 14th, and 17th Suffolk Corps, its head-quarters being moved from Lowestoft to Great Yarmouth.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

10th Bengal N.I. Major W. D. Palmer, wing officer, died in London on the 27th ult., while home on furlough from India. He entered the Army June 14, 1856; became lieut., Aug, 25, 1857; capt., June 14, 1868; and major, June 14, 1876.

22nd Bengal N.I. Capt. C. H. Bridges, wing officer, has arrived home from India on furlough. Capt. F. H. Hinde, wing officer, has been granted leave to England for two years on private affairs.

1st Madras Cavalry. The command is falling vacant by the retirement of Col. J. N. Maclean on special annuity.

5th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. O. Morgan, second in command, has been granted furlough to England for two years.

9th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. S. New, wing officer, accepts a special annuity from April 1.

35th Madras N.I. Capt. S. L. Bagshawe, adjt., has applied for leave to England on medical certificate.

37th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. H. M. Nepean, wing commander, has been granted furlough to England for one year on private affairs.

1st Bombay N.I. Col. S. J. Thorpe, second in command 28th N.I., has been appointed second in command, vice Lieut.-Col. Williams, retired. Lieut.-Col. R. F. Williams, second in command, accepts pension from April 1.

5th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. A. A. Les Vœux, second in command, officiates as commandant, vice Col. Roome, on furlough.

14th Bombay N.I. Capt. P. H. Greig, adjt., has been granted eighteen months' furlough to Europe.

15th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. R. Johnstone, second in command, accepts pension from April 1. Major A. Utterson, wing commander, has been appointed second in command, and Major J. Barras, Staff Corps, wing commander. Sub-Lieut. J. C. Francis has been appointed to the regiment as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

16th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. F. T. Cornewall, second in command, accepts pension from April 1.

17th Bombay N.I. Major H. Vaughan, wing commander, has been appointed to officiate as second in command, and Major J. Jacob, Staff Corps, as wing commander, in succession to Lieut.-Col. Plomer, officiates as commandant.

18th Bombay N.I. Col. F. S. Hewett, commandant, accepts pension from April 1.

20th Bombay N.I. Col. W. Rice, commandant, accepts pension from April 1. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Blowers has been appointed officiating second in command, vice Col. Rice, retired.

23rd Bombay N.I. Surg.-Major H. Day returned to duty on March 31, and resumed medical charge from European furlough.

28th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. T. R. Nimmo has been confirmed in his appointment as second in command, and Lieut.-Col. W. H. Newport as wing commander, vice Col. Thorp, transferred to the 1st. N.I.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 4, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date May 5, 1877.

2nd Life Guards—Sub-Lieut. L. E. Ames to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1877.

1st Dragoons—Sub-Lieut. W. FitzG. O'Shaughnessy to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1877.

5th Lancers—Sub-Lieut. G. R. Tufton to be Lieut., Feb. 26, 1876, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date Feb. 11, 1876.

10th Hussars—Sub-Lieut. E. Cunard to be Lieut.; Sept. 21, 1875.

15th Hussars—Qrmr. W. Hodgkinson, retires on half pay.

19th Hussars—Sub-Lieut. H. E. Reynolds to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1876.

20th Hussars—For Major A. W. J. Montgomerie to remain Supernumerary whilst serving as a Professor at the Royal Military College, dated April 1, 1877, as stated in the *Gazette* of April 20, 1877, read Major A. W. J. Montgomerie to remain Supernumerary whilst serving as a Professor at the Staff College; April 1, 1877.

Royal Artillery—Major-Gen. W. H. Askwith to be Col.-Com., vice Gen. W. Wylde, C.B., deceased, April 15, 1877; Major-Gen. C. J. Dalton, to be Col.-Com., vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir Burke Cuppage, K.C.B., deceased, April 20, 1877; Col. G. T. Field, from the Supernumerary List, to be Col., vice H. P. Goodenough, removed as a General Officer, April 15, 1877; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. E. Thring, to be Col., vice J. Turner, C.B., removed as a General Officer, April 20, 1877; Lieut.-Col. C. F. Cockburn, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. C. H. Smith, C.B., who retires upon full pay, April 18, 1877; Major G. J. Smart to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. J. E. Thring, promoted, April 20, 1877; Capt. C. E. Reid (late Madras) to be Major, vice R. T. Hamond (late Madras), placed upon the Supy. List, April 10, 1877; Capt. M. J. Sexton to be Major, vice G. J. Smart, promoted, April 20, 1877; Capt. D. W. Lawrell (late Madras), from Adjt. Supy. to the Establishment, to be Capt., vice C. E. Reid (late Madras), promoted, April 10, 1877; Capt. F. P. W. Freeman (late Bengal), from Adjt. Supy. to the Establishment, to be Capt., vice H. S. Higginson (late Bengal), placed upon the Supy. List, April 7, 1877; Lieut. R. E. Mundy to be Capt., vice S. H. Desborough, placed upon the Supy. List, April 10, 1877; Lieut. S. Murray, from the Supy. List, to be Capt. upon the Supy. List, April 10, 1877; Lieut. G. C. Wynne to be Capt., vice F. J. Mortimer (late Bombay), placed upon the Supy. List, April 10, 1877; Capt. H. M. Moorsom, from the Supy. List, to be Capt., vice G. Montgomery, placed upon temporary half pay, April 16, 1877; Capt. A. N. Pearse, from the Supy. List, to be Capt., vice M. J. Sexton, promoted, April 20, 1877; Lieut. H. P. Willoughby to be Lieut. upon the Supy. List, April 7, 1877; Rdgmr. W. Donald retires upon half pay.

Grenadier Guards—Sub-Lieut. the Hon. H. T. Wilson to be Lieut.; March 18, 1876.

Brigade Depôt—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. A. Logan, C.B., from half pay, late 57th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

1st Foot—Sub-Lieut. C. H. Stisted to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1876. The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be superseded for absence without leave:—M. G. C. Tenison and A. S. Wilson.

11th Foot—Lieut. S. Reid resigns his appointment as Adjt.

17th Foot—Capt. C. Middlemass, from half pay, late 16th Foot, to be Capt., vice C. E. G. Burr, retired on temporary half pay.

19th Foot—Lieut. R. M. Simpson resigns commission; Lieut. G. E. Langford to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. G. D. Michell, promoted; April 4, 1877.

23rd Foot—Sub-Lieut. J. H. K. Griffith to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1875.

37th Foot—Major H. E. Glass to be Lieut.-Col., vice R. C. Watson, retired; April 21, 1877. Capt. C. E. King to be Major, vice H. E. Glass; April 21, 1877. Lieut. T. E. Verner to be Capt., vice C. E. King; April 21, 1877.

43rd Foot—Lieut. F. H. Plowden to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. A. C. French, exchanged to the 87th Foot; Dec. 29, 1876.

44th Foot—Lieut. H. F. Hill to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. S. Churchill, who resigns that appointment; March 15, 1877.

49th Foot—Lieut. E. A. Des Barres retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission. Sub-Lieut. C. F. Sievwright to be Lieut.; March 10, 1875.

53rd Foot—Lieut. P. H. Murray to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. M. D. Messiter, reverted to company duty; March 19, 1877.

54th Foot—Sub-Lieut. D. W. Hickman, from the 4th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. L. J. Browne, a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

55th Foot—Lieut. A. H. Atkinson to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. J. E. Lee, deceased; April 1, 1877.

58th Foot—Lieut. E. Lovegrove to be Adjt., vice Lieut. A. W. Morris, who resigns that appointment.

60th Foot—Sub-Lieut. E. W. Brodie, from the 107th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. C. Davies, promoted.

67th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major E. A. Raymond, from half pay, late 44th Foot, to be Capt., vice J. S. G. Smith, retired on temporary half pay.

73rd Foot—Lieut. W. M. S. Swiny to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. G. F. De Bude Davidson, promoted; Jan. 20, 1877.

77th Foot—Sub-Lieut. R. T. H. Law to be Lieut.; March 24, 1876.

80th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. C. Smith retires upon full pay.

85th Foot—Lieut. E. H. Ives to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. F. W. Robinson, promoted; Feb. 21, 1877.

86th Foot—Sub-Lieut. J. S. Gaussen to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1875.

90th Foot—Lieut. G. Sandham to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. S. J. Stevens, promoted; March 7, 1877.

93rd Foot—Lieut. B. S. Cunliffe retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy.

94th Foot—Lieut. J. M. Elliot to be Capt., vice H. Farrer, made Supy. on being appointed Adjt., 1st Adm. Batn. Galloway Rifle Volunteers; Feb. 27, 1877.

96th Foot—Lieut. E. P. Phillipps to be Capt., vice Brevet Major C. E. Wright, retired; April 21, 1877.

98th Foot—Lieut. A. H. Hyslop to be Capt., vice J. A. Stanford, retired; April 21, 1877.

100th Foot—Sub-Lieut. J. A. S. Thomson to be Lieut.; March 24, 1877.

104th Foot—Sub-Lieut. A. H. B. Clough to be Lieut.; March 24, 1876.

105th Foot—Capt. E. Raikes to be Major, vice C. F. Bond, retired on a pension; April 21, 1877. Lieut. C. S. S. Whitehill to be Capt., vice E. Raikes; April 21, 1877.

106th Foot—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. J. J. Mallandaine, which was notified in the *Gazette* of April 3, 1877, is cancelled. Lieut. J. J. Mallandaine to be Capt., vice E. R. C. Pechell, made Supy. on being appointed Adjt., 1st Durham Militia; March 14, 1877. Lieut. H. M. Compigné to be Capt., vice H. Bailey, retired; March 17, 1877.

Rifle Brigade—Sub-Lieut. A. W. C. Ferguson, from the 69th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. H. St. Paul, promoted.

2nd West India Regiment—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. C. Dutton, Feb. 11, 1875; C. L. Dale, Feb. 11, 1876; and C. V. Taylor, Feb. 11, 1876.

Staff.

Capt. and Brevet Major H. G. E. Somerset, half pay, late 3rd Foot, to be Fort-Major and Adjt. of Jersey, vice Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. D. Smith, half pay, late 95th Foot, appointed Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. in the West Indies.

Medical Department.

Depty. Surg.-Gen. J. Macbeth, M.D., retires upon half pay; March 4, 1877. Surg.-Major J. Lamprey, M.B., to be Depty. Surg.-Gen.; March 4, 1877. To be Surgs.-Major—Surgs. R. Collins, M.B., T. O'Farrell, M.D., W. R. G. Hinds, M.D., G. B. Sanders, G. Andrew, M.B., W. F. Ruttledge, W. Robertson, M.B., J. E. Fishbourne, R. Tobin, R. Jackson, J. J. Hanraham, M.D., W. O'B. White, R. H. Carew, C. White, G. J. H. Evatt, M.D., A. W. Shedden, M.D., R. Keith, M.D., A. W. Bate, M.D., G. F. Churchill, M.B., J. W. Purefoy, M.D., H. Waghorn, and G. White; March 31, 1877.

HALF PAY.

Lieut. H. Bacon, from the 9th Foot, to be Capt. Capt. T. L. Phipson, half pay, late 75th Foot, has been permitted to assume the surname of Wybrants, in addition to and after that of Phipson.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. H. Smith, C.B., retired full pay, Royal Artillery, to have the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; April 18, 1877.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. C. Smith, 80th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Major-Gen., upon retiring on full pay.

Lieut.-Col. T. E. Byrne, Royal Artillery, having completed the qualifying service in the substantive rank of Lieut.-Col., to be Col. in the Army; April 24, 1877.

Capt. and Lieut.-Col. G. R. Fitzroy, Coldstream Guards, to be Col.; April 8, 1877.

Paymr. and Hon. Capt. J. Mahony, 32nd Foot, to have the hon. rank of Major; March 5, 1877.

Qrmr. W. Hodgkinson, 15th Hussars, to have the hon. rank of Capt., upon retiring upon half pay.

Rdgmr. W. Donald, retired half pay, R.A., to have the hon. rank of Capt.

Depty.-Surg.-Gen. J. Macbeth, M.D., who retires upon half pay, to have the hon. rank of Surg.-Gen.; March 4, 1877.

The following promotions to take place on the British Establishment, consequent on the death, on March 22, 1877, of Lieut.-Gen. F. Rowcroft, C.B. Bengal Infantry:—Brevet Col. B. Harrison, from Lieut.-Col., Brigade Depot, to be Major-Gen., Nov. 18, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to March 23, 1877. Capt. and Major R. Law, half pay, Unattached, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieut.-Col.; March 23, 1877. Capt. R. Blount, 20th Foot, to be Major; March 23, 1877.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on March 30, 1877, of Lieut.-Gen. H. W. Whitfeild:—Major-Gen. H. D. White, C.B., Col., 6th Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Gen.; March 31, 1877. Brevet Col. E. W. D. Lowe, C.B., from Lieut.-Col., half pay, late 86th Foot, to be Major-Gen., Nov. 18, 1868, such antedate not to carry back prior to March 31, 1877. Major E. St. J. Griffiths, half pay, late 19th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; March 31, 1877. Capt. W. C. Wolseley, 6th Foot, to be Major; March 31, 1877.

The following promotions to take place consequent upon the death, on April 14, 1877, of Gen. W. Wylde, C.B., Col.-Commandant, Royal Artillery:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Warde, K.C.B., Col.-Commandant, Royal Artillery, to be Gen.; April 15, 1877. Major-Gen. Sir J. W. Fitzmayer, K.C.B., Col.-Commandant, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Gen.; April 15, 1877. Col. H. P. Goodenough, Royal Artillery, to be Major-Gen., Nov. 9, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to April 15, 1877.

The following promotions to take place consequent upon the death of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Burke Cuppage, K.C.B., Col.-Commandant, Royal Artillery, which took place on April 19, 1877:—Major-Gen. W. H. Askwith, Col.-Commandant, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Gen.; April 20, 1877. Col. J. Turner, C.B., Royal Artillery, to be Major-Gen., Nov. 9, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to April 20, 1877.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s

Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Lieut.-Gen. F. Rowcroft, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on March 22, 1877:—Major-Gen. G. De Sausmarez, Madras Infantry, to be Lieut.-Gen.; March 23, 1877.

The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of hon. rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Gens.—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. A. Steel, Bengal S.C.; W. Nembhard, Bengal S.C.; and J. B. Smyly, Bengal S.C.

To be Cols.—Lieut.-Cols. E. H. Paske, Bengal S.C.; R. Ouseley, Bengal S.C.; and W. C. B. Ryan, Bengal S.C.

To be Depty. Surg.-Gen.—Major G. R. Pemberton, Bengal Army.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 1, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date May 2, 1877:—

ARTILLERY.

Antrim—Capt. and Hon. Major H. Sloane to be Major, vice E. A. Hannay, resigned.

Royal Carmarthen—Powell Lloyd Davies, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; April 23, 1877.

Devon—Capt. and Hon. Major H. C. Devon to be Major, vice J. C. New, resigned. Lieut. W. A. Jones to be Capt., vice H. C. Devon, promoted.

Donegal—Capt. W. C. Clifford resigns commission; April 23, 1877.

Kent—Capt. H. J. Burford-Hancock resigns commission.

Waterford—Henry Philip Chearnley, Esq., to be Capt.

ENGINEERS.

Royal Anglesey—Hubert Lumley Brisco Owen, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

INFANTRY.

Royal Berks—Capt. C. C. Oldfield resigns commission. Sub-Lieut. C. R. Hunter resigns commission.

Royal Bucks—The appointment of Sub-Lieut. H. R. Langrishe, dated April 4, 1877, notified in the *London Gazette* of April 3, 1877, is cancelled.

Hertford—Gerge Compton Archibald Arthur, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.). Walter Percy Alleyne, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Huntingdon—Edward Charles Honywood Dawkins, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); April 23, 1877.

East Kent—Capt. E. C. Hughes resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; April 19, 1877. Lieut. L. E. Bligh to be Capt., vice E. C. Hughes, who resigns; April 19, 1877.

2nd Royal Lancashire—Capt. M. C. M. Dixon, 8th Foot, to be Adjt., dated April 20, 1877, vice R. Whitting, promoted Major in the 8th Foot.

7th Royal Lancashire—Lieut. H. G. Wilson resigns commission.

Royal London—Sub-Lieut. M. B. Besley resigns commission.

Northumberland—Clement Maitland Edwards, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Nottingham or Royal Sheerwood Foresters—Sub-Lieut. R. Langslow resigns commission.

1st Somerset—Robert Dayrell Tomlin, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—The services of Capt. W. L. Kulbach are dispensed with.

2nd Warwick—John Hugh Boughton-Leigh, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); April 23, 1877.

Royal Wiltshire—Capt. S. W. R. Sadler is granted the hon. rank of Major.

5th West York—Eustace Rochester Wygram, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

The Highland Rifle—George Archibald, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Louth—Capt. H. Caddell, 89th Foot, to be Adjt., dated April 23, 1877, vice C. French, who has retired from the Service.

South Mayo—Sub-Lieut. H. W. M. Nevill resigns commission.

Wexford—Lieut. J. Boyd resigns commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Lanarkshire—William Boyle, gent., to be Acting Vet.-Surg., vice W. Cockburn, deceased; April 24, 1877.

Leicestershire—Vincent Thomas Eyre, Esq., late Capt. 6th Dragoons, to be Lieut. (Supy.); April 23, 1877.

Oxfordshire—Capt. and Brevet Major the Hon. H. J. L. Wood, 12th Lancers, to be Adjt., vice J. B. Hayes, resigned; April 25, 1877.

Warwickshire—Henry Arden Adderley, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.)

Yorkshire Hussars—William Darby Russell, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); April 18, 1877.

The *Western Morning News* learns from Port Natal, under date March 27, "Whilst the negotiations between Sir T. Shepstone and the Transvaal Government have been going on, troops have been marching to Newcastle, which is situated in the extreme north of the colony. They consist of two detachments of the 1st Batn. 13th Regt., one of which left a fortnight ago, and was followed by the other a week afterwards. It is rumoured that the 3rd Buffs and the 80th, both of which regiments are at present in the colony, will shortly leave for the same destination. Newcastle is admirably suited for an encampment of between 700 and 1,000 men, situated on a plain at the foot of the Draken, being close to the banks of its own river, and little above its level; it is intersected by two natural streams, and by several artificial sluits. Both streams and sluits are all open, and each makes its turbid way through a bed of mud. The site has been carefully chosen, but it is fortunate that the soldiers will be able to get coal a mile or two off, for they will want it."

It was announced in last night's *Gazette* that "the Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Col. H. B. Sandford, R.A."

The Executive Committee of the Corps of Commissionaires acknowledge the receipt of the following sums towards the Endowment Fund, in answer to the appeal recently made by Gen. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.:—The officers, 1st Batn. 2nd, £25; the officers, 13th Brig. R.A., £9 5s. 10d.; the officers, H.M.S. Excellent, £20; Sir W. Grey (acknowledged in error last month as Mr. J. C. Plowden), £10; "L.," Surrey, £5.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS FOR 1877-78.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the following movements in relief of British and Native troops for 1877-78 are directed to take place as herein ordered:—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

B Battery F Brigade	Peshawar to Campbellpore.
E ,, F ,,	Campbell to Peshawar.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters,	8th Brig.	Meerut to Barrackpore.
A Bat.	8th ,,	Jullundur to Barrackpore.
B ,,	8th ,,	Meerut to Barrackpore.
C ,,	8th ,,	Mooltan to Jullundur.
E ,,	8th ,,	Ferozepore to Peshawar.
F ,,	8th ,,	Meerut to Dinapore.
H ,,	8th ,,	Peshawar to Ferozepore.
Head-Quarters,	11th Brig.	Barrackpore to Meerut.
A ,,	11th ,,	Barrackpore to Agra.
B ,,	11th ,,	Barrackpore to Allahabad.
C ,,	11th ,,	Dinapore to Meerut.
E ,,	11th ,,	Allahabad to Mooltan.
F ,,	11th ,,	Saugor to Morar.
No. 2 Bat.	13th Brig.	Meean Meer to Khyra Gully.
No. 6 ,,	13th ,,	Khyra Gully to Meean Meer.
Head-Quarters,	19th Brig.	Lucknow to England.
A Bat.	19th ,,	Agra to England.
B ,,	19th ,,	Morar to England.
C ,,	19th ,,	Bareilly to England.
D ,,	19th ,,	Fyzabad to England.
E ,,	19th ,,	Sitapur to England.
F ,,	19th ,,	Cawnpore to England.
G ,,	19th ,,	Lucknow to England.
H.-Qrs. Brig.	from England	England to Lucknow.
A Bat.	,,	England to Saugor.
B ,,	,,	England to Cawnpore.
C ,,	,,	England to Bareilly.
D ,,	,,	England to Lucknow.
E ,,	,,	England to Fyzabad.
F ,,	,,	England to Sitapur.
G ,,	,,	England to Meerut.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

4th Hussars.	Rawal Pindi to Muttra.
10th ,,	Muttra to Rawal Pindi.
11th ,,	Umballa to England.
15th ,,	Meerut to Umballa.
A Regiment	England to Meerut.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

1st Batn. 5th Foot	Allahabad to Chakrata.
1st ,, 8th ,,	Nowshera to Aden.
2nd ,, 9th ,,	Rawal Pindi to Peshawar.
2nd ,, 12th ,,	Fort William to England.
1st ,, 18th ,,	Bareilly to Ferozepore.
2nd ,, 22nd ,,	Ranikhet (Shahjehanpore) to Allahabad.
34th Foot	Ferozepore to Ranikhet (Shahjehanpore).
45th ,,	Madras Presidency to England.
51st ,,	Peshawar to Subathu.
54th ,,	Morar to Fort William.
56th ,,	Aden to England.
62nd ,,	Chakrata to Morar.
65th ,,	Lucknow to Dinapore.
73rd ,,	Sabathu to Lucknow.
81st ,,	Jullundur to Peshawar.
109th ,,	Dinapore to England.
4th Batn. Rifle Brigade	Peshawar to Nowshera.
A Regiment	England to Jullundur.
Do.	England to Bareilly.
Do.	England to Rawal Pindee.
Do.	England to Madras Presidency.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

4th Regiment	Meerut to Deolie.
9th do.	Deolie to Meerut.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

5th Regiment	Lucknow to Meean Meer.
15th ,,	Sialkote to Lucknow.
21st ,,	Rawal Pindi to Jhansi.
24th ,,	Jhansi to Nowshera.
26th ,,	Meean Meer to Sialkote.
27th ,,	Nowshera to Rawal Pindi.
42nd ,,	Gauhati to Shillong.
43rd ,,	Shillong to Dibrugarh.
44th ,,	Dibrugarh to Shillong (Gauhati).

THE BOMBAY RELIEFS FOR 1877-78.

The following are the reliefs of British and native troops for 1877-78:—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

D Bat. C Brig.	Kirkee to Mhow.
E ,, C ,,	Mhow to Kirkee.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters,	4th Brig.	Ahmedabad to Kirkee.
A Bat.	4th ,,	Kirkee to Neemuch.
B ,,	4th ,,	Deesa to Hyderabad.
C ,,	4th ,,	Belgaum to Kirkee.
D ,,	4th ,,	Hyderabad to Kurrachee.
E ,,	4th ,,	Neemuch to Nusreerabad.
F ,,	4th ,,	Ahmedabad and Baroda to Kirkee.
G ,,	4th ,,	Nusseerabad to Ahmedabad and Baroda.
Head-Quarters,	9th Brig.	Kirkee to Ahmedabad.
B Bat.	9th ,,	Kurrachee to Deesa.
E ,,	9th ,,	Kirkee to Belgaum.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1 Bat.	6th Brig.	Bombay to Aden.
No. 2 ,,	6th ,,	Aden to Bombay.
No. 3 ,,	6th ,,	Aden to Mhow.
No. 4 ,,	6th ,,	Mhow to Aden.
No. 5 ,,	6th ,,	Aden to Bombay.
No. 6 ,,	6th ,,	Bombay to Aden.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

1st Regiment	Poona to Neemuch.
2nd ,,	Deesa to Poona.
3rd ,,	Neemuch to Deesa.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

No. 1 Company	Kirkee to Aden.
No. 4 ,,	Aden to Kirkee

NATIVE INFANTRY.

4th Regiment (Rifles)	Sattara, Bombay, and Asirgarh, to Aden.
6th ,,	Aden to Sattara, Bombay, and Asirgarh.
7th ,,	Rajkot to Baroda.
7th Wing	Tanna to Baroda.
9th Regiment	Baroda to Bombay.
11th ,,	Bhuj to Baroda.
12th ,,	Dharwar and Kaladgi to Rajkot and Tanna.
18th ,,	Dessa to Sholapur.
19th ,,	Sholapur to Dharwar and Kaladgi.
20th ,,	Bombay to Mhow and Mehidpur.
22nd ,,	Baroda to Rajkot and Dwarka.
25th ,,	Mhow and Mehidpur to Deesa.
27th ,,	Hyderabad to Kurrachee.
28th ,,	Rajkot and Dwarka to Bhuj.
29th ,,	Kurrachee to Hyderabad.

THE NEW "MAGAZINE ACCOUTREMENTS."

Surg.-Major Oliver, M.D., exhibited his new Magazine Equipment in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution on Monday. Dr. Oliver explained that the accoutrements can be used and worn in different ways, the weights to be carried (which may be either kit, ammunition, great-coat, blanket, waterproof sheet, medical appliances for use in the field by the Army Hospital Corps, or trenching tools for throwing up earthworks) being all transferrable from one point of carriage (shoulders and buttocks) to the other with great facility. When kit, great-coat, and waterproof sheet, and seventy or eighty rounds are carried, the kit with sheet on top is usually carried below, and when such is required the waist-belt is passed through the waist-belt loop of whichever bag contains the kit, and the hooks of that bag are separated to their full extent, while the hooks of the other bag (which is to contain the great-coat) are to be placed on the inner side of the bag straps and attached to the iron rings of the conjoined braces, and the back straps of "magazine brace" are then passed through the loops on back of bag. The waist-belt is next taken, the right end in right hand, and left in left, and buckled (with bag attached) around the waist; and in the same manner the conjoined braces are taken in both hands—right in right, and left in left—and the bag and coat thus lifted on to the back of shoulders; the front straps of "magazine brace" are then followed down by the hands, and its ends hooked on to the loops in waist-belt, and the D's in kit brace attached to the hooks of kit bag; the back straps "magazine brace" are next buckled at sides of chest, and all are on. By catching coat sleeves in each hand and extending both arms, and also drawing on conjoined braces in front of shoulders, every part will assume its proper position and rest extremely easy on the body. The "magazine pouch" is next attached to front of waist-belt, and water bottle either slipped around on belt or strapped on to it behind right hip, and the soldier is fully accoutred in heavy marching order. The soldier can now get at waterproof sheet or any portion of his kit in a moment by merely unhooking lower bag from kit brace and moving it around on waist-belt to right front; he can also take great-coat from shoulders and replace it himself unassisted and without removing accoutrements by simply unhooking both braces and lifting bag off shoulders, and the same can be replaced as already stated. For ordinary daily duties, guards, parades, field-days, or active service in the field of battle, the soldier only needs one bag, the other being almost under all circumstances left in the barrack-room in peace or at "base of supplies" in war. On these occasions the great-coat is taken out of "magazine bag" No. 1 and suspended on its own "coat yolk," either at the back of shoulders or buttocks—always the former when the "magazine bag" is required for use. This leaves the "magazine bag" free for the carriage of bread rations, waterproof sheet (at bottom of bag), and from 100 to 150 rounds of ammunition. The "mess tin" is, under those circumstances, carried either on the top or bottom of great-coat on "coat yolk," provision being made in mess tin straps for the latter contingency. The "water-bottle" is slung on waist-belt, as before mentioned behind right hip, and the "magazine pouch" in front of waist-belt; and the soldier is then carrying from 150 to 200 rounds of ammunition, a water-proof sheet, great-coat, and a day's rations of food and water. The food and ammunition are disposed of as follows:—Preserved or cooked meat in "mess tin." Biscuit or bread in "magazine bag." One hundred or 150 rounds in "magazine bag," in inside and outside pockets; thirty-five in magazine-pouch in front, and ten in each of waterproof pockets in breast of soldier's tunic or jacket—the mouths of those pockets to be sown up in peace time, and open in war. The great-coat should have no cape or shoulder-straps, and should weigh from 4½ to 5lb., and be folded 13 inches wide, 10 high, and 3 inches deep. When it is carried on its own yolk on the shoulders, the back straps of the "magazine brace" are passed between coat and its straps, in front, when coat yolk hooks have been hooked on to iron rings of conjoined braces. The "mess tin" can be carried in six different places, either above or behind "magazine bags" No. 1 and 2, or above or below great-coat, on coat straps. The soldier can march with his waist-belt open. The magazine-pouch is then transferred to left side from centre of waist-belt. All accoutrements, kit, coat, &c., can be removed at once by unhooking waist-belt, and removing like an ordinary open waistcoat. The "magazine pouch" and water-bottle can be carried in the centre pocket of bags when not required for immediate use on waist-belt. When blanket, splints, trenching tools, &c., are required to be carried by accoutrements, the straps on "magazine bags" can be utilised for that purpose.

The soldier's field kit consists of one pair of boots, one pair of summer trousers, one cotton shirt, one pair of socks, one towel, one hold-all, complete, containing needle and thread, boot-laces, one set; knife, fork, spoon, razor and shaving-brush, one piece of soap, one hard brush. This kit is packed in No. 2 magazine-bag (or in No. 1 if necessary) thus:—The hold-all and one sock are placed inside one boot, and the soap, hard brush, and other sock inside the other boot, the "uppers" of which are then folded down, and the left boot is placed sole downwards with heel to right side of bag, and the right boot with heel to left side of bag, and "upper" facing towards back of bag. The trousers are then placed leg to leg, and rolled tight on themselves from above downwards to the knees; the rolled part is then packed between back of bag and boots, and the loose ends laid over the latter. The towel is then rolled up tight within shirt, 14 inches lengthwise, and placed at back of bag over the rolled part of trousers, leaving the remaining space for bread or biscuit ration, a pocket for which is buttoned to the side of each bag.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, issued on Saturday last the following War Proclamation to his Army:—"Our Christian brethren in Turkey have been groaning for centuries under the Ottoman yoke. Their slavery has been a terrible one. All that is dear to man, the sacred religion of Christ, honour, and the proceeds of toil—all have been desecrated and appropriated by the infidels. Unable to endure their sufferings any longer, our unfortunate brethren have risen against their tyrants, and Christian blood has been shed for two years running. Towns and villages have been destroyed; our brethren's property has been plundered, their wives and daughters have been dishonoured, and the population exterminated in more places than one. All the representations made by our august Sovereign and some foreign Governments, with a view to improve the condition of the Christian subjects, remain without result. The long-suffering patience of our Czar Liberator is exhausted. The fiat of the Czar has gone forth. The Czar has declared war against Turkey. Troops of the Army entrusted to my command, we have been chosen to carry out the will of the Czar and to fulfil the vow of our ancestors! Not to conquer, but to defend our down-trodden brethren and to vindicate the faith of Christ, do we go forth. Forward, then; ours is a holy work, and God is with us! I am convinced that from the general down to the rank and file every one of you will do his duty and add to the glory of the Russian name. May the Russian name be as terrible now as it was in the past! May the greatest efforts and deprivations have as little power to stay our march as the resolve and obstinacy of the enemy! The pacific portion of the inhabitants, whatever religion and race they may belong to, are inviolate, nor must their property be troubled by you. For everything you take a proper equivalent is to be given. No arbitrary transactions will be permitted. I shall expect the strictest order and discipline from you all. Order and discipline are our strength and honour alike. On crossing the frontier, we shall be entering Roumania, a country which has ever been friendly to us, and for the liberation of which much Russian blood has been shed. I am convinced we shall meet in Roumania with the hospitality formerly shown in those parts to our fathers and ancestors. I enjoin you to requite this hospitality by defending our Roumanian brethren, upholding their arrangements, assisting them against the Turks, and defending their houses as you would your own. This order is to be communicated to all the companies, sotnias, and batteries.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Active Army, Inspector-General of the Cavalry and Engineers, NICHOLAS.—Kischineff, April 25."

The Sublime Porte has issued a manifesto showing that Turkey is in no way responsible for the war. It recounts the events of the last two years, affirming that the risings in the Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria were instigated by committees organized by Russia, and that it was at the direct invitation of that Power that Servia and Montenegro took up arms. The manifesto protests against Russia having declared war without taking account of Clause 8 of the Treaty of Paris, and on the pretext of protecting the Christian subjects of the Sultan, when the equality of all Ottomans has been proclaimed by the Constitution. Finally, it declares that Turkey is ready to fight to the death for her independence.

The following order has been issued by the Sultan to the Army:—"Russia having declared war, we are compelled to have recourse to arms. We have always desired peace and tranquillity, and have listened to the counsels of the Powers to that end; but Russia wishes to destroy the rights and the independence of our country. Russia attacks us, and God, the protector of right and justice, will give us victory. Our soldiers will defend the territory acquired by our ancestors at the price of their blood, and by God's help secure the honour and independence of the Osmanlis. The nation will take under its charge the wives and children of the soldiers. Should it be necessary, the Sultan, taking in hand the sacred banner of the Caliphate, will himself join the Army. The Sultan is ready to give his life for the honour and independence of the country."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* writes that in military circles at Berlin, Turkish commanders are considered to have shown a want of readiness and promptness of action contrasting unfavourably with the rapidity of movements on the other side. Much as Turkey is unquestionably favoured at the outset by circumstances, German military men apprehend that by her dilatoriness she may allow Russia to get the start. Russian officers are understood to be highly satisfied with the marching qualities manifested by their men.

The Czar has conferred the *jus gladii gratiandi* upon the Russian Commander-in-Chief, the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Grand Duke is thereby entitled to promote officers as high as the rank of lieutenant-general, and also to confer decorations on his own authority.

A telegram from Vienna announces that Russia has made the first payment of a million of roubles to Roumania for war services. The money was taken from the proceeds of the secularized estates of religious orders.

A despatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Pera, gives an account of Hobart Pacha's exploit in withdrawing the advice boat Rethymo from the Danube under fire. While lying at Rutschuck he received intelligence of the arrival of the Russians at Galatz, and was advised to abandon his vessel, but he determined rather to sink her. Night approaching, he made everything ready for running into the Black Sea, in opposition to all Russian hostile intentions, getting clear fires under the boilers of his craft, in order to avoid smoke from her funnel, and making other arrangements. The Rethymo, be it said, is a very fast boat, capable of steaming at the rate of fifteen knots an hour. When Hobart Pacha started on his daring expedition, the Danube current was running swiftly, being estimated at fully five knots an hour. Upon nearing Galatz he found that heavily armed Russian batteries commanded the river, looking capable of sinking anything afloat, besides the torpedoes reported to be hidden beneath the waters. Immediately it was dark, the word was passed "lights out," and the steamer sped rapidly along. The batteries were soon reached, and the Russian camp, the heavy guns, and the soldiers in great numbers were clearly visible to those who manned the saucy Rethymo, when suddenly a rocket was sent up from the Roumanian shore to apprise the Muscovite gunners of Hobart Pacha's coming. Other rockets followed in quick succession. Then the hoarse word of command was distinctly heard. Bugles sounded and the drums beat, summoning the Russians to their posts. Hobart Pacha expected every moment to be blown out of the water by the fire of the heavy guns he was treating so cavalierly, but being determined to make efforts in some degree proportionate to the great risk he was facing, he ran his vessel close in shore, not forty metres from the batteries themselves; indeed, so near that the Russian gunners were unable to compress their pieces sufficiently fast to get a good aim. His boat went quickly by at twenty knots an hour, and soon all danger was over. When satisfied that he had nothing to fear from his enemies, Hobart Pacha ordered the crew of the Rethymo, which carried one 40-pounder Armstrong gun, to throw one shell into the centre of the Russian camp, an order which was quickly obeyed, the missile bursting in the midst of the Muscovite tents. Its effects were, of course, unknown, but it was the first shot fired upon the Danube in the Russo-Turkish war. Hobart Pacha subsequently proceeded to Constantinople, where he received a hearty welcome and enthusiastic congratulations. Hobart Pacha reports the Russians in great force close to Galatz, making preparations apparently to cross the Danube and enter the Dobrudscha to move upon Varna. He also found that twelve small Russian gunboats had been brought by rail across Roumania, and were ready for launching in the river. He has formed an opinion that the depth of water is insufficient to enable gunboat operations against Galatz to be successfully carried out, but believes that if he were allowed to act he could prevent any crossing of the Russians.

It seems that the asserted destruction of Poti was a myth. The Russian statement is that the Turkish squadron passed that port without firing a shot.

The bombardment of Odessa is expected shortly, in consequence of the return of Hobart Pacha from his expedition up the Danube. It is almost deserted of inhabitants.

Torpedoes have been laid down in the Danube between Reni and Ibraila in large numbers.

On Thursday morning fire was opened between the Russian batteries near Ibraila and a Turkish monitor, which drew near to the shore, and is reported to have commenced to bombard the town, but withdrew before the Russian fire. Only a few Turkish shells have fell among the houses of Ibraila. No lives were lost, and the damage done was unimportant. The Russian batteries are said to have opened fire first upon the Turks, who returned it. Five bombs fell accidentally into Ibraila, two of which struck the residence of the prefect. There had been a slight loss of life, and one house had been destroyed.

The Porte has notified to the representatives of the Powers that it declared a blockade of the whole Russian coast of the Black Sea. A delay of three days would be granted to vessels wishing to enter, and of five days to those intending to leave the Black Sea.

The Russian advance in Roumania is comparatively slow. On the extreme left of their line, towards the coast of the Black Sea, the 36th Division has occupied Kilia and Ismail. Further up the Danube the 11th Russian Corps has occupied Galatz and Ibraila, and is said to be preparing a pontoon bridge for the passage of the river in this direction. Further westward the 9th Corps has for several days been moving in the direction of Bucharest by the road which leads from Jassy through Fokchani and Bueso. The two remaining corps, the 8th and the 12th, seem to be following the line of march of the 9th Corps in the direction of Bucharest. On the Asiatic frontier the Russian armies are reported as pushing forward more rapidly. Here there are in the field the 19th, 20th, 21st, 38th, 41st, and 59th Russian Divisions, acting as independent divisions. In this direction the Turkish Army consists of about 83,000 regular troops, besides the Militia, which should furnish an additional force of 25,000 men, and the Circassians and Kurds, who should supply a contingent of about 20,000 more. The regular troops under Ahmed Moukhtar Pacha have their head-quarters at Erzeroum, at which there was a few days ago a force of about 22,000 men, from whom the garrison of Batoum was furnished. At Kars there is a garrison of 28,000, while at Ardahan and the villages in its neighbourhood there were about 22,000 men, and at Bayazid about 5,000. The advance of the Army of the Caucasus appears to be made in three main columns, with subsidiary detachments between them. The latest telegrams confirm the capture of Bayazid by the left wing of the Russian Army advancing from the Caucasus. The works of the place were almost entirely dismantled some years ago, so it is not unnatural that the Turkish garrison, which consisted of only two battalions, fell back before the advance of the enemy and allowed the Russian troops, after the exchange of only a few shots, to occupy the ruined citadel and a few blockhouses, which seem to have been erected in haste as a hurried equivalent for the former fortifications. Still the Russian onset in this direction appears to have been more or less of a surprise, as the Turks retreated so hastily that they left a considerable quantity of munitions of war and twelve guns to fall into the hands of their adversaries.

The Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Vice Admiral Hornby, consisting of the ironclads Alexandra, Monarch, Swiftsure, Devastation, and Hotspur, left Malta for Corfu on Saturday, where, it is understood, they will remain until to-day, and on being reinforced by the Raleigh, now at Salonica, will proceed eastward to the Piræus to await orders. The Rupert, now undergoing repairs at Malta, will join the squadron.

Col. W. G. Horton died at Embsway Kirk, Yorkshire, on the 1st inst., aged 85 years. The deceased served in Spain and in the South of France in the early part of this century, and was in the following actions—viz., the Nivelle, Nive, Orthes (wounded), Toulouse, Cambo, St. Pierre, Urt, Garris, Hellete, Arriveute, St. Palais, and Aire, for which he received the war medal and four clasps. Served the Waterloo campaign in Gen. Adams' Light Brigade, and was with the army of occupation until it was broken up. Afterwards served with the 81st Regt. in Nova Scotia, and then in command of the 15th Regt. in Canada. He entered the Army Feb. 22, 1810, as ensign in the 34th Foot; was promoted lieut. in the 4th Garrison Batn., July 25, 1811; exchanged to the 71st Foot, Jan. 23, 1812; was promoted to a company in the 81st Foot, Oct. 5, 1820; became brevet major, Aug. 17, 1821; major, 81st Foot, Oct. 22, 1825; lieut.-col. unattached, Aug. 1, 1826; exchanged to 15th Foot, April 8, 1834; exchanged to half pay July 13, 1838; became col., Nov. 23, 1841; and retired by sale of his commission, Sept. 3, 1847.

PARLIAMENT.

Hobart Pacha.

On Monday Capt. Pim asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether, as Hobart Pacha is a retired officer of the Navy, and cannot again be employed, and as retired pay has been earned for past services in the Navy, and cannot be legally withheld from any naval or Marine officer when once placed on the Retired List, even if in the service of a foreign Government, as laid down by the law officers of the late Government, Sir John Coleridge and Sir George Jessell, he will be good enough to inform the House by what right or power Hobart Pacha, or any other officer, being no longer subject to the Naval Discipline Act, can be interfered with by the Admiralty; and whether he has any objection to lay on the table of the House the copy of such opinion, as well as the letter sent by the Admiralty to the Accountant-General of the Navy, dated Feb. 13, 1873, in continuation of the Parliamentary paper of March 17, 1876—"Navy officers holding civil appointments."

Mr. A. Egerton repled:—In the unavoidable absence of my right hon. friend, perhaps the hon. member will allow me to answer this question. I have first to say that, in my opinion, the question is somewhat irregular, being of an argumentative nature; but without entering into any argument, it is sufficient to state that the Admiralty can recall into active service in case of war or emergency any officer on the Retired or Half-Pay List, and has also power to remove from the list of the Royal Navy any officer whatever on full, half pay, or the Retired List, and this without reason assigned. The opinion of the law officers of the Crown to which the hon. member refers is immaterial to the question, and it could not, without breaking an invariable rule, be laid on the table of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Retired Officers in the Navy.

On Thursday Capt. Pim asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he would state on what authority officers on the Retired List can be called on for active service, and in what respect they differ from officers on the Reserve List, or on half pay, in their liability for active service; whether the liability of retired officers to be called on for active service is regulated by Order in Council or by the statute law; and if he would inform the House the authority by which the Admiralty has power to remove from the List of the Royal Navy any officer whatever, whether on full pay, half pay, or on the Retired List, and this without reason assigned.

Mr. A. Egerton.—Officers on the Reserved or Retired List can be called upon for active service by Order in Council, according to the Queen's Regulations, cap. 7, sec. 3, art. 1. The power of the Admiralty to remove the names of officers from the List of the Royal Navy rests on immemorial usage, and is an exercise of the prerogative of the Crown.

Commission of Surgeons in the Army.

Mr. Mitchell Henry asked the Secretary of State for War last night if he would state why the commissions of the gentlemen who were gazetted as surgeons under the Royal Warrant of April 28, 1877, were not antedated, as was heretofore the case; and, in the event of their not being antedated, would the time spent at the Army Medical School, Netley, count towards promotion for those who might be continued in the department after ten years?

Mr. Hardy, who was but indistinctly heard, was understood to say that prior to 1876, when the short service system came into force, it had been customary to allow the term at Netley Hospital to count as service, but that now it was the custom to count the period from the time they left the hospital. He did not think it was desirable to make any distinction between men who had left at the end of ten years' service and those who had not.

Monthly Returns of the British Army.

Sir Alexander Gordon asked the Secretary of State for War whether he would lay upon the table of the House, for the use of members in the library, a copy of the "General Monthly Return of the British Army," which was printed every month at the War Office for the use of Government.

Mr. Hardy said the return in question had always been considered a departmental document. There appeared, however, to be nothing of a secret character in it, and although he would not lay it upon the table of the House, and thus necessitate its being printed for distribution to members, he would give directions that it should be put in the library.

INDIA.

The recovery of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Neville Chamberlain from the effects of his recent severe illness being less rapid than the doctors expected, his Excellency had been urged to proceed at once to the hills, and was to have left Madras for Ootacamund on the 14th ult. It was arranged he should be accompanied by the Adjt.-Gen., the Qrmr.-Gen., and the rest of the head-quarters Staff.

Major-Gen. J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., accompanied by Mrs. Primrose and two Misses Primrose, arrived at Poona from England on April 3, and assumed his command of the division in relief of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Mark Kerr, C.B. Gen. Primrose, after a short stay, was to proceed to Mahableshwur, and will remain there during the hot season and return to Poona at the commencement of the monsoon.

A correspondent, writing from Rawul Pindee, says:—"Brigdr.-Gen. Sir C. Brownlow retires from command of this brigade at the end of April. Report says we are to have Brigdr.-Gen. Macpherson, and every one hopes we may be so blessed; but he himself, I hear, knows nothing of it."

Lieut.-Col. T. Dyer, Madras S.C., has taken up the Assist.-Adjt.-Generalship of the Mysore Division of the Madras Army, which has been vacated by Lieut.-Col. G. A. Arbuthnot, Madras Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. D. Standen, Madras S.C., whose appointment we announced a fortnight since, has relieved Col. Dyer in Burmah.

Col. J. P. Watts, Madras S.C., Officiating Commissary-General, Madras, leaves India this month, and will probably not return, as he becomes entitled to colonel's allowances in March, 1879. He entered the Army Commissariat Department twenty-seven years ago.

The following officers have retired from the Service on special annuities, with effect from April:—viz., Cols. A. T. Etheridge, C.S.I.; T. S. Hewatt and W. Rice, Bombay S.C.; J. N. Maclean, T. C. Langcroft, and R. Ranken, Madras S.C.; and Lieut.-Cols. W. H. Mason, R. Johnstone, R. F. Williams, and F. T. Cornewall, Bombay S.C.; and E. A. Mottet, W. R. Mesham, S. New, and C. H. Beddek, Madras S.C.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.

Remittances should be made payable to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

SIGNALS, Aldershot.—We have looked over your code, and returned it with thanks. It resembles in many points that in use in Germany, but it appears to be somewhat simpler.

R. J. S., St. Vincent.—Probably next week, present moment being rather inopportune for hostile criticism. The other side will then have an early opportunity of replying.

FULL-BLOWN LUFF.—Very much too personal, and as you are not to be found on the list of the Navy or on the members' list of the Service Club from which you write, we doubt whether your views can be accepted as representing those of naval men.

YEOMANRY.—Many thanks; we shall always be pleased to hear.

W. E., EDINBURGH.—There is something in your theory, but if you take into consideration the weight of armour-plating, you will recognise the difficulty of bolting it to your basket work

TRUTH AND JUSTICE.—Much obliged for the care and trouble you have taken. Under existing circumstances, it is as well to keep it in reserve.

H. P.—He ran the blockade seven times at least.

R. N. A. V.—Always glad to receive reports of progress.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Turkey in Europe.
Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.
Ditto ditto Special Number.
The Dog in the Manger.
A Lecture on Personal Experiences of English Departmental Government.
Colburn's United Service Magazine.
Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea. Vol. 4.
The Sportsman's and Tourist's Guide.
The St. James's Magazine.
Charing Cross Magazine.
Golden Hours.
Sunshine.
Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statement.
Hardwicke's Science Gossip.
Baily's Magazine.
Frazer's Magazine.
Cornhill Magazine.
Hearths and Watchfires.
The American Overland Route. Handbook of the Union and Central Pacific Railway Companies.
The Children's Own Book of French Composition.
Some Account of a New System of Elementary Teaching.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

The Scale of Charges for Advertising in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE is as follows:—

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877.

The Duc Decazes has pronounced the policy of the French Government to be one of absolute neutrality, and has declared that France is on the best terms with all her neighbours. We are inclined to doubt this latter assertion after what fell from Field-Marshal Von Moltke the other day in the Reichstag. It is evident that the relations between France and Germany are, to say the least of it, delicate. Although the French papers protest that the Chief of the German Staff has greatly exaggerated the amount of the forces lying between Paris and the German frontier, the compensatory measures spoken about have already been commenced, and reinforcements are moving into Alsace-Lorraine. Our French contemporaries declare that the formidable masses conjured up by M. de Moltke simply consist of the 6th Army Corps, commanded by General Douai, and the 7th Army Corps, commanded by the Duc d'Aumale, or fourteen regiments of Infantry, five battalions of Chasseurs, four regiments of Artillery, and fourteen regiments of Cavalry disseminated over eight departments. It is probable that the Chief of the German Staff has taken into consideration not only the two army corps above mentioned, but the Army of Paris, perhaps the Army of Lyons, the independent Cavalry divisions at Chalons, and, in fact, all the troops which are within striking distance of the frontier, and which are brigaded. A letter from Berlin, addressed to a Paris journal, says that M. de Molkte, having obtained his 105 Captains, will next ask for 105 extra companies for these officers to command, and he points out to all the danger for France and Germany of keeping large bodies of troops in close proximity. We find in a French review an article on the French Army, from which we extract the following observations:—"France cannot attack Germany, but, if attacked, she is quite strong enough to defend herself. Germany has nothing to fear from France, but, if she attempts another invasion, she will have a tough job. Although there is still much to be done, France, since 1871, has accomplished a colossal work in the way of Army reform. To-day, France can dispose of the following fighting force:—Field Army, 455,000 men; camps and garrisons, 210,000; troops not concentrated, 325,000; men incorporated at depôts, 310,000; total of Active Army, 1,300,000; Foresters and Custom House men, 25,000; Territorial Army, 500,000; total, 1,825,000 men. Half of this force could be ready to take the field in three weeks, and the reserve of the Territorial Army, not yet organized, is omitted. In 1870 France was only able to concentrate 250,000 men, while the reserves and the garrisons did not reach, at first, 200,000 men. The position is, therefore, not the same, and money, work, and time have converted the French Army into a most powerful machine. But would it be possible to attack Germany? When the Germans seized upon Alsace-Lorraine, and raised additional fortifications at Metz, Strasburg, &c., they placed France in the impossibility of undertaking an offensive campaign, and they accomplished a work of great military wisdom. It cannot be admitted that an army should advance into an enemy's country without immediately investing the strong places situated on its route, when those places dispose of large garrisons. Then, with the enormous masses of men which modern warfare sets in motion, the invader cannot advance without having at his disposal one or more lines of railroad for the transport of his provisions. Now, the German places between France and the Rhine will necessarily have very large garrisons, and it would be indispensable to invest them. Such an investment would occupy a force of about 400,000 men. Then the loss of Metz and the other forts signifies the total stoppage of the railways which traverse those places. Consequently, supposing France in a position to tell off 400,000 men to reduce the obstacles lateral to her road; supposing she had men enough to besiege several first-class places, and simultaneously to beat the German armies in the field, until she had taken one or two fortresses she would have to struggle against immense difficulties in the way of transport. Neither strategically nor materially can France hope to carve a way into Germany. She could only do so after having inflicted on a German army invading France some decisive blows. The material obstacles in the way of an offensive war are not less important or less real. According to the new Constitution, war can only be declared with the consent of the two Chambers. It is difficult to suppose any circumstances under which the two Chambers would vote a voluntary attack upon Germany. But if France cannot dream of attacking Germany, she is certainly in a position to defend herself. The Germans penetrating into France would encounter the same difficulties as the French penetrating into Germany. France at home would have every man in hand. She has fortresses and entrenched camps ready to shelter her armies, and to supply them, and her financial resources are such that she could carry on war for an indefinite period." Such is the substance of the writer's remarks.

A French correspondent, writing from Odessa, after alluding to the defences executed at that place, at Ovidiopol, and Ackerman, gives some particulars about the Admiral Popoff, which terrible ship is destined to remain off Odessa, while the Novgorod remains at the mouth of the Dnieper, where it is supposed that the Turks will try and do a stroke of business. The Russians, however, seem to have fortified all the most important points of their littoral with great care, the works at Perekof have been repaired, and Sebastopol has been rendered impregnable. Along the south-east coast of the Crimea, where there are numerous villas, owing to the mildness of the climate, it is thought that the Moslems will effect a landing, and it would astonish no one to learn that the Imperial villa of Yalta and other habitations had become the prey of the Infidel. The Russian engineers, aided by the French engineer, M. Menneton, have for some years been engaged in fortifying Kertch, and rendering all access to the Sea of Azof impossible. A regular crop of torpedoes appears to have been sown along the coast, but it seems that the Turks are quite equal to the task of fishing them up. From the Straits of Kertch to the Asiatic frontier of Turkey there are twenty-five forts, and we learn that Poti, which has already been attacked, though it has already cost the Russian Government 10,000,000 of roubles, cannot admit large vessels. This is why the Muscovites have such sinister designs against Batoum, which, in spite of certain promises, they will most assuredly retain—in the event of being able to bring the present war to a satisfactory conclusion—for themselves.

It has been overlooked in the various remarks and criticisms on Field-Marshal Von Moltke's speech that the Prussian Army of 1877 gave a quiet admission of an increase of 145 officers over the number in 1876, so that the augmentation of 122 Captains, now proposed, raises the excess of officers over the number for that year to no less than 267; and when we consider the large commands assigned to individual officers in proportion with those obtaining in other commands, it strikes one that there is something more than meets the eye in this later addition.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is forty-six years of age, in the full vigour of life, a strongly-made, muscular, soldierly-looking man, with a melancholy Romanoff face. He is General of Engineers and Aide-de-Camp General to the Emperor, Inspector-General of the Engineer Corps, of the Imperial Guard, and of the Cavalry, Commander-in-Chief of the Military District of St. Petersburg, President of the Supreme Committee on the Organization and Instruction of the Army, Chief of a Grenadier regiment, of the regiments of Dragoons of Astrakhan, of the Alexander Hussars, and of the 1st Battalion of Sappers of the Caucasus, Proprietor (Colonel-in-Chief) of the Austrian Hussars, No. 2, and Chief of the 5th Regiment of Prussian Cuirassiers. His Adjoint in charge of the Engineers is General de Totleben. The Chief of his Staff in the command of the St. Petersburg District is Lieutenant-General Schouvaloff; Chief of Artillery, Prince Massalsky.

It was very "bonnie" for Colonel Ross to make a heart-stirring appeal to his gallant Militiamen, and their outburst of martial ardour in reply to it must have been a pretty thing to have seen—and a touching. But was it sensible? Was it "military"? It is not quite the thing for Militia Colonels to make inflammatory addresses to their regiments in peace time, and to deliver political addresses. Just imagine the results of such a practice all over the country at a time that the Government has ordered a strong declaration of neutrality, and when we are assured that the best policy for England is to keep as quiet as possible. Militia regiments are under strict discipline, and the "volunteer" display called for by Colonel Ross, however well meant, was out of place. If with Militia, why not with Regulars?

Why are promotions and retirements in the Royal Artillery delayed until, after the lapse of some months, a whole batch can be put in the *Gazette* at the same time? Officers and clerks sitting in their offices in London may not think that it is a matter of any consequence whether a step comes out a few months earlier or later, but to those who are doing regimental duty it may make all the difference, to say nothing of any small loss of pay, an officer may lose a number of places on the lists of field officers or of inferior grades, and he cannot tell where he may be posted on promotion, as with a batch of steps he is more or less at the mercy of the authorities, who have the opportunity of filling the vacancies as they like. Steps have not of late fallen in so rapidly as to cause any embarrassment; on the contrary, promotion in the Royal Artillery has been pretty nearly at a dead-lock this last year, and any single step is most welcome.

There are many candidates in the field for the post of Military *Attaché* to the British Embassy at Berlin. There is at present no "rule" laid down by the authorities here as to the rank of the officer who holds these posts. The Military *Attaché* at St. Petersburg, for instance, is only a Captain in the Guards; but, then, he bears the name of Wellesley, and, at least for the old generation of Russians, that would be a strong recommendation. Nevertheless, the rank held by Captain Wellesley has been made to tell against him, if we are rightly informed, for he was not included in the invitations to join the Head-quarters Staff which were sent to the Austrian and German Military *Attachés*, and when the omission was pointed out it was answered that these officers were Aides-de-Camp to their respective Sovereigns, and were entitled, in respect to that rank, to the privilege which was not extended to the British Captain. We hear that another Captain is likely to succeed Major-General Walker at Berlin; and, if he were not so low in the military hierarchy, no better selection could be made than Captain Villiers, now on the Staff of the Governor-General of India. He is brother-in-law of Lord Odo Russell, *persona gratissima* to the Court of Berlin, and brother of a lady who is universally liked in Prussian society; but if the late occupant of the post, who was regarded as a personal friend and comrade in arms by the Crown Prince, and was treated with the utmost kindness and goodwill by the Emperor, found that the rank of Colonel which he had when he was with the Head-quarters Staff of the German Army during the war did not secure him an adequate consideration in the Army, and was anxious for a step of brevet rank, to entitle him to greater weight, there seems to be ground for thinking that mere social and personal qualifications do not compensate for the absence of Army rank in the estimation of Prussian officers. It is said that Major Frank Russell is among those named, but his one step of rank does not place him so far above Captain Villiers as to make up for the absence of the peculiar qualifications possessed by the former for a post of the sort in Berlin; although he is a pushing, active officer, anxious for work and for distinction, and has just returned from "a tour of inspection" of the European seat of war and of the situation, and has given abundant proofs of his fitness for special employ, and of his desire to obtain it. Colonel Fielding is also included by outsiders among the candidates. Whoever is appointed will find just now more thorns than roses in his path if he desires to guide his steps in the way of knowledge and get behind the scenes; and if there be, indeed, any competition for the post, the prize will be a Dead Sea Apple. There is no use in mentioning other names; but, if the authorities wish to extract the least utility from the *Attaché* at Berlin, they must let him have proper Army rank.

Colonel Martin furnishes us with a sketch of Nedjib Pacha, now forty-five years of age, who was head of Abdul Kerim's Staff during the war with Servia, and who is certainly destined to play an important part in the affairs of his country. Nedjib Pacha has the look and manners of a polished European officer, and, in fact, he was educated at the military school at Brussels, which has turned out several celebrities, and afterwards spent some years in France, England, and Italy. On his return to Constantinople he married a French lady. Nedjib Pacha is exceedingly liberal in his views, and Colonel Martin calls him a Voltarian in a fez; he is gifted with an amount of vivacity and activity not usual in a Turk. During the war in Herzegovina he was charged with the task of reinforcing Dervish Pacha, under which General he afterwards commanded an independent brigade with great distinction. Returning to the capital, Nedjib Pacha rejoined the party which considered it absolutely necessary to replace Abdul Aziz, and on the advent of Murad he was named Ferkir, or General of Division, and with the assistance of four Staff officers and two Captains of Infantry he directed the operations of the Army during the Servian campaign. Colonel Martin found a great many highly-educated officers in Turkey, and Generals who could speak several languages.

The following promotions take place in the Army, consequent upon the death of Major-General F. E. Voyle, Bengal Staff Corps, viz.:—Colonel Hon. A. G. C. Chichester, commanding the Brigade Depôt at Beverley, to be Major-General; Major J. Hudson, 84th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain the Hon. J. D. Drummond, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Major in the Army.

Colonel F. W. C. Ord, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the command at Sheerness.

Captain H. H. Goodeve, R.A., has entered upon his duties as Brigade-Major of the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, vice Major H. L. Mitchell, who has held the appointment since July 15, 1872, Captain A. H. N. Pearse having relieved him in the Adjutancy.

The reliefs for the season 1877-78 may now be said to be finally arranged. The regiments proceeding out to India are the 6th Dragoon Guards, H. I, K, L, M, N, and O Batteries, 5th Brigade Royal Artillery (the batteries which lately formed the 24th Brigade), the 2nd Battalion 2nd Foot, 2nd Battalion 8th Foot, 2nd Battalion 13th Foot, and 100th Foot. These will relieve the 11th Hussars, A, B, C, D, E, F, and G Batteries, 5th Brigade Royal Artillery (lately forming the 19th Brigade), the 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, 45th Foot, 56th Foot, and 109th Foot, which return to England. There will also be some colonial reliefs, for it has been arranged that the 87th Fusiliers shall be brought home from Nova Scotia. With this view, the 1st Battalion 19th will probably embark for Gibraltar to relieve the 69th, expecting final orders for Malta, to replace the 71st, which will doubtless be sent to the West Indies to complete its foreign tour.

The statement of the leading journal, that it is in contemplation to bring home some batteries of C Brigade Royal Horse Artillery (late F Brigade) next winter from India, is, we are requested to state, without foundation.

Captain F. T. Lloyd, Royal Artillery, has been appointed a Captain-Instructor at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, vice Major S. J. Nicholson, R.A., whose five years' service have expired. Captain Lloyd entered the Royal Artillery October 1, 1857; became Captain, May 28, 1870; and has been Adjutant of the 8th Brigade since October 18, 1871.

We regret to learn that the health of Assistant Commissary-General A. D. Burnaby broke down lately at Bermuda, to which station he was last year appointed to the ordnance charge, and that he has been invalided to England.

Surgeon-Major Oliver, whose Magazine Equipment has met with the unanimous approval of the Staff at Head-quarters, has been ordered over from Ireland to superintend the manufacture of a number of sets of his accoutrements, which are to be issued for trial to the Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Army Hospital Corps.

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

Admiralty, April 30, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Staff-Capt. William Furze Hains has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain.

May 2, 1877.

Navigating Sub-Lieut. F. J. Atkinson has been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieut. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of the 24th ult.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. W. Pigot has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank.

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff-Commander—John E. Knight, to the Revenge.

Lieutenant—Somerset A. Hungerford, to the Orontes.

Fleet-Surgeon—Thomas J. Breen, to the Eagle, drill-ship for the Royal Naval Reserve at Liverpool.

Staff Surgeons—Thomas G. Wilson, late of the Triumph, to the Unicorn, drill-ship for the Royal Naval Reserve at Dundee; Edward B. Broster, to the Impregnable, training-ship at Devonport.

Surgeon—Richard P. Griffiths, to the Minotaur.

Chief Engineer—James Bannerman, from the Gorgon to the Orontes, troopship, on particular service; Daniel Cartmel, to the Indus, additional.

Engineers—John C. Thompson and Edward H. Willey, to the Active.

Aboukir, Commodore Algernon Lyons, A.D.C. A most extraordinary composition appears in a little publication called *Gall's News Letter*, published in Jamaica, which if it be really written by the Rev. Lorenzo Shepperd, chaplain of the flagship, proves that he is more suited to the post of comic writer to a light periodical than to the cure of souls at Jamaica. It is one of the most curious and least commendable productions we have ever read from the pen of a clergyman; but in saying this we have no desire to enter into the merits of the controversy which has been raging about the conduct and manners of Sir William Grey.

Active, Capt. C. R. F. Boxer, will, it is hoped, be out of the hands of Portsmouth yard very shortly, and will then be able to put to sea in another week.

Agincourt will be ready for commission as soon as she has shipped the new carriages for her improved armament.

Antelope, Lieut.-Com. E. Wingfield, left Malta on April 27 for Constantinople, to be at the disposal of the Ambassador.

Asia, Capt. C. L. Waddilove. Rear-Admiral Sir L. McClintock struck his flag on board on April 30, and relinquished the post of Admiral-Superintendent. Rear-Admiral Hon. F. A. C. Foley hoisted his flag and assumed the duties of Admiral-Superintendent.

Audacious, Capt. P. H. Colomb, flagship of Vice-Admiral Ryder, was at Hong Kong up to March 15. He was leaving that day in the Audacious, with the Vigilant, for Nagasaki.

Bittern, Com. G. J. Anstruther, is at Malta refitting.

Black Prince, Capt. T. B. Lethbridge, has been taken into dock at Devenport.

Boxer, Com. A. H. Alington, left St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on April 17, for the West Coast of Africa.

Bullfinch, Com. R. M. Lloyd, was sent on April 7 to Port Limon de Costa Rica and Colon from Port Royal.

Charybdis, Capt. T. E. Smith, has been ordered to be at Hong Kong by May 6, to meet the Tamar with her fresh crew on board.

Danae, Capt. J. C. Purvis, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on April 16, and would leave on April 21 for Sierra Leone.

Defence, Capt. R. P. Cator, has been docked at Devonport to have bottom cleaned and coated and valves examined.

Emerald, screw-corvette, was taken outside Plymouth Breakwater on Tuesday for a contractor's preliminary trial of her machinery, which proved very satisfactory. At the three hours' trial with 60lbs. pressure of steam on the boilers and 27 inches vacuum, the engines made 98 revolutions per minute, indicating 2,580-horse power, being 480 above the power stipulated. On the mile trial she made a mean speed of 13·5 knots per mile.

Euphrates, Capt. W. H. Cuming, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 28th inst.

Eurydice, Capt. Marcus A. S. Hare, was undocked at Portsmouth on the 27th ult., and will be ready for sea about 15th May. Her cruising has been arranged as follows:—Summer.—Portsmouth, Lisbon, Madeira, Queenstown, West Coast of Ireland and Scotland, visiting Lough Swilly, Stornoway, Lerwick, &c., returning along the East Coast of Scotland and England, visiting Leith, Yarmouth, the Downs, &c., finally arriving at Portsmouth about the middle of September. Winter.—Portsmouth to Lisbon, Canaries, and Barbadoes. The Eurydice is to cruise among the Windward Islands, visiting St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Grenada, Tobago, Trinidad, Antigua, St. Kitts, &c., finally leaving for Bermuda about the middle of February, and arriving there early in March, remain four or five days, and then proceed to Portsmouth, arriving about April 4.

Flamingo, new composite gunvessel, was taken outside Plymouth Breakwater for a trial of her machinery at the measured mile on Wednesday. The trial was satisfactory, nearly 10½ knots having been attained. Another trial will be necessary, as sufficient steam was not generated.

Forward, 4-gun composite gunboat, recently launched at Barrow, has undergone a trial of her machinery at Devonport at full boiler power. Speed of 9·927 knots was obtained, the engines indicating 452-horse power. The pressure of steam in the boilers was maintained at 59lbs. per square inch; the mean pressure in the high pressure cylinder, 32·73lbs.; in the low pressure cylinder, 12·76 lbs.; vacuum in condenser, 26 inches; and revolutions, 115 per minute. At half-boiler power the mean pressures were 21·5 and 8·07; vacuum in condenser, 26½ inches; revolutions, 90·2; indicated horse-power, 228; speed, 8·286 knots. A trial as to handiness in stopping and starting was made, and the auxiliary engines were also tried and found to work satisfactorily.

Fox, 2, Staff-Com. J. G. Dathan, arrived at Devonport on Tuesday from Queenstown.

Foxhound, 4-gun composite gunboat, has had a satisfactory machinery trial at Devonport. On the full-power runs steam was maintained at 59lbs.; vacuum in condenser at 26 inches; mean pressure in high-pressure cylinder, 33·48; in low pressure, 12·19; revolutions, 120; indicated horse-power, 465; and speed, 10·096 knots. During the half-boiler power trials the mean pressures in the cylinders 23·32 and 8·15lbs., vacuum in condenser, 26½ inches; revolutions, 99·1 per minute; indicated horse-power, 262; and speed, 8·702 knots. The engines are 60-horse power nominal, to indicate, by contract, 360-horse power, and are the same in every respect as those fitted in the Cygnet, Express, and Contest by the same makers. During the whole of these trials the machinery worked in a very satisfactory manner, 92-horse power over the contract having been obtained in the case of the Forward, and 105 in the case of the Foxhound. The supply of steam was abundant.

Gorgon, turret ship, is now fit for service, extra fittings to the amount of £1,000 having been lately placed on board.

Hart, Com. Hon. H. N. Hood, has been ordered to be at Hong Kong by May 6, to meet the Tamar with her fresh crew on board.

Hercules, Capt. Bowden-Smith, late flagship of Admiral the Hon. Sir J. Drummond, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, was paid off at Portsmouth on Monday, the men being granted an extra week's leave before joining the flagship. She was paid off all standing.

Himalaya, Capt. E. White. The following is given as probable dates of arrival and departure:—Arrive at Simon's Bay on May 1, leave on May 10; arrive at St. Helena on May 18, leave on May 18; arrive at St. Vincent on May 28, leave on May 30; arriving at Portsmouth on June 12. If passing Ascension during the day, the Himalaya will call for a period of four hours. Letters posted in London on May 9 for St. Vincent will be obtained on arrival at that port.

Modeste, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., has been ordered to be at Hong Kong by May 6, to meet the Tamar with her fresh crew on board.

Myrmidon, Com. the Hon. R. Hare, will be ready to pay off at Sheerness on Thursday, May 10.

Narcissus, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lambert, C.B., was at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, up to April 19. The squadron left Ascension on April 1, and reached St. Vincent on the 15th. The squadron would leave on April 19 for Devonport. The ships are due on May 17.

Nassau, Com. R. H. Napier, has been ordered to be at Hong Kong by May 6, to meet the Tamar with her fresh crew on board.

Opal, Capt. F. C. B. Robinson, has arrived at San Francisco.

Orontes, Capt. E. H. Seymour, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday.

Osprey, Com. the Hon. Henry Holmes A'Court, made a satisfactory trial of her machinery at Sheerness on the 27th ult., and returned into harbour.

Pallas, Capt. H. H. Beamish, has been ordered from Smyrna, to relieve the Raleigh at Salonica.

Pearl, Capt. L. Brine, was to leave Rio Janeiro on March 31, and may be expected at Spithead on May 20.

Penelope is ordered to be out of the hands of Chatham yard in June, when she will hoist the flag of Rear-Admiral Phillimore as Superintendent of Reserves.

Plover, Com. H. B. Stewart, was sent to Belize on March 25 from Port Royal.

Raleigh, Capt. G. Tryon, C.B., will join the fleet at Suda Bay.

Rapid, Com. E. C. Drummond, has been ordered to leave Constantinople on the arrival of the Antelope there.

Repulse, Acting-Capt. F. Vander Meulen, having left Valparaiso on Feb. 15, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on April 3, and would leave about April 8 for Spithead.

Resistance, Capt. C. W. Hope, was put out of dock at Devonport on Saturday, having had the annual survey of bottom, and the bottom coated. She will, it is said, be paid off at Devonport shortly, and recommissioned for Coastguard service.

Royal Adelaide, Capt. J. O. Hopkins. Admiral Sir T. Symonds, K.C.B., commander-in-chief at Devonport, returned from leave on Saturday evening, and his flag was rehoisted on board the Royal Adelaide, that of Rear-Admiral Willes, C.B., Superintendent of the dockyard, being hauled down and rehoisted at the mizen of the Indus.

Rupert, Capt. H. J. Grubbe, C.B., is undergoing repairs to her machinery, and will not be ready to leave Malta for some time.

Salamis, Com. F. W. Egerton, left Devonport yesterday for the Mediterranean, as additional despatch-vessel to the squadron. She takes out supernumeraries.

Seagull, Com. Maxwell Heron, was at Bathurst on April 10. A private letter states that "every precaution has been taken to keep the crew of the Seagull from the sun and preserve them in good health, and this has been so far successful that there are none on the sick list. I greatly attribute the good health of the ship's company and officers to the fact of their being carefully kept from the sun as much as possible, the men wearing straw hats, and the officers a light helmet of wicker work covered with a material of greyish colour, said to be a waterproof, though when dry looking porous like fine homespun, with a white puggaree around. In these hot climates the comfort of a hat of this description over the uniform, cap and cap-cover, which is worse than useless, is incalculable. It would be a good thing for the Navy if such a hat were made uniform."

Serapis, Capt. G. D. Davidson, from Bombay, with 28 military officers, 662 military invalids and time-expired men, 133 soldiers' wives, and 332 children, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday.

Shannon is now nearly ready for commission at Devonport, where she has been brought forward for sea at a cost of £25,000.

Simoom, Capt. R. G. Pasley, arrived at Barbadoes on the 3rd inst.; all well; will sail on the 6th inst. for Bermuda and England.

Sirius, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, was at Whydah on March 29.

Spiteful, Com. A. T. Powlett, was at Whydah on April 4.

Sultan, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday morning with the Prince of Wales on board, and was saluted by a French man-of-war, as also by the guns of the port on landing. The Prince was waited upon by the authorities, and landed at 3 p.m. for Paris. The Sultan was to leave Marseilles for Malta on the 3rd inst.

Sylvia, Capt. B. W. Bax, has been ordered to be at Hong Kong by May 6, to meet the Tamar with her fresh crew on board.

Thetis, Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward, undergoing repairs, will be ready to sail about May 10 from Malta for England.

Thunderer, Capt. J. C. Wilson, was commissioned at Portsmouth on Tuesday. On Friday the experiment for ascertaining the position of her centre of gravity was made by Mr. Watts, of the Admiralty, who assisted Mr. Froude in his observations of the behaviour at sea of the Devastation. The day was not very favourable, on account of the high wind which prevailed, the operation being best performed in perfectly still water. The ship was placed in the new tidal basin, and was moored by hawsers in such a position as to be least affected by the wind. Sixty tons of iron ballast were used during the experiment. It was disposed in three lots of ten tons, in lines 50ft. apart, on each side of the ship, so that the distance through which it was moved in producing the inclinations was in each case 50ft. The inclinations were measured by means of three separate plumb lines, each being 15ft. high, and more than the usual number of observations were taken in order to provide against any possible inaccuracy of measurement due to the pressure of the wind. First of all the port ballast was carried over to starboard, ten tons at a time, the various inclinations from the perpendicular being carefully noted at the several plumb lines after each of the lots had been taken across. The ballast was then removed back in the same way to its original positions and the marks at the plumb lines checked. The starboard ballast was next conveyed to the port side and back again to its place in the same manner as before, the inclinations in each case being observed and recorded. By this process the deviations to port and starboard were made to correct each other. The differences between the series were very slight, amounting in no instance to more than one per cent. Her draught of water at present is 25ft. 5in. forward and 26ft. 7in. aft; but when she receives her shell, powder, stores, &c., on board, her immersion will probably be increased by a foot, and she will practically be brought down to the estimated load line.

Urgent, Com. R. H. Boyle, was commissioned at Portsmouth on Tuesday for service at Port Royal.

Valorous, Capt. L. F. Jones, will be out of the hands of the Devonport Dockyard authorities to-day, and will take a short trial trip, and then await orders.

Vivid, Staff-Com. E. Wise, is to proceed to Portsmouth from Devonport to take the place of the Alberta during her refitting with new boilers.

Wye, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, arrived at Madeira on May 1, all well; was to leave on the 3rd inst.

Zephyr, Lieut.-Com. W. G. Le Cocq, was at Port Royal on Morch 7.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.

On Thursday a meeting of this Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. The Secretary having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the Silver Medal of the Institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were ordered to be presented to William Manifold, late assist.-coxswain of the Arklow lifeboat, and thanks on vellum to John Montgomery, late coxswain of the Chichester Harbour Lifeboat, in acknowledgment of their long and gallant services in those lifeboats in saving life from various shipwrecks. The thanks of the Institution inscribed on vellum were also voted to Mr. S. Richards, farmer, in testimony of his continued valuable co-operation in forming one of the crew of the Cardigan lifeboat whenever the boat was called out on occasions of shipwrecks. Rewards amounting to £308 were also granted to the crews of different lifeboats for saving life on numerous occasions during the heavy gales of the past month, in which period they had been instrumental in saving seventy-eight lives from different wrecks, besides assisting to rescue two vessels from destruction. The thanks of the Institution inscribed on vellum and £3 were voted to Capt. John Smart, of the steamer Rio Banto, and £1 each to his crew of seven men for saving three fishing-boats and their crews, consisting of twenty men, which had been overtaken by a sudden gale from S.W., and were helplessly drifting away to sea off Glengad Head, Co. Donegal, on Feb. 2. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1,330 were ordered to be made on some of the 256 lifeboat establishments of the Institution. The receipt of various contributions and legacies was announced. It was reported that at a public meeting recently held in the Liverpool Town Hall, a gratifying presentation was made to the crews of the Liverpool lifeboat belonging to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and the New Brighton tubular lifeboat of the institution. It consisted of a gold medal awarded by the Government of the United States of America to each survivor of the crews of those lifeboats, and 600 dollars to the families of the three Liverpool lifeboat-men who perished while nobly succouring the crew of the American ship Ellen Southard, wrecked at the mouth of the Mersey during a severe gale on Sept. 27, 1875. Reports were read from the inspectors of lifeboats to the Institution on their recent visits to its lifeboat stations. The proceedings then terminated.

As there appears to be some misapprehension as to the object of the arrival of two British gun-vessels in the Danube, their rumoured intention of "protecting Galatz" having created "a most favourable impression" at Bucharest, it may be well to point out that by Article 19 of the Treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856, it was agreed that, in order to ensure the execution of the regulations established by common agreement, each of the contracting Powers should have the right to station at all times two light vessels at the mouths of the Danube. And in the Convention, bearing the same date, between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and Sardinia on the one part, and Turkey on the other part, the Sultan reserved to himself, as in past times, the right to deliver firmans of passage for light vessels under flag of war, which should be employed, as is usual in the service of the missions of foreign Powers, to secure the execution of the regulations relative to the liberty of the Danube, the number of such vessels not being allowed to exceed two for each Power. Those now ordered to represent the British flag in the Danube are merely wooden, lightly armed gunboats.—*Standard.*

POSITION OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—After a careful perusal of the "leader" of April 21, I beg to state that the writer has "jumped at conclusions" that could exist in the mind only of those not engineers. I propose to show, first, that he is mistaken in his conclusions, and, second, what is contended for by me, and the existing injustice that comes of it. If, in doing the latter, I have to enter into what some people are pleased to term "petty details," I hope the necessity of proving my case will be my excuse, observing, by the way, that the ocean itself is only a multitude of "petty drops," but which in the aggregate form just the ocean, neither more nor less. Now, commencing at the beginning of the "leader," it is just exactly that complicated nature of the "gun" that in the present day requires a "regular engineer" to work it at sea. We do not carry engineers to sea to "manage" the engines; it is to keep them in order when away from the great establishments that built them. We require to know thoroughly their construction, and at such places as Hong Kong, Bermuda, Halifax, and at Malta men of the very same class the leader describes as "loaders and cleaners," and that I say are regular "gun" makers, are the superintendents of the factories. Allow me to point out also that the "repairs," as it is mildly termed, away from England sometimes include very heavy "jobs," which are executed entirely by the naval engineers, artificers, and stokers under their orders. But, leaving that matter, I pass on to the "dual system." Two admirals would not be needed, nor two captains, because they "have nothing to do with the machinery," and though they might send for the chief engineer on the quarter-deck if anything went wrong and (as I have myself within the last twelve months been subjected to) find fault first and inquire the cause afterwards, yet, for all practical purposes, they would be as helpless as a child in as far as the machinery went. I have a pretty good knowledge of the practical value of a naval officer's knowledge of steam, book-learnt as it is, and, if an engineering captain was wanted, he already exists—*i.e.*, the chief engineer. Now, in turn, we will take the next article. Who should coal the ship but the sailors? It takes all the stokers to "trim the coal." In entering harbours or going out of them (if under steam) though the ship has not moved, the steam has been up for hours beforehand, one watch has gone off, and wants rest (Navy stokeholes are not paradises), one watch is "on the fires," and the third watch is "coming on," and won't be very fit for watch-keeping after doing two or three hours' work on deck, at what is no part of their duty. On getting under weigh, after being once "clear out," the greater part of the blue-jackets will be watch below," whilst the third watch of stokers, who helped them to get under weigh, will now also have "watch below," but of a very different nature; in other words, they will now be working hard in an abominable atmosphere at their legitimate function. Next, going into action. If there is any period throughout the whole commission when a chief engineer wants his men all to himself, it is then. What with the "stop-valves" either of steam or water to be shut off in case of pipes being struck; what with boilers to be attended to, with their legion of appurtenances; what with the steam fire-engines, to be started and stopped, in case of fire breaking out, and a host of details, I think any man not an executive naval officer must see the chief does require all his men. The attempt to compare a man-of-war to a merchant ship is misleading, but from very opposite reasons to the ones given. A merchant ship, the writer says, performs regular voyages. Good. And her stokers after coming off a hot watch are not worried by a master-at-arms by a lot of petty annoyances, and perhaps called on to drill, or "make sail;" and, when the voyage is over, those that do remain in the ship are engaged overhauling the machinery under their own chief ready for the next voyage, and plenty of factory hands are sent on board by the company to help to get it done. Now, does it occur to the writer of the article that what repairs are done at steady intervals, and with no "deck interruption," in the companies' ships, have to be performed "bit by bit" at most unsteady intervals, "as best you can," on board a man-of-war? There is in the naval mind an idea that our engines are like their topsails; if they are not "blown out of the boltropes," or have a hole in them you could put your head through, all you have to do is to furl them till they are wanted again; so they think that if a cylinder cover is not blown off, or a crank smashed, or something that will cause an excitement, "there is nothing to do." It is because there is always something to do that cranks do not smash; but, as it is done quietly, without a boatswain's mate and 200 men blowing and bawling, we get no credit. Now, in the case of the Malacca, we are approaching the point really at issue. A naval chief engineer does not want to differ with the captain as to whether steam is to be "got up," or in any way dictate as to the use of the engines. He knows he is there for that purpose. But what he does want is his own men and his own method of arriving at the results the captain desires. The captain is no engineer, and there is an end of the matter. Coming next to his quotation of "requirements," they are like some of the "antique" tools still at times served out to small ships at out-of-the-way dockyards. They stand word for word as I read and laughed at them in 1849. Perhaps the concocter of that document would not have been flattered at the opinion passed on it by the engineering press at the time, when it stated that "there could have been no one at the Admiralty capable of drawing up a proper description of what an engineer's capabilities were, so they took refuge in vagueness." The result of such vagueness is, that whilst "screwing" really important qualifications out of their engineers, the Admiralty leave the world to imagine a very low standard will "do for the Service." If so, then the more discredit for placing such machines as the Temeraire and Alexandra in the hands of such men. Now we come to the real grievance: No man can serve two masters, but a chief in the Navy has to "try it." Now, were the captain of the ship to be our sole master, as long as we pleased him afloat we might "whistle" at inspectors of machinery or chief engineers of dockyards in their reports on "paying off," or of the "state and condition" of the engines. Why, though not very flattering to our professional pride, yet we would be safe enough, the captain's good certificate would get us another ship, till the day arrived when, if we lived, we might "throw our hats up" and be "rid of the whole concern." As far as I am personally concerned, I would put the air-pump into the boiler if the captain would take all the onus of it. On reversing the case, when an inspector of machinery comes on board your ship, not two days after the "anchor has gone," and "pitches into you" because certain regulations are not carried out, and on your pointing out that thirty out of seventy of your stokers were pumping water for the lower deck for a certain time, instead of employing that time in doing the very thing you were "pitched into" for not doing, I say that on being appealed to, to go to the captain and to point out if the "accursed system" be not altered, the Queen's or Admiralty Regulations for the engine-room cannot be carried out (the very thing he is in the Fleet for), "washes his hands in invisible soap," and cautiously looking down at his toes, says—"I cannot interfere with the discipline of the ship," and proceeds to find minute faults in the log-book, a complete instance of "straining at a knat and swallowing a camel." The inspectors of machinery are described in the "requirements" as men in whose judgment and integrity implicit reliance can be placed. Therefore, assuming all these officers to be such men, then only one of two conclusions can be drawn from a state of things that exists in the Navy—either they have not sufficient power to press their representations on a captain quietly in his cabin, or to cause the admiral to issue memoranda insisting that the chief engineer's men should be applied to their legitimate functions, on the one hand, or, on the other, are afraid to use their power because it is easier to snub a subordinate than to face a post-captain. Which is the truth lies in their own breasts, though I am quite willing to admit that they have not power enough. Now for the chief engineers of dockyards. This part is very simple. All they have to do is to report that the condition of such-and-such a ship's machinery on paying off is in a bad condition, without troubling their heads as to how it came so. But if their Lordships have an idea that it might result not from wear and tear, but from neglect, and the dockyard officers agree in that opinion, no detailed examination of the engineer takes place, but he gets a rap on the knuckles from the common master of both parties, viz., the Admiralty. Now, your leader says the engineer is to be all over the ship. Under the present system, why? There are only two other parties concerned in metal matters besides himself in the ship. One is the gunner, the other is the carpenter. What are the armourers for? Also the carpenter's crew? There are quite sufficient grounds for ill-feeling between the carpenter and chief engineer already in respect to the ship's pumps without introducing fresh causes, not for unanimity, but the very reverse. In fact, in the present day a carpenter in a large ship is quite a misnomer for the ancient wooden man. He gets his most awkward jobs done by disguise; really the engineer does them, on the plea that the carpenter has no lathe nor men used to metal work. Why add the gunner's gear to it? Common sense, divested of red-tape, would suggest that the carpenter and gunner should have amongst their crews men used to the work now-a-days required of them, paid properly, and let alone to the sole control of their own officers. Otherwise, let the chief engineer be really head mechanical (metal) man in the ship, and give him a sufficient extra allowance of men to do metal work out of the exact steam line. Either course is honest and above-board. At present it is an "ill-blood" producing system, which will bring a "dead-lock" some day, and the sooner the better. I will give a proof. In a big ironclad the steam steering blocks have all gone wrong—I mean the part, not the steam engine; at the same moment, one of the big gun-carriages is disabled; lastly, though far from least, I am overhauling my engines. Now there is only one lathe, worth calling such, in the ship. I have only a certain number of "skilled" hands in my department. I want the lathe and my men; but the captain, as head of all, wants his rudder and 25-ton gun put to rights, all at the same time. Who is to give way? Are the engines, which are my special charge, to give way to guns and rudders when there are armourers and carpenters in the ship? Now, as to the results of your system, with reference to distinct ill-treatment of the chief engineers, also his unfortunate men. I will give only two instances, out of fifty, I have by me in writing. Here is one. I paid off a ship at Woolwich on Dec. 9, 1868. The captain had (without consulting me) given ten days as the time requisite to pay off in. Well, we went alongside the Arsenal Pier, and all the guns complete with their carriages were whipped out with the hydraulic cranes on the wharf. At the same time, men aloft were hard at work stripping the rigging. To be in accordance with this state of things, I ought, by the regulations, to have been "opening up" the machinery, cleaning the bilges, returning my stores, and fulfilling all the regulations appointed for the guidance of the engineer in "paying off." But, no, the fires were kept in for three days, ready to move at any moment; so in the afternoon of the third day, when I "drew the fires" in Woolwich Dockyard basin, the sailors' part was half done, whilst I had only seven days to do what the "deck party" were allowed ten for. And yet the captain talked about ten days. Getting desperate, I walked to the commodore's office myself, and told him the ship would not be ready and the reason why. Well, we worked day and night for seven days, whilst the sailors were snoring in their hammocks, and only just scrambled through at the last, and, instead of getting credit for our heavy exertions, were as good as told we had wasted three days. This is naval justice. Now for the last ship I had in the Navy. She was a large ironclad, 1,250 nominal horse-power and full of "gear." Here, the commander, without any real knowledge of what my assistants were doing, was repeatedly making unjust remarks about their conduct whilst drawing stores in fitting out. We not only had to fit out our own ship, but to keep the machinery of the vessel used as a hulk in order; though there was a chief engineer and one assistant appointed to her. On complaining about the disposal of the force "nominally" my own, he turned round and said, "Machinery, yes; men, no!" I pointed out that one was no use without the other. His manner to me on all questions relating to the men was so domineering, that I wrote a "letter on service" to the captain, pointing out the various positions, that we must necessarily come into collision unless my status was distinctively defined. Shortly after, having received an injury, which, if known, disqualifies for the Service, and thinking this "accursed system" will never alter till some exposure of it takes place, I made known my injury, and got out of it altogether. I am afraid this "system" will never be put to rights till a "dead-lock" comes somewhere, or a ship comes to grief. If the ship only came to grief, without hurting any of her crew, I would like to see it happen to-morrow, for nothing less will do it. Now for the poor stokers, who suffer because their officer is powerless to protect them. When a ship makes a port the "watches" are given leave, but with a troublesome pair of engines (and the Navy is full of them), the unfortunate stokers cannot go in the daytime till the engines are once more ready for sea, and by that time the period for "leave" has elapsed, and the poor fellows get no leave, or else a "crippled" leave. As to interruptions in their messes, after they "come off the fires," their name is legion. Long as this letter is, it is a mere sketch; my log-books contain the facts I allude to. Now if, after this, your leader writer cannot see that it is not independence of the captain I want (none but a fool or a prejudiced person could think that), but simply the power to do my own work—though its results are for the captain—with my own people, why it is useless writing any more, for "he who's convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." Finally, the duties of the surgeon, paymaster, and chaplain, do not bring them into collision with the executive, because they have not a body of men under them. If the commanding officer meddles with the doctor, and evil comes of it, the executive stands a very good chance of "getting a rap on the knuckles," if not worse. If he meddles, or rather does not assist the paymaster, his crew will go short of provisions and money, and that will come on his shoulders. As to the chaplain, he is spiritual, and there is an end of him. As to the carpenter, he will not trouble him, because he works for him; ditto gunner, ditto boatswain. The engineer is *solus*.—I am, &c.,

CHARLES JAMES INCHES, Retired Chief Engineer.

P.S.—I intend publishing a private pamphlet, in which all these questions, accompanied by the proofs, will be entered into at length, and forwarding a copy to each of the engineering journals and all the marine factories in the country,- where the subject will be discussed without "class prejudice."

ADMIRAL SIR ALEXANDER MILNE.

A copy of the correspondence relative to the award of a special pension to Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B., having been laid before Parliament, the following appears as the letter in which the Admiralty requested that the services of this distinguished officer should receive special recognition, a request which was readily granted by the Lords of the Treasury:—

The Secretary to the Admiralty to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Admiralty, S.W., Oct. 2, 1876.

SIR,—My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty desire to bring before the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury the services of Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B., in the conduct of the naval administration of the country, which they consider to be deserving of special recognition in the way of pension. Sir Alexander Milne has enjoyed the confidence of many different Administrations as a naval adviser. He was a member of the Board of Admiralty from Dec. 23, 1847, to June 27, 1859. He filled the post of First Naval Lord from July 13, 1866, to Dec. 17, 1868, and again from Nov. 27, 1872, to Sept. 6, 1876. His services at Whitehall have thus been spread over a period of nearly twenty-nine years, during which he actually held office for seventeen years and 269 days, comprising the period during which the country was engaged in the Crimean war. He will, if he be alive, be placed on the Retired List on Nov. 11 next, on attaining the age of seventy years. My Lords are of opinion that, in consideration of his long and valuable services at the Admiralty, a Special Civil Pension of £1,000 per annum should be awarded to this distinguished officer, commencing from the 6th ult., when he retired from the post of First Naval Lord. Should the Lords of the Treasury concur with the views of my Lords, I am to request they will take such steps as are necessary to give effect to the proposal. In making this application, their Lordships of the Admiralty have made no reference to the services of the officer afloat, in highly responsible commands, which have from time to time received honourable recognition at the hands of his Sovereign.—I am, &c.,

The Secretary to the Treasury. ALGERNON EGERTON.

The slightly increased activity which has been apparent at our dockyards and arsenals during the past week has attracted some notice, and exaggerated rumours of preparations for war are beginning to be spread. As a fact, some orders have been given which might encourage the belief that England is making ready to take an active part in the war; but the intention of the Government to maintain a strict neutrality has already been made known, and the so-called "preparations" are no more than indications of our intention to ensure a state of "preparedness" for any possible contingency. The country would learn with satisfaction that troops had been detailed, on paper, for embarkation, and that every arrangement for speedy transport, and for the supply of stores had been made, so that, should the necessity arise, every man would be in his right place at a moment's notice. —*Standard.*

The Earl of Aberdeen presided over a public meeting at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday, to promote missions to seamen on shipboard, at home and abroad, in the Royal and Mercantile Navies, and amongst the seafaring population around our coasts. The report stated that, notwithstanding a very inclement winter, attended with fearful loss of life at sea, the fifty honorary chaplains, fifty mission chaplains and readers, and four lay helpers, with the boatmen and various yachts and boats employed by the Missions to Seamen Society at thirty-six seaports at home and abroad, have been all mercifully preserved.

The two six-gun composite screw sloops of the Pelican class, 1,124 tons, 900-horse power, ordered to be built at Devonport, are commenced on Nos. 1 and 2 slips, and are both to be launched this year.

The Worshipful Company of Fishmongers have generously voted fifty guineas to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, which relieved 10,386 persons last year.

THROAT IRRITATION.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly. London."

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the depôt is stationed.]

Corrected up to May 5.

	Year in which the corps last went on or returned from foreign service.	*Foreign Station to or from which it last changed.*
1st Life Guards—Windsor	1816	France
2nd—Regent's Park	1816	France
Royal Horse Guards—St. John's Wood	1816	France
1st Dragoon Guards—Manchester	1866	Madras
2nd—Cahir	1870	Bombay
3rd—Dublin (for the Curragh)	1868	Abyssinia
4th—Dundalk	1856	Crimea
5th—Ballincollig	1856	Crimea
6th—York	1861	Bengal
7th—Newbridge	1867	Bengal
1st Dragoons—Aldershot	1856	Crimea
2nd—Leeds	1856	Crimea
3rd Hussars—Mhow; Canterbury	1868	Bombay
4th—Rawul Pindee; Canterbury	1867	Bengal
5th Lancers—Norwich	1874	Bengal
6th Dragoons—Dublin (for Edinburgh)	1867	Bombay
7th Hussars—Edinburgh (for Dublin)	1870	Bengal
8th—Aldershot	1864	Bengal
9th Lancers—Sealkote; Canterbury	1875	Bengal
10th Hussars—Muttra; Canterbury	1873	Bengal
11th—Umballa; Canterbury	1866	Bombay
12th Lancers—Secunderabad: Canterbury	1876	Secundrbd.
13th Hussars—Lucknow; Canterbury	1874	Bengal
14th—Bangalore; Canterbury	1876	Bangalore
15th—Meerut; Canterbury	1869	Bombay
16th Lancers—Shorncliffe	1877	Secundrbd.
17th—Aldershot	1865	Madras
18th Hussars—Colchester (for Aldershot)	1876	Bangalore
19th—Longford	1870	Bengal
20th—Brighton	1872	Bengal
21st—Hounslow	1873	Bengal
Grenadier Guards, 1st bat.—Windsor	1864	Canada
2nd bat.—Shorncliffe	1842	Canada
3rd bat.—Tower	1856	Crimea
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat.—Chelsea	1856	Crimea
2nd bat.—Wellington Barracks	1842	Canada
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat.—Chelsea	1856	Crimea
2nd bat.—Wellington Barracks	1864	Canada
1st Foot, 1st bat.—Mullingar (for the Curragh)	1870	Madras
2nd bat.—Jubbulpore; Greenlaw	1866	Bombay
2nd Foot, 1st bat.—Poona; Guildford	1866	Aden
2nd bat.—Aldershot; Guildford	1866	Bermuda
3rd Foot 1st bat.—Bengal: Canterbury	1866	Bengal
2nd bat.—Natal; Canterbury	1876	Cape
4th Foot, 1st bat.—Gibraltar; Curragh	1874	Gibraltar
2nd bat.—Curragh (for Dublin)	1868	NovaScotia
5th Foot, 1st bat.—Allahabad; Woolwich	1866	Bengal
2nd bat.—Woolwich (for Aldershot)	1867	Cape
6th Foot, 1st bat.—Roorkee; Warwick	1867	Bengal
2nd bat.—Dover; Warwick	1867	Jamaica
7th Foot, 1st bat.—Dublin; Woolwich	1870	Aden
2nd bat.—Belgaum; Woolwich	1873	Bombay
8th Foot, 1st bat.—Nowshera; Aldershot	1866	Malta
2nd bat.—Aldershot	1868	Malta
9th Foot, 1st bat.—Colchester; Yarmouth	1870	Cape
2nd bat.—Rawul Pindee; Yarmouth	1874	Bengal
10th Foot, 1st bat.—Warley	1877	Penang
2nd bat.—Dover	1873	Burmah
11th Foot, 1st bat.—Devonport; Exeter	1877	Bengal
2nd bat.—Poona; Exeter	1877	Bombay
12th Foot, 1st bat.—Umballa; Portsdown	1876	Umballa
2nd bat.—Fort William; Portsdown	1864	Bengal
13th Foot, 1st bat.—Cape of G.H.; Aldershot	1867	Gibraltar
2nd bat.—Aldershot	1867	Mauritius
14th Foot, 1st bat.—Raneckhet; Bradford	1867	Malta
2nd bat.—Belfast (for Curragh; Bradford	1870	Melbourne
15th Foot, 1st bat.—Sheffield	1870	Bermuda
2nd bat.—Deesa; Sheffield	1875	Bengal
16th Foot, 1st bat.—Gosport Forts	1870	NovaScotia
2nd bat.—Secunderabad; Gosport Forts	1876	Secundrbd.
17th Foot, 1st bat.—Murree; Newport, S.W.	1870	Bengal
2nd bat.—Mhow; Newport, S.W.	1876	Poona
18th Foot, 1st bat.—Bareilly; Fermoy	1872	Malta
2nd bat.—Fermoy (for the Curragh)	1870	Sydney
19th Foot, 1st bat.—Aldershot	1871	Bengal
2nd bat.—Parkhurst	1877	Bengal
20th Foot, 1st bat.—Halifax, N.S.; Aldrsht.	1873	Bermuda
2nd bat.—Aldershot	1872	Mauritius
21st Foot, 1st bat.—Rangoon; Ayr	1869	Bombay
2nd bat.—Portsmouth; Ayr	1873	Madras
22nd Foot, 1st bat.—Cork	1869	N.Brnswk
2nd bat.—Raneekhet; Cork	1873	Bengal
23rd Foot, 1st bat.—Dublin (for Enniskillen)	1869	Bombay
2nd bat.—Gibraltar; Dublin	1874	Gibraltar
24th Foot, 1st bat.—Cape of G. H.; Brecon	1866	Malta
2nd bat.—Dover; Brecon	1873	Madras
25th Foot, 1st bat.—Fyzabad; Shorncliffe	1875	Fyzabad
2nd bat.—Shorncliffe	1876	Aden
26th Foot,—Glasgow; Paisley	1875	Bengal.
27th—Malta; Colchester	1876	Malta
28th—Hong Kong; Bristol	1868	Gibraltar
29th—Chatham	1873	Barbadoes
30th—Chatham; Burnley	1869	Nova Scotia
31st—Portland; Kingston	1876	Gibraltar
32nd—Cape (for England); Devonport	1865	Gibraltar
33rd—Kamptee; Chatham	1876	Kamptee
34th—Ferozepore; Carlisle	1875	Ferozepore
35th—Barbadoes; Chichester	1875	Jamaica
36th—Devonport	1875	Bengal
37th—Winchester; Gosport	1875	Bengal
38th—Manchester	1872	Bengal
39th—Jhansie; Weymouth	1869	Bengal
40th—Dum Dum; Buttevant	1872	Bengal
41st—Pembroke; Cardiff	1875	Aden.
42nd—Malta; Perth	1874	Malta.
43rd—Bellary; Birr	1872	Madras
44th—Secunderabad; Warley	1871	Madras
45th—Bangalore; Newport, S.W.	1864	Bombay
46th—Bermuda; Devonport	1876	Bermuda
47th—Jersey (for Athlone)	1869	Barbadoes
48th—Cannanore; Northampton	1868	Malta
49th—Portsmouth	1875	Bombay
50th—Kinsale; Maidstone	1869	N. S. Wales
51st—Peshawur; Colchester	1872	Bengal
52nd—Plymouth; Oxford	1868	Malta
53rd—Birr (for Jersey)	1875	Bermuda
54th—Morar; Cork	1871	Bengal
55th—Gosport; Carlisle	1877	Aden
56th—Aden; Warley	1871	Bombay
57th—Ceylon; Woolwich	1873	Ceylon
58th—Aldershot; Northampton	1874	Bengal
59th—Dugshai; Burnley	1867	Ceylon
60th—1st bat.—Portsmouth	1876	NovaScotia
2nd bat.—Meerut; Winchester	1867	Bengal
3rd bat.—Aldershot	1872	Aden
4th bat.—Agra	1876	Agra
61st Foot—Aldershot; Bristol	1872	NovaScotia
62nd—Chukrata; Kilkenny	1869	Bengal
63rd—Mean Meer; Ashton	1870	Bengal
64th—Aldershot	1872	Malta
65th—Lucknow; Preston	1871	Bengal
66th—Ahmednuggur; Portsmouth	1870	Bengal
67th—Madras; Gosport	1872	Burmah
68th—Nusseerabad; Sunderland	1872	Bombay
69th—Gibraltar; Cardiff	1867	Canada
70th—Mooltan Kingston	1871	Bengal
71st—Malta; Fort George	1868	Gibraltar
72nd—Sealkote; Stirling	1871	Bengal
73rd—Subathoo; Hamilton	1866	China
74th—Penang; Paisley	1868	Gibraltar
75th—Curragh (for Guernsey); Weymouth	1875	Natal.
76th—Chatham (for Aldershot)	1876	Secundrbd.
77th—Newry; Woolwich	1870	Bengal
78th—Edinburgh; Fort George	1871	NovaScotia
79th—Fort George (for Ireland); Perth	1871	Bengal
80th—Mauritius; Manchester	1872	Singapore
81st—Jullundur; Jersey	1870	Gibraltar
82nd—Limerick	1870	Aden
83rd—Kurrachee; Curragh	1867	Gibraltar
84th—Preston	1871	Nova Scotia
85th—Lucknow; Oxford	1868	Bengal
86th—Curragh (for Aldershot)	1875	Cape
87th—Bermuda; Galway	1866	Gibraltar
88th—Athlone (for Cape); Galway	1870	Bengal
89th—Thyetmyo; Armagh	1870	Madras
90th—Gosport; Hamilton	1869	Madras
91st—Enniskillen; Stirling	1868	Madras
92nd—Seetapore; Aberdeen	1868	Bengal
93rd—Dublin; Aberdeen	1870	Bengal
94th—Fleetwood; Armagh	1868	Bengal
95th—Cork	1870	Bombay
96th—Aldershot; Ashton	1873	Bengal
97th—Halifax, N.S.; Maidstone	1873	Jamaica
98th—Malta; Aldershot	1873	Barbadoes
99th—Kilkenny (for the Curragh)	1869	Cape
100th—Aldershot	1868	Canada
101st—Malta; Tralee	1874	Malta
102nd—Gibraltar: Naas	1876	Gibraltar
103rd—Templemore; Naas	1871	Bengal
104th—Guernsey (for Ireland); Tralee	1871	Bengal
105th—Colchester	1874	Bengal
106th—Chester; Sunderland	1874	Bengal
107th—Parkhurst; Chichester	1875	Secundrbd.
108th—Colchester	1876	Mhow
109th—Dinapore (for the Curragh); Aldershot		
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat.—Dublin	1870	Canada
2nd bat.—Gibraltar; Winchester	1874	Gibraltar.
3rd bat.—Shorncliffe	1871	Aden
4th bat.—Peshawur; Winchester	1873	Bengal

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H ,,	Umballa
I ,,	Meerut
K ,,	Morar
Depot	Woolwich

B BRIGADE—

Head Quarters	Dublin
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B ,,	Secundrbad.
C ,,	Bangalore
D ,,	Kirkee
E ,,	Mhow
F ,,	Ballincollig
G ,,	Newbridge
H ,,	Dublin
I ,,	Dublin
K ,,	Canterbury
Depot	Woolwich

C BRIGADE—

Head Quarters	Aldershot
A Battery	Canterbury
B ,,	Christchurch
C ,,	Aldershot
D ,,	Dorchester
E ,,	Aldershot
F ,,	Mean Meer
G ,,	Peshawur
H ,,	Sealkote
I ,,	Campbellpore
K ,,	Rawul Pindee
Depot	Aldershot

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G ,,	Aldershot
H ,,	Secundrbad.
I ,,	Kurrachee
K ,,	Bangalore
L ,,	Trinchinopoly
M ,,	Surat
N ,,	Ahmednuggur
O ,,	Theyetmyo
Depot	Woolwich

2ND BRIGADE—

Head Quarters	Sheffield
A Battery	Kirkee
B ,,	Deesa
C ,,	Belgaum
D ,,	Hyderabad
E ,,	Neemuch
F ,,	Ahmedabad
G ,,	Nusseerabad
H ,,	Woolwich
I ,,	Coventry
K ,,	Sheffield
L ,,	Trowbridge
M ,,	Newport
N ,,	Birmingham
O ,,	Leith
Depot	Sheffield

3RD BRIGADE—

Head Quarters	Newbridge
A Battery	Jullundur
B ,,	Meerut
C ,,	Mooltan
D ,,	Mean Meer
E ,,	Ferozepore
F ,,	Meerut
G ,,	RawulPindee
H ,,	Peshawur
I ,,	Fermoy
K ,,	Athlone
L ,,	Kilkenny
M ,,	Newbridge
N ,,	Clonmel
O ,,	Limerick
P ,,	Dublin
Depot	Newbridge

4TH BRIGADE—

Head Quarters	Leith Fort
A Battery	Barrackpore
B ,,	Barrackpore
C ,,	Dinapore
D ,,	Benares
E ,,	Allahabad
F ,,	Saugor
G ,,	Mean Meer
H ,,	Newcastle
I ,,	Hilsea
K ,,	Newcastle
L ,,	Weedon
M ,,	Weedon
N ,,	Hilsea
O ,,	Newcastle
Depot	Leith Fort

5TH BRIGADE—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Agra
B ,,	Morar
C ,,	Bareilly
D ,,	Fyzabad
E ,,	Seetapore
F ,,	Cawnpore
G ,,	Lucknow
H ,,	Woolwich
I ,,	Woolwich
K ,,	Woolwich
L ,,	Woolwich
M ,,	Woolwich
N ,,	Woolwich
O ,,	Woolwich
Depot	Woolwich

6TH BRIGADE—

Head Quarters	Colchester
A Battery	St.ThomasM.
B ,,	Bellary
C ,,	St.ThomasM
D ,,	Bangalore
E ,,	Kamptee
F ,,	Secundrbad.
G ,,	Kamptee
H ,,	Shorncliffe
I ,,	Colchester
K ,,	Sheerness
L ,,	Woolwich
M ,,	Shorncliffe
N ,,	Bristol
O ,,	Ipswich
Depot	Colchester

7TH BRIGADE—

Head Quarters	Portsmouth
1st Battery	Hong Hong
2nd ,,	Portsmouth
3rd ,,	Portsmouth
4th ,,	On passage
5th ,,	On passage
6th ,,	Penang
7th ,,	St. Helena
8th ,,	Hong Kong
9th ,,	Mauritius
10th ,,	Cape
11th ,,	Ceylon
12th ,,	Ceylon
13th ,,	Penang
14th ,,	Gibraltar
15th ,,	Gibraltar
16th ,,	Gibraltar
17th ,,	Gibraltar
18th ,,	Gibraltar
Depot	Woolwich

8TH BRIGADE—

Head Quarters	Devonport
1st Battery	South Hook
2nd ,,	Pmbrk. Dock
3rd ,,	Devonport
4th ,,	Plymouth
5th ,,	Maker
6th ,,	Staddon
7th ,,	Bull Point
8th ,,	Tonghoo
9th ,,	Secundrbad.
10th ,,	Rangoon
11th ,,	St.ThomasM.
12th ,,	Rangoon
13th ,,	Cannanore
14th ,,	Tonghoo
15th ,,	Bombay
16th ,,	Aden
17th ,,	Aden
18th ,,	Mhow
19th ,,	Aden
Depot	Devonport

9TH BRIGADE—

Head Quarters	Dover
1st Battery	Bombay
2nd ,,	Darjeeling
3rd ,,	Dover
4th ,,	Shoeburyness
5th ,,	Shoeburyness
6th ,,	Newhaven
7th ,,	Dover
8th ,,	Dover
9th ,,	Dover
10th ,,	Amritsar
11th ,,	Mean Meer
12th ,,	Attock
13th ,,	Peshawur
14th ,,	Ferozepore
15th ,,	RawulPindee
16th ,,	Calcutta
17th ,,	Bermuda
18th ,,	Barbadoes
Depot	Dover

10TH BRIGADE—

Head Quarters	Queenstown
1st Battery	Halifax
2nd ,,	Bermuda
3rd ,,	Halifax
4th ,,	Halifax
5th ,,	Jamaica
6th ,,	Alderney
7th ,,	Spike Island
8th ,,	Limerick
9th ,,	Jersey
10th ,,	Guernsey
11th ,,	Camden Fort
12th ,,	Weymouth
13th ,,	Malta
14th ,,	Malta
15th ,,	Malta
16th ,,	Malta
17th ,,	Malta
18th ,,	Malta
Depot	Cork

11TH BRIGADE—

Head Quarters	Sheerness
1st Battery	Malta
2nd ,,	Gibraltar
3rd ,,	Gibraltar
4th ,,	Gibraltar
5th ,,	Morar
6th ,,	Gwalior
7th ,,	Allahabad
8th ,,	Lucknow
9th ,,	Agra
10th ,,	Delhi
11th ,,	Jutagh
12th ,,	Ft. Brockhrst
13th ,,	Sheerness
14th ,,	Woolwich
15th ,,	Sheerness
16th ,,	Golden Hill
17th ,,	Woolwich
18th ,,	Tilbury Fort
Depot	Sheerness

Riding Establishment	Woolwich
Remount Establishment	Woolwich

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop R.E. Train—Aldershot
B Troop—Aldershot
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Shorncliffe
2nd—Chatham
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Chatham (Torpedo)
5th—Aldershot
6th—Fiji
7th—Cape
8th—Gibraltar
9th—Glasgow
10th—Bermuda
11th—Bermuda
12th—Bermuda
13th—Inverness (survey)
14th—Bedford (survey)
15th—Kensington
16th—Reading (survey)
17th—Curragh
18th—Cork Harbour
19th—Southampton (survey)
20th—Malta
21st—Malta
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (*Torpedo*)
24th—Portsmouth
25th—Gibraltar
26th—Halifax, N.S.
27th—Aldershot
28th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
29th—Gibraltar
30th—Chatham
31st—Chatham
32nd—Bermuda
33rd—Devonport (Torpedo)
34th—Ipswich (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st West India Regt.—West Indies
2nd—Sierra Leone
Malta Fencibles—Malta

ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Head-quarters—109, Victoria-street, Westminster.

The whole of the troops, Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery, intended to take part in the summer drills at the Curragh will be concentrated there by the end of the month.

Her Majesty has signified her intention of visiting Aldershot on Wednesday next.

The Woolwich correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—"The strengthening of the Mediterranean forts and garrisons, which has been occupying much attention of late years, still proceeds. Private ships are generally employed for the conveyance of stores, and are nearly always loaded in the docks at London. The Spartan has taken a great number of small arms from the Tower for Malta. The Hecla is embarking a large quantity of shot, and shell, and barrack stores for the same place, and the Cadiz is expected at the Royal Arsenal for about 300 tons of land service guns and iron shields for the fortifications at Gibraltar."

The announcement is made that the Austrian Artillery are now fully equipped with the new "steel-bronze" breechloader, and competent, therefore, to take the field at any time against any enemy. The *Abendpost* is assured, on trustworthy authority, that Austrian artillerists are highly satisfied with the new gun. General von Uchatius, the inventor of the "steel-bronze," has quite recently constructed two guns of heavier calibre, with a 15-centimétre bore, one of which has been practically tested, and has likewise given complete satisfaction.

The Officers' Divisional Dramatic Club gave a performance at the Club House, Aldershot, on Wednesday. The entertainment commenced with the *School for Scandal*, the characters being sustained as follows:—Sir Peter Teazle, Lieut. Mott, 2nd; Sir Oliver Surface, Capt. Dennistoun, 64th; Sir Benjamin Backbite, Lieut. C. N. Simpson, R.A.; Sir Harry Bumper, Depty.-Comy. F. H. Bridgman, A.S.C.; Joseph Surface, Capt. A. G. Yeatman, R.A.; Charles Surface, Lieut. J. C. MacGregor, R.E.; Crabtree, Lieut. Randolph, 20th; Careless, Lieut. Browne, 100th; Rowley, Assist.-Comy. F. R. Gossett, A.S.C.; Moses, Lieut. Bingham, 64th; Snake, Depty.-Comy. Dunstan, Ordnance Dept.; Trip (Servant to Charles), Lieut. Bagnold, R.E.; Servant to Joseph, Lieut. A. G. S. Wade, R.A.; Lady Sneerwell's Servant, Lieut. Stracey, 96th; Sir Peter's Servant, Lieut. Fletcher, 8th; Lady Teazle, Mrs. R. S. Crawley; Mrs. Candour, Hon. Mrs. G. Wrottesley; Lady Sneerwell, Mrs. R. T. Thompson; Maria, Mrs. E. L. B. Kevill-Davies; Lady Teazle's Maid, Mrs. F. J. Tidy. The orchestra was filled by a string band composed of the following officers:—Major-Gen. Hon. F. A. Thesiger, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Elphinstone, Bart., R.E.; Capt. Richardson, R.E.; Capt. Ruxton, 29th; Capt. Willoughby, 96th; Lieut. E. Ward, R.A.; Lieut. Currie, 64th; Lieut. L. Anstruther, 96th; Depty-Comy. F. H. Bridgman, A.S.C.; Assist.-Com. E. J. Dolton, A.S.C.; and A. Lucas, Artist Volunteers. Pianoforte, Mrs. J. T. Westropp; conductor, Capt. Bell, 8th Hussars.

FURNISH ON THE NEW HIRE SYSTEM.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea.—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

THEATRES.

GLOBE.—The hopes that were entertained, after the promising announcement of a new play by a new writer, were somewhat rudely dashed last Saturday when *Percy*, a drama in three acts, was produced to a very dissatisfied audience. As its run is of the briefest, and its existence of the least value, it will be enough for us to record that it recalled memories of *Manfred* and *Hamlet*, as well as of *The Iron Chest*. The hero is a moody gentleman, who, at some period or other, has murdered two people, and, as a sort of atonement, keeps their skeletons in a cupboard ready to his hand. As for the dialogue, it seemed to be blank verse of an inferior order, and the diction was strangely out of keeping with the costumes. The author, Mr. Leonard Towne, played the principal part with some elocutionary ability, but neither his exertions nor those of his colleagues could save *Percy* from its fate.

ALHAMBRA.—Yet another version of Offenbach's *Orphee aux Enfers*, this time with the book of words from the pen of Mr. H. S. Leigh, the ablest and most polished writer of *libretti* for comic operas. There is a ring about Mr. Leigh's songs which will be looked for in vain at the hands of his fellow-workers in the same field, and the ears of the audience are never tortured by the wild unfitness of the words for the music which has too often haunted them at the Alhambra—and elsewhere. Many additions and alterations were made to the score and the piece itself on its last production at the Gaiete, and these have been duly transferred to the English stage. No less than four grand ballets now form part of the work, and there can be little doubt they will be the chief attraction in these degenerate days. It would be difficult to select which of the four should receive special praise, as they are the best things M. Justamant has yet done in this line. The chief points at the Alhambra are the ballad, the scenery, and the costumes. These have not only been looked after so carefully as to be perfect in their respective ways, but actually some pains has been spared to waste upon the representation. A new tenor, Mr. Woodfield, has been retained for Pluto, and aquits himself by the aid of a pleasant voice and a not disagreeable exterior. Of acting, however, he has much to learn, but not nearly so much as Mr. Paulton has with regard to the singing of his music in Jupiter. Miss Kate Munroe is altogether very good as Eurydice, acting and singing with taste and spirit. Miss Emma Chambers and M. Loredan also deserve credit for their efforts; the latter has greatly improved of late. Various gods and goddesses are represented by as many sprightly ladies, who do their best to look well, the most successful being Miss A. Temple and Miss N. Vane.

BIRTH.

KNIGHT.—April 26, at Narborough, Leicestershire, the wife of Captain Gregory Knight of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON.—BROWN.—April 28, at Christ Church, Clifton, by the Rev. William Hay Chapman, M.A., Vicar, John Anderson, Edinburgh, younger son of the late Samuel Anderson, to Elizabeth Brown, widow of the late Robert Brown, Captain H.M. 16th Regiment, and second daughter of the late James R. D. Dewar.

CLARKE.—TEEVAN.—May 1, at the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, Brighton, by the Very Rev. Canon Rymer, J. Alleyne Clarke, Esq., Commissariat Department, to Alice Mary Watton, elder daughter of John Teevan, Esq., of Woodside Court, Croydon.

CHURCHILL.—KIDD.—May 1, at Kidbrook Church, Blackheath, by the Rev. Neville Sherbrooke, assisted by the Rev. Melville Churchill, brother of the bridegroom, Seton Churchill, Lieutenant 44th Regiment, to Elinor Milly, eldest daughter of J. Kidd, Esq., M.D., of Brooklands, Blackheath Park.

DEATH.

THOMSON.—April 25, at his residence, The Elysees, Emsworth, Captain John Thompson, Senior Paymaster-in-Chief of her Majesty's Navy.

Advertisements.

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SATURDAY Afternoons, May 12, May 19, 3 o'clock.

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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. — New Programme.—Ye WONDERFULLE TALE OF WHYTTYNGTON AND HYS CATTE. By Tifkins Thudd, Esq.; given by Mr. Seymour Smith.—HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE. A popular lecture, with interesting experiments, by Prof. Gardner.—BUDS AND LEAVES: a Spring Lecture. By Mr. J. L. King.—THE COMPOSITION OF LIGHT, with Illustrations. By Mr. J. L. King.—THE SEANCE, new edition. By the Polytechnic Medium.—Master Taylor, the premier Plate-Dancer and Artificial Clairvoyant.—Madame Hickson's COSTUME RECITALS, &c., &c. Admission to the whole, 1s.; schools and children under 10, 6d.; reserved stalls, 2s. 6d. Open from 12 till 5 and 7 till 10.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

This evening (Saturday), May 5, IL FLAUTO MAGICO. Pamina, Mdlle. D'Angeri; Astrifiammante, Mdlle. Marimon; Papagena, Mdlle. Bianchi; Le tre Damigelle della Regina, Mdme. Saar, Mdlle. Corsi, Mdme. Scalchi; I tre Geni, Mdlle. Cottino, Mdlle. Sonnino, Mdlle. Ghiotti; Papageno, Signor Cotogni; Gran Sacerdote, Signor Capponi; Sarastro, Signor Bagagiolo; Monostatos, Signor Carracciolo (his first appearance in England); and Tamino, Signor Pavani. Conductor, Signor Bevignani.

NEXT WEEK THERE WILL BE FIVE PERFORMANCES.

Monday next, May 7, MARTHA. Enrichetta, Mdlle. Zare Thalberg; Nancy, Mdme. Scalchi; Plumkett, Signor Graziani; Tristoni, Signor Ciampi; and Lionello, M. Capoul. Conductor, Signor Vianesi.

Mdlle. Albani, Signor Gayarre.—Tuesday next, May 8, I PURITANI. Elvira, Mdlle. Albani; Enrichetta, Mdlle. Ghiotti; Ricardo, Signor Graziani; Giorgio, Signor Bagagiolo; and Arturo, Signor Gayarre.

Signor Gayarre.—Thursday next, May 10, LA FAVORITA. Leonora, Mdme. Scalchi; Inez, Mdlle. Cottino; Alfonso XI., Signor Graziani; Baldassare, Signor Bagagiolo; and Fernando, Signor Gayarre.

Mdlle. Zare Thalberg.—Friday next, May 11, DON GIOVANNI. (The cast as above).

Mdlle. Albani, Signor Gayarre. Saturday, May 12, RIGOLETTO. Rigoletto, Signor Graziani; Il Duca, Signor Gayarre

THE FOLLOWING WEEK THERE WILL BE SIX PERFORMANCES.

Signor Gayarre. Monday, May 14, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Mdme. Adelina Patti.—Tuesday, May 15, DINORAH. Dinorah, Mdme. Adelina Patti.

Mdlle. Albani.—Wednesday, 16, LOHENGRIN.

Signor Gayarre.—Thursday, May 17, LES HUGUENOTS. Valentina, Mdlle. D'Angeri; Raoul di Nangis, Signor Gayarre.

The Opera commences at half-past 8.

The Box Office is open from 10 till 5. Pit tickets, 7s.; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

GENUINE INVESTMENT.—To Retired Officers, &c.—An officer wishes to SELL a few of his PAID-UP SHARES, paying TEN PER CENT, in a *bona fide* Company. Strictest enquiries courted. Address Colonel M., Kelley's Library, Vigo Street, W.

N.B.—No letter answered unless real name and address given.

AN EXPERIENCED MESSMAN open to an ENGAGEMENT. Cavalry or Infantry. Has first class testimonials from all branches of the Services, and is moderate in his charges. Please address H. G., Messman, 36, Caledonian Terrace, Beggars Bush, Dublin.

AIDE-DE-CAMP. — SADDLE - CLOTH, DRESS SWORD, BELT, and SABRETACHE, and COCKED HAT for SALE. Never been used. Best quality. Supplied by West-end firm. Address, A. B., Mr. Matthews, Glasshouse Street.

TO RETIRED OFFICERS and others.—The advertiser wishes to obtain a PARTNER with £2,000 at his command for the purpose of further developing a manufacturing business of a genuine character. Large orders on hand. Address A. X. Z., at Horncastle's, 61, Cheapside, E.C.

TO RETIRED OFFICERS and unemployed Gentlemen.—MANAGING DIRECTORSHIP shortly vacant. Present holder going abroad. Salary £350. Duties, general superintendence; no technical knowledge required. Business established, present hands 21 years. Average dividends last five years. 12 per cent. £2 to £3,000 required to purchase part present holder's shares. Will bear strict investigation. Apply, Director, care of Pearse, Lever, and Co., 73, Fleet Street.

RETIRED OFFICERS or Gentlemen with capital desirous of investing in *bona fide* manufacturing business, giving occupation and good remuneration, can have full particulars on addressing "Business," care of Willing, jun., Advertising Offices, 301, Strand, London.

MILITARY OFFICERS on Half Pay, &c.—A London Brewing Company, doing a large military business, is desirous of receiving into the firm a Retired officer capable of influencing an extension of their trade among regimental Canteens, &c. Capital no object. Address, X. X., care of Messrs. Brighton and Parker, Solicitors, 4, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.

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GUN AND SWORD MAKERS,
27, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

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WILLS' "SMOKING MIXTURE."
A CHOICE COMBINATION OF "FIRST GROWTHS."

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"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia, and no better brand than the 'THREE CASTLES.'"

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THE NEW REGULATION MILITARY BUCKLE now ready in all sizes.

N.B. Jewellery of every description kept in stock,

3RD ROYAL HUSSARS.—The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL, Waterloo Place, on MONDAY, the 28th May, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen who intend dining will hand their names to the Manager of the Pall Mall at least three days previously.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY ANNUAL DINNER will take place, at a quarter before eight o'clock on FRIDAY, the 25th May, 1877, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, his Royal Highness the Colonel of the Regiment in the Chair.

Tickets can be obtained at Willis's Rooms up to and during the day of the Dinner.

8TH (The King's) REGIMENTAL CLUB. —The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS on the 12th June at 7.30.

Members who wish to attend are requested to notify the same to Mr. H. A. Slade, 2, Craig's Court, S.W., before the 9th June.

THE ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the Officers of the 9TH (East Norfolk) REGIMENT will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, May 31, 1877, at Eight o'clock.

Officers intending to be present are requested to notify the same to Messrs. Willis.

13TH (Prince Albert's) LIGHT INFANTRY. — The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will be held at the CRITERION on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, 1877.

Officers wishing to attend are requested to give notice to Mr. Sydney Baird, Cox and Co., Craig's Court.

15TH (York, East Riding) REGIMENTAL DINNER CLUB.—The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at 8 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 29th May, at the CRITERION.

Members intending to dine are requested to send their names to the Mess President, 1st Batn. 15th Regt., Sheffield Barracks, before the 21st inst.

24TH REGIMENT. — The ANNUAL DINNER of the 24th Regiment will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on TUESDAY, 29th May, 1877, at Eight o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to signify the same to W. G. Jennings, the Albion, by the 26th inst.

THE ROYAL MARINES.—The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers of the Royal Marines (Artillery and Light Infantry) will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, at 8 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 31st inst.

Those who propose to attend the dinner are requested to send their names to Captain G. F. Blake, 7, New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W., on or before the 28th inst.

THE ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the Officers of the 92ND GORDON HIGHLANDERS will be held at the SHIP AND TURTLE Tavern, 130, Leadenhall Street, on TUESDAY, 29th May, 1877, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to be present are requested to notify the same to Messrs. C. and A. Painter, Ship and Turtle Tavern.

RIFLE BRIGADE DINNER at WILLIS'S ROOMS, WEDNESDAY, June 6th. H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief will take the Chair at 8 o'clock.

For tickets apply to Alfred Malim, Esq., Craig's Court.

SWAINE AND ADENEY, Whip Manufacturers to the Queen, the Princess of Wales, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family.—Prize Medal awarded at the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862.

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BREECHES TREES,
30s., 35s., and 40s. Case 10s.
BOOT TREES,
Ankle, 12s. 6d. to 30s.; Top, 20s. to 60s.
BOOT STRETCHERS,
Instep, Joint, and Toe, 12s. 6d.
GLOVE TREES,
6s. 6d.; polished, 8s. 6d.
LASTS MADE TO THE FEET.

FAULKNER, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer,
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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the safest aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies, children, and infants.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
172, New Bond Street, London, and all Chemists

£10 REWARD

Will be given to any Gentleman who can wear out a Pair of
FRANK PORTER'S REAL PORPOISE HIDE BOOTS
In six months, every-day wear.
Note the Address—40, LUDGATE HILL.
Lowest price for nett cash, 16s. 6d.

Warranted waterproof, and as soft as a glove. Gentlemen with tender feet have been known to wear these boots for two years without repairing.

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WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention for the curative treatment of hernia. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the manufacturer,

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Price of a single truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.; post free. Double ditto, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.; post free. An umbilical ditto, 42s. and 52s. 6d.; post free. Post-Office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post Office, Piccadilly. Every description of RIDING BELTS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS to draw on, and ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS, on new and improved principles.

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THE STAFFORD HOUSE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of SUFFERING among the TURKISH SOLDIERS.

The Turkish dominions having now been invaded, and hostilities having actually commenced, the suffering among the Turkish soldiers is very greatly increased, and as will be seen from the annexed statement by Captain Burnaby, who has just returned from Asia Minor, they are in the greatest need of clothing, of food for the hospitals, and of medical stores and surgical instruments.

The Committee, therefore, appeal strongly to their countrymen for subscriptions to enable them to mitigate the horrors of the war by sending out to the Turkish soldiers such additional supplies as are now most urgently needed.

Statement by Captain Burnaby:—

"Regent's Park Barracks, April 27, 1877.

"In the course of my recent travels through Asia Minor, I visited several Turkish military hospitals, and conversed with the surgeons in charge. They often complained to me of the great scarcity of drugs, and said the authorities at Constantinople found it impracticable to supply many of the necessary specific medicines and surgical instruments, all of which have to be obtained in Europe.

"If people in this country could only realise to themselves the sufferings which the wounded will undergo when being operated upon without chloroform and with worn-out surgical instruments, I think they would willingly subscribe to the Stafford House Fund.

"The soldiers from the southern parts of Anatolia suffer very much from the change of climate, and are utterly unsupplied with warm underclothing. Many a time I have met battalions of Redifs on the march, the men with bare feet and wading through deep snow while the thermometer stood at zero. Many were frost-bitten on the march to Erzeroum and Kars. A supply of warm stockings and flannel shirts and blankets would save thousands of lives."

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Communications to be addressed to T. Gibson Bowles, Esq., 2, Harriet-street, Lowndes Square, S.W., or to H. Wright, Esq., Stafford House, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Subscriptions will be received by Major-General Sir Henry Green, Hon. Treasurer, Stafford-house, S.W.; by Messrs. Drummond and Co., Charing-cross; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard-street; Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, and Co., 62, Lombard-street; the National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate-street; and by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall-mall; and will be acknowledged in the published list.

Contributions are especially invited of blankets, warm jerseys, warm underclothing, and hospital linen, which will be received at Taylor's Depository, Pimlico, and should be labelled, "For Relief of Suffering Turkish Soldiers."

SIXTH LIST, STAFFORD HOUSE FUND.

H.E. Sir Salar Jung, remitted by him from India......	£5,300	0	0
Cpt. G. Cockburn	1	0	0
T. S. Pack, Esq.	10	0	0
Cavalry Depot, Canterby, per Col. Tower ...	3	0	0
F. Tagart, Esq.	10	10	0
E. D. C. Tagart, Esq................	1	1	0
Miss Pauline Taggart.........	1	1	0
Lieut. T. F. Hayes, R.N. ...	0	2	6
Lieut. H. E. Bourchier, R.N.	0	2	6
Sub-Lieut. A. H. Oliver, R.N. ...	0	2	6
Lt. H A. Ogre, R.N.	1	0	0
Lt. C. Allen, R.N.	0	2	6
Sub-Lieut. W. L. Down, R.N. ...	0	10	0
Sub-Lieut. R. A. Gwyn, R.N. ...	£0	2	6
T. C. S.	1	0	0
Rev. G. Ross Lewin...........	1	1	0
Lrd. Strathnairn	50	0	0
A. Y. Z.............	21	0	0
T. G. M'Kirdy, Esq.	5	0	0
Hon. Col. Forester	1	0	0
E. Leigh Pemberton, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Major T. F. Henley	3	0	0
Captain W. G. Chapman	3	0	0
Lord Campbell & Stratheden	25	0	0
Messrs. James Cockle & Co. (Cockle's Pills), per F. B.	100	0	0

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS of this Club will be held on SATURDAY, May 12th, and on SATURDAY, 26th of May. The Chair will be taken at 1 o'clock p.m. Members who are unable to attend the second meeting may obtain voting papers on application, personally or by letter, to the Manager.—By order of the Committee,

J. G. WALLACE HOARE, Manager.

4th May, 1877.

OTTOMAN CLUB, 29, King Street, St. James's.—The house is furnished throughout, and will be shortly opened. Annual subscription, £5 5s. Members are at present admitted without an entrance fee. Further particulars may be obtained by applying to Captain R. J. A. Webb, Secretary.

RALEIGH CLUB. — The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, 16, Regent Street, S.W., on FRIDAY the 25th May. The Chair will be taken at one o'clock. By order.

THE WANDERERS' CLUB Pall Mall.—The number of members having now reached 1,400, there remain only 200 vacancies. Candidates joining from this date will pay one subscription, extending to May 1st, 1878. The entrance fee remains at 10 guineas. Subscription:—Town members, 3 guineas; country members, 4 guineas. The Club being strictly proprietary, the members incur no liability. The Honorary Secretary to the Committee is Lieut.-Colonel T. R. H. Drummond Hay.—For further information apply to Major T. P. Kennan, Secretary.

Pall Mall, May 1st.

Colchester, Essex, on the outskirts of the town, within 10 minutes walk of St. Botolph's and the Hythe Stations, on the Wivenhoe Branch of the Great Eastern Railway, and only two miles from the main line station, from whence there is an excellent service of quick trains to London.—An exceedingly attractive Freehold Residential Property, known as Scarlett's, situate on the east side of the garrison town of Colchester. It comprises a substantially-built and and well-arranged residence, in capital order, including three reception rooms, four principal bed and two dressing rooms, two secondary bed rooms, bath room, and suitable domestic offices, with cellarage in basement. The residence occupies a dry and elevated position, commanding extensive and pleasing views over an undulating country, placed nearly in the centre of about 20 acres of very ornamental land, approached by two carriage sweeps, with entrance gates, surrounded by lawns and pleasure grounds, tastefully studded with choice specimen shrubs, conifers, and other trees of great beauty and luxuriant growth, intersected by shaded and winding walks, leading to productive kitchen gardens, with conservatory, vinery, and forcing pits, well-stocked orchard, and productive closes of pasture land. In the rear is a small farmery, gardener's cottage, and the requisite outbuildings. The whole occupying a charming position, and, with the exception of about two acres, is in hand, and will be sold with possession.

MESSRS. BEADEL are instructed by the Proprietor to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse yard, London, on Thursday, the 7th of June, 1877, at 2 o'clock precisely, in one lot, the above very attractive FREEHOLD PROPERTY. Particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be obtained of Horace Philbrick, Esq., Solicitor, 50, Old Broad-street, E.C.; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Beadel, 25, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

PROFITABLE FARMING.—FREEHOLD LAND TO BE SOLD, at £2 per acre. A party will accompany the Land Commissioner this month to inspect the rich pasture lands of Southern Minnesota, near towns and railways. The soil and climate are all that could be desired. Good shooting and fishing. Stock raising pays 50 to 100 per cent. Cost of transit to an intending purchaser, from Liverpool to the Lands, £15, first class. For full particulars apply to William Ellison, Architect, Mansion House, Building, E.C., or F. C. Taylor, Land Commissioner, 57, Charing Cross, S.W Bankers, McCulloch and Co., 41, Lombard Street, E.C. Pamphlets post free.

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Elegant and useful FURNITURE, CARPETS and BEDDING, and FURNISHING REQUISITES of every kind on this convenient system, displayed in numerous extensive and the most beautiful show-rooms in the kingdom. Prices fixed from an Illustrated Catalogue representing the stock, and all the advantages offered by numerous wholesale houses are combined and to be found in this establishment, and at one profit only.—Prospectus and priced Illustrated Catalogue on application to the Manager, Hire Department, 81, Brompton Road. Established 60 years.

JNO. GOSNELL and CO.'s "CHERRY TOOTH PASTE" greatly excels all other preparations for the Teeth. Price, 1s. 6d. per pot.

"TOILET AND NURSERY POWDER," beautifully perfumed and guaranteed pure.

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BAUMGARTEN'S INVIGORATIVE NERVINE ESSENCE. A most powerful nutritive cordial, which restores to their normal condition all the secretions on the integrity of which perfect health depends.

Report by Dr. Hassall —"Having analysed the preparation to which Messrs. Baumgarten and Co. have given the name of 'Invigorative Nervine Essence,' I am of opinion that it is a combination well calculated, from its containing, among other ingredients, Pepsine and Phosphate of Soda, to prove most serviceable to the debilitated, the nervous, and the dyspeptic."

Price 8s. per bottle, or four quantities in one, 22s. Carriage free on receipt of remittance. Sole agents, BRANT and CO., 283, Strand, London, W.C.

THOMAS WHITE'S
CELEBRATED CAMPAIGNING KIT,

CONSISTING OF

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, BLANKET, PILLOW, BATH, WASHSTAND, BASIN, CAMP-STOOL, BUCKET, LANTERN, POLE-STRAP, LOOKING-GLASS, PYJAMAS, AND SLEEPING CAP.

ALL OF WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN HIS

LOCK-UP WATERPROOF BAG.

Which, when packed with the above articles, supplies room for clothing and other necessaries. The chief feature in this Kit is T. White's FOLDING BEDSTEAD (recently improved), weighing 16lbs., price 30s.; or his larger sized ditto, 18lbs., price 35s., intended for officers entitled to carry extra weight. Also his CANTEENS for company messing, to cook for and dine three or more officers, as supplied and thoroughly tested during the Manœuvres of 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875. This Canteen was used by Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., his Staff, and the 42nd Highlanders (the Black Watch), and other regiments during the Gold Coast campaign, and is recommended and patronized by the highest military authorities.

The above Campaigning Kit, or Canteens, and in most instances both, have been supplied to his Majesty the Emperor of Germany; H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c.; H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., &c.; H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B.; the late General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B.; Generals the Right Hon. Sir John Michel, G.C.B.; Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B.; Sir Charles Ellice, K.C.B.; Major-Generals Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B.; Sir Alfred Horsford, G.C.B., Military Secretary; J. S. Brownrigg, C.B.; Henry Smyth, C.B.; Lord Mark Kerr, C.B.; D. Lysons, C.B., Q.M.G.; Sir Thomas MacMahon, Bart., C.B.; Sir E. Greathed, K.C.B.; G. V. Maxwell, C.B.; Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B.; C. Shute, C.B.; W. Parke, C.B.; A. J. Herbert, C.B.; and Sir Garnet J Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., besides some thousands of officers of nearly every branch of and regiment in the Service.

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CAMP AND BARRACK FURNISHER,

Begs leave to inform Commandants of Corps, Presidents of Messes, and Officers generally, that he

IS PREPARED TO SUPPLY ON HIRE
EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR OFFICERS' MESSES,
Including
MARQUEES, FURNITURE, BOARDED FLOORS,
PORTABLE KITCHENS,
WHITE'S CELEBRATED FIELD RANGE,
Cooking Utensils, Cutlery, Electro-Plate, Crockery, China, Glass, &c.

The same will be securely packed and forwarded, accompanied by an experienced assistant, if desired, to any part of the United Kingdom.

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As supplied by him for 12 years to the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, and to Officers at Aldershot when under canvas, consisting of the following articles:—

Wood Folding Camp Bedstead
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From Lord FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Dec. 11, 1868.

Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

⁂ Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of PIRACY and IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

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The daughters of all officers in her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half pay, or who may have died in the service, are eligible. The ages of admission are from ten to fifteen.

The next election will take place on June 29, 1877.

Pupils elected by votes of subscribers pay only £12 per annum.

With a view to afford the advantages of a good education to the daughters of officers of competent means at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of pupils are admitted on payment of £80 a-year, which includes all extras. The new form of application can be obtained at the office.

Each donation of £5 5s. entitles to one life vote. Each annual subscription of 10s. 6d. entitles to one vote at all elections during the current year.

Further contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By order,

G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

No. 22, Cockspur Street, London.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, New Cross.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of this Corporation will be held in the Theatre of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely; Admiral the Hon. A. DUNCOMBE, President, in the chair.

The Council's Annual Report will be furnished by the Secretary, on and after the 10th inst., to those members of the Corporation who may apply for it.

By order, ALFRED EAMES, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL, St. Margaret's House, Isleworth.

The THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held in the Lecture-room of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, on WEDNESDAY, May 9th. The chair will be taken at 2 p.m. precisely by the President, Admiral the Hon. ARTHUR DUNCOMBE.

The result of an Election of Eight Pupils will be declared on Wednesday, the 4th of July. No votes can be registered after Four p m. on the 3rd of July. The list of candidates and voting-papers will be sent out about June 14th. All persons can vote who become contributors before the election.—By order of the Committee.

FRANCIS MAUDE, Capt., R.N. } Hon. Secs.
F. HORATIO FITZROY, }

Offices, 32, Sackville-street, W., May, 1877.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard.

FRIDAY, May 11th, at 3 o'clock.
Mr. JOHN DONALDSON, Assoc. I.C.E., &c.,
(Firm of Messrs. Thornycroft and Co.),
On "The Thornycroft Torpedo Vessels: their construction, armament, &c., and the results of certain experiments that have been made with them."
To be followed by a discussion.
By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Capt., Secretary.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard.

SPECIAL EVENING MEETING, Monday, 7th May.
The Chair will be taken at half-past Eight precisely.
Admiral E. G. Fanshawe, C.B., President, Royal Naval College, in the Chair.
W. H. WHITE, Esq., F.R.S., N.A., Assistant Constructor of the Navy, Instructor in Naval Architecture, R.N. College, Greenwich,
On "The Behaviour of Ships at Sea."
By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Capt., Secretary.

ARMY GUILD OF THE HOLY STANDARD.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Guild will be held in the Dining Hall of S. BARNABAS COLLEGE, Pimlico, S.W., on WEDNESDAY, 16th May, at 3 p.m.

G. E. W. MALET, Hon. Sec.

Junior U. S. Club, 16th April, 1877.

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CHLORODYNE.—FREEMAN'S is the original and only true.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish decided in favour of R. Freeman and against J. C. Browne and J. T. Davenport; see "Times" of July 24, 1873. Thousands of medical practitioners testify that there is no substitute for it in the treatment and cure of asthma, bronchitis, coughs, and other chest affections, neuralgia, fevers, cholera, dysentery, spasms, and all nerve pains. Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 20s. Sold by patent medicine dealers in all parts of the world. See that "Freeman's Original Chlorodyne" is engraved on the Government stamp.

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THE "GRANVILLE" HOTEL.
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Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence (see "Land and Water" and "Bell's Life," April, 1875). Weight 12½ ozs.

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Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges. 4in. barrel. Weight 15 ozs.

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Perfect as a Dressing Bag—Perfect as an empty Travelling Bag.
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THE DIRECTORS of the BRIGHTON LIVERY STABLES COMPANY, Limited, give notice that Prospectuses inviting application for the portion of unallotted Shares may be obtained from the Secretary at the Offices of the Company, to whom an early application should be made.

A. J. BODDINGTON, Secretary.
17 Prince Albert Street, Brighton.

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SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS, MAY, 1877:—

The Directors have again the pleasure of reporting a material advance in the amount of new business effected by the Company during the past year.

The Policies issued were 474 in number, assuring £249,060, or nearly £50,000 in excess of the preceding year. The average amount of each Policy was £525, and the new premium income represented was £8,295 3s. 10d., or £2,100 more than in 1875. The increase on the Total Revenue from Premiums and Interest was £4,995.

The sum paid for claims by death during the year was not in excess of the amount anticipated; but the aggregate disbursements on account of policies falling due exceeded that of any former statement, owing to an increased number of Endowment Assurances having arrived at maturity. Nevertheless, £23,000 were added to the Funds of the Company.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

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Both sides alike, 1½ Guineas the full dress length. Manufactured specially for Messrs. JAY, and recommmended by them as the Best, the Cheapest, and the Most Durable Material at the price for Mourning. JANUS CORD makes up remarkably well, and ladies who at this season of the year wear black from choice will find it an excellent wearing dress.

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HARVEY'S SAUCE.—CAUTION.—The admirers of this celebrated sauce are particularly requested to observe that each bottle prepared by E. LAZENBY and SON bears the label used so many years, signed, "*Elizabeth Lazenby.*"

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of
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19/

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, *and Advertisements, shall* NOT *be sent to the Editor, but to* MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications shall be addressed and remittances made payable.*

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"AND jesting Pilate asked, 'What is truth?' And there were none who answered him." Captain P. Arvers, in pursuance of the excellent regulation for keeping up *esprit de corps* in the French Army, has recently written a history of the 82nd Regt., formerly the Legion of the Jura, and subsequently the 7th Regiment of Light Infantry, under which style and title it was known to our soldiers in the Crimea. It was distinguished at the capture of the Mamelon Vert, in the great night sortie of March 22, 1855, and, earlier still in the campaign, at Inkerman. Now, here is what Captain Arvers says of the part taken by the regiment in the latter action:—"At 3 a.m. on the morning of November 5, 1854, the 1st Battalion of the 7th Léger was acting as support of the grand guard near the Telegraph. Towards 6 a.m. it was about returning to camp when a very lively cannonade was heard in the direction of Inkerman. Sixty thousand Russians, under cover of a fog, having arrived on the plateau of Inkerman, were attacking the English army. The 2nd Division of the Army of Observation at once got under arms, and the 2nd Brigade, of which the 7th Léger formed part, was directed to proceed to the help of the English. When it was close to the Mill, the fog having lifted, the corps of General Liprandi was visible in the plain of Balaclava, marching against our position. The 2nd Brigade at once turned back, and the 1st Battalion of the 7th took post by the Telegraph, the 2nd Battalion being on our line of circumvallation. Scarcely had they halted ere the 1st Battalion of the 7th Léger received orders to advance again and to hasten to the help of the English army, cut in two at its centre, and driven back into its very camp. After a march of three kilometres at the double *(pas de course)* the battalion arrived in presence of the Russians. Greeted by the cheers of the English, it formed in front in line, and, although out of breath after its run, advanced with bayonets at the charge, led by its gallant commandant, against the Russian columns, which gave way before its shock. Obliged to retire behind an earthwork to reform, at the signal of its chief it precipitated itself a second time on the Russians, cutting a bloody path through the centre of their mass. The Russians, yielding to this furious charge, fled to the very bottom of the ravine, in which they rallied under cover of their Artillery and of new reinforcements. The 1st Battalion then regained the plateau, to await the attack of the enemy. At this moment a battalion of the 3rd Zouaves, a battalion of Algerian Riflemen, and four companies of the 4th Battalion of Chasseurs-à-pied came up. These three, uniting with the 1st Battalion of the 7th Léger, charged the Russians together and overwhelmed them, driving them at the point of the bayonet to the very bottom of the Inkerman ravine, where, crowded together and offering a compact mass to the fire of musketry, they were *écrasés* and put to utter rout. The 1st Battalion of the 7th Léger, to which belonged the greater part of the honour of the day, paid dearly for its glory. The brave Major, whose gallantry was specially mentioned by the General-in-Chief a few days after in his report to the Minister of War, had his horse killed under him; he was, indeed, for an instant in serious danger of being taken, and was only extricated from the midst of the enemy's column by his soldiers, among whom Private Giroux was especially distinguished. Captain Botta, Sub-Lieutenant Mayer, and Sub-Lieutenant Champion were killed. Sub-Lieutenant de Bermon died of his wounds. Captains Bréqer and Blot, Lieutenants de Gourville, Clavelin, Laffargue, de Bermon, and Rinccheval, and Sub-Lientenants Quinernant, Drevon, and Patriarche were wounded. There were 6 Sub-Officers, 4 Corporals, and 32 soldiers killed; 8 Sub-Officers, 14 Corporals, and 131 soldiers wounded; in all, 209 killed or wounded, and seven missing." Any one who desires to see the Kinglake version of Captain Arvers' account must refer to Vol. V., from page 329 to p. 406. *Part of the enemy's vanguard overrunning the crest of the Home Ridge, but confronted by the battalion of the 7th Léger.* That is the marginal note. The knots in the thread of the long narrative are these:—"But a French battalion was approaching—the battalion of the 7th Léger. This force halted in front of the camp, and formed line with its left on the Post Road. Met thus . . . the Russians at some moments stopped, at others moved doubtfully forward. . . . The battalion of the 7th Léger began to advance up the slope, but all at once came to a halt. . . . An English Staff officer rode galloping down to the battalion, and stopped when he reached its left flank. . . . The battalion was visibly faltering. Then the English Staff officer was heard undertaking an actual harangue in plain French, and vehemently asking all Frenchmen within reach of his voice whether they were indeed of that nation which had so nobly contended with ours in the Peninsula? . . . The battalion took heart, and once more began to move forward. Soon, however, the English Staff officer was struck by a shot, which . . . forced him to quit the field, and again the battalion stopped. Then it broke, began to fall back, and retreated down the hill side. . . . When Lord Raglan saw the French falling back he for once, they say, suffered his countenance to disclose the vexation he felt." There follows an excellent Kinglakian account of the rally of 100 men of the 55th, and of their attack on the Russians; of Egerton's advance with the 77th, in rear of which the 7th Léger rallied, and again advanced in double column of companies, and of the accession of sixty truant Zouaves forming a line, of which the Zouaves and 170 of the 57th were the left, the 7th Léger the centre and right, and of a movement of which Mr. Kinglake says: "It seemed that the fate of the combat, carrying with it the fate of the battle, if not of the invasion itself, might, after all, come to depend upon the hitherto uncertain quality of the young French battalion." The English troops were retreating before what Mr. Kinglake calls the great trunk column of Russians, when, "somewhat suddenly, and with great joy, they found they were retreating upon a strong body of red-capped soldiery drawn up in good order at a distance of not more than about a hundred yards." The retreating English impeded the opening of the French fire, which was delivered as they effected a deployment from their column formation in the face of a powerful enemy only a few paces distant, and which wrought much havoc. But "from some cause or other, it happened that, with victory almost in its grasp, the young French battalion was seized with misgiving . . . lost its "moment for charging, then visibly loosened in structure, then ceased to stand fast." But Pennefather, Wilbraham, Thackwell, Glazebrook, Harding, and Macdonald, and several more of the Staff of the 2nd Division, "when the line faltered, burst down on it in a torrent of vehement speech." The French soldiery ceased to fall back on the left, but turned and broke in disorder on the right. The enemy's great trunk column, 2,000 strong, with exultant hurrahs, sprang forward to clench the victory, but they were suddenly arrested by Colonel Daubeny and thirty men of the 55th, who charged their rear, and "froze the rush of the column let loose on the broken French soldiery." Pennefather seized the moment; there were hurrahs, cries, commands, entreaties, clarions, and drums as he and the rest of the horsemen round him "achieved their purpose," and the 7th Léger and the few English soldiers supporting or combatting with them "made good their advance in the wake of the great trunk column, now slowly retreating before them The 7th Léger were, however, now called upon to aid the 6th of the Line by Bourbaki, and, when they advanced to execute an attack on the enemy's centre later in the day, found the English in front of them," These were, says Mr. Kinglake, "the last conflicts the French Infantry undertook in the battle of Inkerman."

As a result of the remarks we made some time since on the disaster which happened to the Newcastle, we have received several letters from the Detached Squadron in which we are thanked for having brought the matter under notice, and in no instance have we been accused of having overstated the sad affair. Our desire, and the desire of our correspondents, is that the other side shall be heard. Thus far there has been a strong suspicion that some unfortunate mismanagement or want of judgment played a lamentable part in the catastrophe, and that more might have been done. But, seeing the long and tried service of the majority of naval Captains, it would be but right that the officer in question should have an opportunity of removing the doubts which at this moment exist in the minds of many, and we have thought it better in the present juncture not to insert the communications we have received from officers and men on the subject, believing that the Admiralty will cause a searching public inquiry to be held into the whole circumstances of the case, and we cannot doubt that the Captain of the Newcastle is as anxious as any that such an inquiry should be held. Of course, no one should be so well able to give an accurate account of any occurrence happening on board his ship as the Captain, yet it appears that in the official report sent to the Admiralty, and which was given to the House by the First Lord, there are certain errors. "About 2.50 p.m." is named in that official report as the time of the accident, but in the ship's log 3 o'clock is the time recorded, and ten minutes make a wonderful difference in a case of life or death. The statement that the "lifebuoy was immediately let go and the ship brought to the wind" should read, "It was more than a minute before the starboard lifebuoy could be let go, and it unfortunately fell on its side, and the port buoy could not be let go until it was too late to be of service." It has been officially reported that the lifeboat was at once cleared and lowered, and look-out men were placed aloft in the mizen top and topmast cross-trees to look out; but before the cutter was clear of the ship, Miles was observed to throw his arms up and Mr. Wingfield struggling to support him, when both were lost sight of. On the other hand we have it that, it was quite ten minutes before the ship was hove to. She was running with main and mizen topgallant sails, single-reefed topsails, and both courses, between eight and nine knots, with a heavy but not a broken sea. The starboard lifeboat was manned and lowered, but owing to the ship having much way on her it was found impossible, when the boat touched the water, to free the Service hooks (not Kynaston's or Hill and Clarke's) with which she was fitted; consequently, she nearly capsized, two men and five oars were jerked out of her, and a considerable quantity of water was shipped. Happily the men were hauled on board. The signalmen, on the alarm, at once repaired to their stations aloft, and the one on the mizen topmast head observed Mr. Wingfield and Miles together in the water. Mr. Wingfield was trying to place a patent life-preserving collar on Miles's neck, the brave young officer thus nobly sacrificing one of the chances of saving his own life in order that the drowning seaman might be kept afloat, and he noticed Miles with his arms up, but whether it was to assist Mr. Wingfield to adjust the collar or from exhaustion he could not say, his attention being attracted at the time by the accident to the cutter, and when he again looked he failed (most probably owing to the motion of the ship and the distance she was from the men—more than a mile) to catch sight of them again. A few moments after the starboard lifebuoy was let go, R. Hesk, A.B., and G. Reed, A.B., jumped overboard from the quarter, and were both seen by two officers within thirty yards of the buoy swimming vigorously towards it. Another officer says he saw one of them upon the buoy. The ship was certainly allowed to drift away to leeward, and no attempt seems to have been made to beat up towards the ship's boat and the scene of the accident. The explanation we have been given of this circumstance is, that Captain Douglas was anxious not to wear ship, lest he might lose sight of his boat; but surely the cutter would hardly have lost sight of the ship, and the bearings of the spot to which she was directed to pull would have been known, and even if the ship could not have beaten up to the boat, she could have run down to the ship. As to the roughness of the sea, we are informed that the regular N.E. monsoon was blowing, and its force for several days had been logged from 4 to 5, the continuous wind having caused a heavy swell rather than a rough sea. Having said this much, it now remains to give the Captain of the ship the points upon which there are the gravest doubts, in order that he may be prepared to answer them, for it is quite possible that few serving in the ship would dare to approach him with suggestions that the course he adopted was not all that could have been wished. These are a few of the questions which should be satisfactorily answered in order to remove all doubt:—Were there any confused or contradictory orders given which would be likely to cause delay in bringing the ship to the wind? How long was it before she came to from the time Miles fell overboard? Was the temperature of the sea taken in the watch? Has any addition or alteration been made to the log since the accident, and, if so, when and by whose order? What order was given by the Captain when the lifeboat touched the water, and what was the cause of the accident that so nearly happened to her? Did an officer, seeing the peril in which she was, call away the second lifeboat, and was he immediately ordered off the bridge for having done so? How long was it from the time of the accident until the lifeboat was clear of the ship, and how many hands and oars was she short when she got away? Would there have been any danger of losing sight of the boat had the ship been wore at once? What orders did the Commander give when he heard the cry, "Man overboard?" and did he not ask the Captain to beat the ship up to the assistance of the boat, and did not other officers of the ship urge the same course? What answer was given to this request? When was the recall hoisted for the first time? How soon was it after the boat had left the ship? Was it hauled down again? By whom and for what reason? At what time was it rehoisted? What was the cause of the lifebuoys being in so inefficient a condition, and has it been customary to keep sentries on the lifebuoys? So much for the ship. The other questions mostly concern the Midshipman who was sent away in charge of the lifeboat and the crew of that boat, the principal one being whether they believe they ever reached the spot where the men first went overboard, and their opinion on being recalled to the ship. The lowering apparatus in use for the lifeboats might also be made the subject of inquiry. That the Captain is anxious to meet any investigation that the Admiralty may see fit to order, we cannot doubt, and we understand that he has already been engaged in collecting such evidence as would be of service to him; but we would venture to remark that the manner in which that evidence has been gathered has given cause for complaint amongst those who have been examined. Our Blue-jackets, when brought face to face with their Captain in his cabin, and when their answers are being reduced to writing, will answer just what they are asked and no more, and for leading questions to be put to men, for their evidence to be taken down and then put forward as their "statement" of the facts of the case as it appears to them to lie, has impressed them and their shipmates with the idea that they have said just what their Captain wished them to, neither more nor less. We merely give this hint to the principal mover in this matter, and in no manner blame him in his endeavour to procure any amount of evidence that will clear the terrible doubts that now surround the sad events of December 13. For the credit of the Service, for the peace of mind and satisfaction of those who have been deprived of the gallant souls they so dearly loved, and in the hope that others may never be deterred from such deeds of daring by the fate that has befallen those three brave "Newcastles," two of whom were led to this deed by their gallant young Midshipman, no wish is stronger within us than that the Captain of the ship may be able to prove beyond all doubt that he acted with the best motives, and that he did all a seaman and an officer could have done to stand by those who risked their lives to save a shipmate.

The "evolutionary cruise" which is about to be carried out under the command of Vice-Admiral Seymour with the Channel Squadron, strengthened by two ships of the First Reserve and the latest and most powerful turret-ship yet afloat, cannot fail to give some valuable results, and it must be satisfactory to all to see such an ironclad squadron assembled in the Channel and ready for immediate service. By the addition of these ships to the command of Admiral Seymour, the strength of the Channel Squadron will be doubled, the Minotaur, Black Prince, Achilles, Defence, Lord Warden, Valiant, and Thunderer representing nearly 60,000 tons of armour-plated ships, carrying 116 guns and 5,000 men. At the same time the Fleet in the Mediterranean, although slightly reduced by the withdrawal of the Triumph, now consists of twenty sea-going vessels (of which ten are armour-plated), having an aggregate complement of just 5,000 officers and men. If the Admiralty had desired to give the most direct proof of the untruthfulness of the charges recently brought forward, that there were so many of our ironclads now under repair as to seriously cripple our naval strength, nothing could have better answered the purpose than the assembling of so powerful a squadron in the Channel at a moment when we have also a larger Mediterranean Fleet than has been seen for years. As a fact, the Fleet was never in a more efficient condition than it is now, notwithstanding the difficulties and immense outlay inseparable from keeping ironclads in thorough working order.

We cannot commend too highly the *esprit* of the old "Havannahs"—the Commission of 1855-59—who still keep up their associations as former messmates by meeting together at an annual ship-dinner. As many as can possibly attend, renew their old friendships on these occasions, and on Thursday last they again tucked their legs under the same mahogany. At this time of the year the Clubs are full of Army men who have run up to town to attend their regimental dinners, and it would be well if the same pleasant gatherings were more in vogue in the sister Service. The difficulties in the way of ship-dinners are, of course, far greater than with regiments; but even if it were found impracticable to keep them going for any length of time, there should be no difficulty in organizing squadron dinners. For instance, numbers would gladly attend a China Squadron meeting, say those who were on the station during Sir Henry Keppel's command, and a Channel Squadron dinner of those who have served with Admiral Beauchamp Seymour could not fail to be a success, and we believe we may say that such popular chiefs would be only too happy to preside. It may be too late this season to organize any such gatherings, but we hope that the example set by the "Havannahs" may find many followers.

Rear-Admiral Phillimore had been spoken of as likely to resume, temporarily, his former appointment as second in command of the Channel Squadron during the forthcoming evolutionary cruising; but, as the appointment of a permanent second in command has now been revived, Rear-Admiral W. M. Dowell, C.B., has been selected to fill the post.

Captain Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., will take command of the Achilles on her being turned over from the First Reserve to the Channel Squadron.

The Ruby, composite corvette, has been ordered to be brought forward for commission at Sheerness, and the command will be given to Captain R. H. Molyneux.

Commodore Sullivan, C.B., has started on a tour of the West Coast, calling at Cape Coast Castle, Bonny, the Congo, Loanda, &c., and anticipated being back at the Cape early in July.

An interesting Report has been made by the Committee appointed to inquire into the establishment of the Royal Naval College, extracts of which will be found in another column. As a whole, the report proves the College to be working in a satisfactory manner, but there is an exception—namely, with respect to the half-pay Lieutenants, voluntary students. The Committee complains of the irregularity of their attendance, a fault which has already resulted in the removal of several from the College, and, to judge by a marked falling off in the entries of students of this class, it may fairly be supposed that they are not satisfied with their position. There were seventeen more half-pay Lieutenants studying at the College on January 1, 1876, than on January 1, 1877, the total reduction in the number of voluntary students during the same period being eighteen.

The announcement in Parliament that the Admiralty possessed the power to call upon retired officers to serve in case of war has whetted the appetites of many for another turn of service, and there will be no lack of officers ready and willing, should the call be made.

On Thursday the Narcissus, Immortalité, Topaze, and Newcastle, forming the Detached Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., arrived in Plymouth Sound. The Immortalité has proceeded to Portsmouth and the Newcastle to Sheerness. We hear that the health of the Rear-Admiral commanding has not been at all satisfactory of late, and though it improved after leaving the Cape, he is anything but well at the present time.

By the retirement of Colonel Drury, R.M.L.I., Lieutenant Turner has obtained his company after nearly eighteen years' service, and the retirement of Captain Coppin will promote the last of the Lieutenants of the year 1862, Lieutenant J. A. Sweny, who entered the Service in November, 1859. It is no matter for wonder that the First Lord of the Admiralty confesses to having been much struck with the unfortunate position of the subalterns of this corps, and, if the Treasury could only be equally struck, there would be some chance of matters mending earlier than now seems probable. In the Artillery Division affairs are not in so bad a state, for the retirement of Major Durnford will promote a Lieutenant of 1867 who entered the Service in 1865, and has only a total of eleven and a-half years' service, instead of nearly eighteen, like the junior Captain of the Light Infantry.

The long commission of the Myrmidon which has just been brought to a close, is deserving of notice, for few ships return to pay off after four and a-half years' foreign service with so many of her original officers on board. Her commander, the Hon. Richard Hare, commissioned her at Sheerness on October 24, 1872, and all the officers who joined with him have remained throughout the commission excepting the Paymaster, who was appointed Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. This is an exceptional circumstance, and a happy one, seeing how difficult it is for some Captains to keep their officers. And, as regards the discipline of the ship, we hear that a man in the second class for conduct is quite a *rara avis*. We believe Commander Hare has been in command now nearly eight years, and we hope that one who has shown himself well versed in the art of commanding may soon be selected for promotion, many juniors having already been advanced over his head.

It appears that the Committee appointed to consider a scheme of promotion and retirement for the Royal Marines has not yet made its Report, as was generally supposed, nor is any day named for it to be ready, but Mr. Egerton has promised to lay it before Parliament as soon as possible. This is another surprise, and the delays which have attended the development of a scheme for the relief of the present stagnation in promotion are remarkable. But we have reason for believing that the Committee referred to in the question put by the member for Plymouth has concluded its sittings, and it is presumed has prepared its report, but why it has not been presented is a query that remains unanswered. The Admiralty must be aware that the report is ready, and if they are, as stated by their Secretary, prepared to lay it upon the table of the House as soon as received, it is surely their duty to call upon Mr. Welby, the President of the Committee, to submit it. It is, however, the general opinion that a quiet hint has been given to withhold the report in question for a more convenient season.

We believe that Commander Hubert Grenfell will not be Naval *Attaché* to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, as has been stated, but will be given the post of Assistant Naval *Attaché* for Europe, an appointment which we stated last week was likely to be created.

The rules and regulations under which "Torpedo Lieutenants" are to qualify for this special duty have been received on board the Vernon.

Admiral Inglefield did good service last Saturday at the Newspaper Press Fund Dinner in giving a formal denial, as member of the Committee on the outbreak of scurvy in the Arctic Expedition, to the falsehood that the Lords of the Admiralty had objected to the strictures of the Committee on the conduct of the Expedition, and had called on them to modify or alter their report. There are people in the world who would believe that a public body like the Board of Admiralty would be capable of such conduct, and it was therefore right to give the story its *quietus*, and to explain the cause of delay in presenting the report. We are not quite so sure that our Navy is "finer" in the sense of being stronger than the Navies of any three of the Great Powers together; but there we hope Admiral Inglefield was right also.

The Tamar has arrived at Hong Kong with the new crews for the Charybdis, Nassau, Hart, Sylvia, and Modeste, all of which will be recommissioned forthwith.

The memorial presented to her Majesty by the Admiralty in recommending the appointment of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as Honorary Captain of the Royal Naval Reserve, was as follows:—"Whereas we are of opinion that it would tend to the advantage of your Majesty's Service if the name of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales were placed at the head of the list of the honorary officers of the Royal Naval Reserve; and, whereas his Royal Highness has expressed his willingness to accept such a position with the rank of Honorary Captain, we humbly beg that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to authorise us to appoint his Royal Highness to be an Honorary Captain in the Royal Naval Reserve accordingly. The uniform for such rank we recommend should be similar to that of the Captains of the Royal Navy, except as regards the special distinctions prescribed for officers of the Royal Naval Reserve by your Majesty's Order in Council of March 1, 1864."

The 45-inch Gatling is to be added to the armament of the new corvette Bacchante, now preparing for sea at Portsmouth, and her tops are to be fitted accordingly. She will be ready for commission in the course of next month.

The Channel Squadron having been ordered to be strengthened by the substitution of the Achilles, which is in capital order, for the Resistance, which is defective in her engineering department, the crew will be turned over at Devonport in the course of next week, and the Achilles will be ready for sea within a fortnight.

Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock has received from the Admiralty a letter complimenting him on the able administration of Portsmouth Dockyard during the period of his holding office as Superintendent.

The news of the death of the Bishop of Versailles ought not to be allowed to pass without a word to call attention to the character of a prelate who would have done honour to any Church, and whose Christian virtues were powerfully if painfully illustrated during the time of the German occupation. We live so fast, the chariot wheels of history travel so rapidly, and events are either so large or exercise so much influence over the present by reason of the vivid manner in which they are laid before us, that it is difficult to keep in mind the details even of such a tremendous struggle as the war between France and Germany six years ago. It may be forgotten that the Château of Versailles, now the scene of the patriotic labours of the legislative bodies of the French Republic, was then a vast hospital filled with wounded men, that the Emperor King was lodged in the Prefecture, that Prince Bismarck was resident in a quiet little side street, that Lutheran heretics thronged the Chapel of Lewis the Great and the Cathedral, that every public building in Versailles was turned into an infirmary, where wounded and sick, French and German, were tended by all sorts and conditions of women and men throughout that dreadful winter. The Bishop was the centre of the hopes of the many thousands of French people in Versailles, who, living under martial law, and cut off from communication with their friends, were exposed to great privations. He and the Maire represented to these poor people all that was then left of France, and it may safely be said that the Bishop of Versailles won the respect of all the Prussian authorities with whom he was brought in contact on many an errand of charity and love, and that he bore himself in a time of trial with great dignity and temper.

We have from time to time called the attention of our readers to the admirable series called "Le Cours d'Art Militaire," by Captain Barthélêmy, published by Delagrave, of Paris, who has given to the world a very good edition of "Geographie Militaire," in one volume, a "Cours de Fortification," in one volume, and a "Guide Medical Pratique de l'Officier," in one volume, which, with the two volumes of the work of Captain Barthélêmy, form a compact, and, we may say, complete military library for the use of French officers, and may be very advantageously consulted by our own.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Wednesday was "officially" informed that there is no foundation for the statement in some of the morning papers that Sir L. Simmons or any other General had been selected to command an expeditionary force. There is no force of the kind, and therefore the official contradiction is authorised by the facts; but there is more in the statement than meets the eye, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* may, on inquiry, ascertain that Sir J. L. Simmons was most assuredly "thought of" in high places should certain things occur. And so as to certain other matters which have been announced —let us say at least prematurely—for they may never come to pass, and were at most contingent remainders. There is, however, no truth in the statement that English officers have been sent to select a site for an entrenched camp at the entrance—there are two—to the Suez Canal. God help the officers and men on duty at such a post, if it were made!

The Brigade of the Bengal Army, which is being vacated by Brigadier-General Sir C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B., on the expiration of his five years' tenure, is to be given to Colonel J. I. Murray, C.B., Bengal S.C., commanding the 14th Bengal Cavalry. Colonel Murray served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49 (medal). Served throughout the Indian mutiny campaigns of 1857-59; present at the battle of Shahgunge; commanded Rajah Gobind Sing's Jât Horse at the battle of Allyghur (mentioned in dispatches "for conspicuous gallantry," wounded, and charger wounded); served as a volunteer at the battle of Agra; employed in November and December, 1857, in raising the Jât Horse and in restoring order in the Allyghur and Etah districts; commanded at the Cavalry engagements at Kutchla Ghaut, and defeated with 200 sabres of the Jât Horse 600 Irregular Cavalry mutineers, and held the Rohilcund rebel army in check till the arrival of General Penny's force on March 11, 1848; in April, May, and June with the Jât Horse guarded successfully the Ghauts on the Ganges in the Allyghur and Etah districts against the Rohilcund rebels; commanded the regiment throughout the second Oude campaign and the operations on the Nepaul frontier, including the action near Bootwal, attack on the rebels in the hills, and defeat of the Nusseerabad rebel brigade at Durreahpore; commanded a column in the final operations on the Nepaul frontier (medal, Brevet of Major, and repeatedly thanked by the Commander-in-Chief and the Government). He entered the Army December 10, 1842; became Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, November 6, 1866; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 10, 1868; and Colonel, November 30, 1871.

Major-General Michael Bruce is the officer referred to by Mr. Stacpole in his question put to Mr. Hardy on Tuesday, as to the practice with regard to the command of the Home District. The present holder, Major-General Stephenson, has not exercised the command for twelve months yet, and it is only reasonable to suppose that by the time he vacates there will be several officers eligible for the appointment. Colonel Higginson, for instance, is fast nearing the head of the list, and will, doubtless, be a General officer before the end of the year, whilst Colonel Percy Fielding will have attained General's rank by the end of 1878. These, at any rate, will be available for the employment by August, 1881, when, in the ordinary course, General Stephenson should retire. To suggest, as Mr. Stacpoole seemed to do, that the Home District should be thrown open to the Line is all very well, but the authorities see, and the Army sees too, that such an arrangement would be in every way objectionable, and would result in differences which could not but prove damaging to the interests of the Service. Besides, the Guards have a right to be considered, and, seeing that they have to do the duties of the Home District, it is but natural they should prefer that those duties should be ordered by an officer who has risen in the "Brigade," and appreciates the difficult nature of the work its members are called upon to perform.

On the occasion of the Queen's visit to Aldershot, on Wednesday last, her Majesty visited the Garrison Instruction Lecture-room for the purpose of inspecting Captain Wilkinson Shaw's model for illustrating the study of minor tactics. Sir Thomas Steele, in explaining the system, expressed his opinion that it had proved a great success; and after Captain Shaw had exhibited the process of working the model, the Queen was pleased to express to him, in very gracious terms, the interest which she felt in the subject of his ingenious invention. Captain Shaw has now established two voluntary officers' classes, numbering about 100 students, besides a class composed of fifty non-commissioned officers, for the conduct of which Major Haldane, 64th Regiment, has offered his services, and who, with the Lieutenant-General's permission, acts as assistant to the Garrison-Instructor in this course of study.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Garvock succeeds General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., in command of the Southern District. Sir John Garvock served on Sir Harry Smith's Staff in the Kaffir war of 1850-52 (medal). He also acted as Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General to Sir Harry Smith in the action with and defeat of the rebel Boers at Bloem Plaats (South Africa), August 29, 1848; was a Brigade-Major in Sir Harry Smith's Division throughout the Sikh campaign of 1845-46; and was present at the battles of Moodke, Ferozeshah (horse shot under him), Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon, where he was himself severely wounded, and his horse struck in three places (medal with three clasps); commanded the Eusofzai Field Force, consisting of 12,000 men and twenty-four guns, in the operations on the North Western-Frontier of India, in December, 1863, which led to the completely successful termination of the war and submission of the enemy (K.C.B. and medal). He entered the Service September 4, 1865; became Major-General, April 1, 1863; and Lieutenant-General, December 29, 1871.

Captain Lord Albert Seymour, Scots Guards, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir John Garvock, G.C.B., at Portsmouth. His lordship entered the 43rd Light Infantry as Ensign June 26, 1867, and was transferred from that regiment to the Guards as Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase February 4, 1871, becoming Lieutenant and Captain August 24, 1874. He was employed from May to December, 1875, as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., at Aldershot.

Captain G. H. Hutton, 23rd Fusiliers, succeeds Captain H. M. Moorsom, Rifle Brigade, as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General E. W. D. Bell, V.C., C.B., commanding the Cork District. Captain Hutton embarked for the Gold Coast with the 2nd Battalion 23rd Fusiliers, and served in the second phase of the Ashantee war in 1874, and was severely wounded at the battle of Amoaful (medal with clasp). He joined the Army September 18, 1863, and obtained his company August 12, 1876.

As the revolvers of other makers, such as those of Colt, Tranter, and also of Messrs. Webley, are extensively used in all branches of the Service as well as those of Adams, we are glad to observe in this month's General Orders an addition to the General Order for March respecting revolvers, to the effect that all officers having revolvers taking the Government Boxer 45-cal. Service cartridge will be able to obtain for them ammunition from the stores of an army in the field. The General Order of March made it appear as though officers who had furnished themselves with revolvers other than those manufactured by Adams would be put to the expense of providing themselves with new weapons.

Captains H. M'Calmont, 7th Hussars; H. Trotter, Royal Engineers; and J. C. Fife, 65th Regiment, have been appointed additional Military *Attachés* to the Embassy at Constantinople.

The 33rd Brigade Depôt, at Bedford, is about to be formed, under command of Colonel F. A. Willis, C.B., the barracks at that place having been completed and made ready for occupation.

Colonel H. A. Smyth, C.B., has been appointed Colonel on the Staff commanding the Royal Artillery in the Southern District, vice Colonel J. G. Petrie, C.B., whose period of service has expired. Colonel Smyth served in the Crimean campaign from June, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). He joined the Army December 20, 1843, and became Brevet Colonel August 31, 1870.

A statement appeared in the daily papers last week that the 29th Regiment, at Chatham, had received most unexpected orders to at once increase its establishment from 604 to 903 of all ranks. The "London Correspondents" have utilised this information, of course, making it a peg whereon to hang all sorts of warlike reports. But it so happens that the Eastern complications have nothing whatever to do with the order issued to the 29th. The regiment is associated under the localization arrangement with the 36th, lately arrived from India, and, as under the system in question no two battalions forming the same brigade are to be at home together, the 29th, though it only returned in April, 1873, is to supply the place on the list of corps "first for abroad" which the early departure of the Connaught Rangers leaves to be filled. The surprise occasioned by the order is not, perhaps, to be wondered at, seeing the low position the 29th Regiment holds on the roster—forty-sixth—but it is not well to create unnecessary alarm at a moment when the Ministry has a very difficult duty to perform.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Balfour, K.C.B. (late Madras), becomes a Colonel Commandant in the Royal Artillery, in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General J. W. Croggan. Sir George served with the Malacca Field Force in 1822-23, campaign against Kurnool in 1839, including the taking of Zorapore. Served with the expeditionary force in China throughout the war of 1840-42 (medal), including the first and second capture of Chusan, attack and capture of Chinhae, Ningpo, Tsekee, Segoan, Chapoo, Woosung, Shanghae, Chin Kiang Foo, and investment of Nankin. He joined the Army December 16, 1825; became Major-General, June 5, 1865; and Lieutenant-General, July 21, 1874.

Major-General F. Turner, R.A., becomes Lieutenant-General in the Army, consequent upon the death of Lieutenant-General J. W. Croggan, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, on the 2nd instant; but there will be no promotions in the junior ranks.

The *Temps* publishes a letter from Odessa which confirms what has been said about the condition of the Russian Army. The French correspondent was much astonished to find the Cossacks, instead of the uncouth savages he had imagined, carefully washed and shaved. He adds that these irregulars are the *enfants gâtés* of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and of public opinion.

The writer was much struck with a singularity which he remarked when the Artillery were defiling before the Czar. "The musicians at the head of regiments, instead of sounding their trumpets, sang, and their chief was transformed into the leader of a chorus. Some of *ces messieurs* accompanied the singing with a shrill whistling like that produced by a fife, which marked the measure, and which had an effect at once wild and graceful. In the Infantry the men who have good voices are instructed and formed into singing squads, which is an excellent practice, for nothing supports and enlivens the soldier during a march more than music. I think that a certain musical education forms a part, not to be disdained, of a good military education." The torpedo experiments exhibited before the Czar do not seem to have gone off well, for a condemned barge safely ran the gauntlet of these terrible submarine engines, which refused to go off at the right moment.

We are glad to learn that the appeal of the governing body of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army has been liberally responded to, but there still remains very much to be done to keep this excellent institution up to its present standard of usefulness.

An army corps is to be formed at Aldershot on the 25th proximo, consisting of three divisions, each division to be made up of one battery Royal Horse Artillery, two regiments of Cavalry, two batteries Royal Artillery, and seven battalions of Infantry, with the proper proportion of Royal Engineers and Army Service Corps. Total—Three batteries Royal Horse Artillery, six regiments of Cavalry, six batteries Royal Artillery, and twenty-one battalions of Infantry. The manœuvres continue until July 21, when the force will be distributed.

Although Colonel Hamley holds his appointment at the Staff College under the seven years' rule, and ought to retire on July 1, the Service will learn with satisfaction that it is the intention to extend the officer's term, and that Colonel Hamley has made known his willingness to entertain the proposals which have been made to him that he should continue at Sandhurst.

The Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms has suffered a great loss by the death, which occurred suddenly yesterday morning, of its Captain, the Earl of Shrewsbury. His lordship succeeded the Marquis of Exeter in command of the Corps in February, 1875.

Lieutenant H. G. F. Siddons, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Warlike Stores in Ceylon.

According to the *Lorraine Gazette*, Field-Marshal von Moltke has commenced reinforcing the garrisons in Alsace-Lorraine, and has notified this fact to the French Government. The garrisons of Frankfort, Cologne, and Mayence have been considerably augmented; and, if there was any truth in the rumour that the French contemplated pouncing unawares on a weakly-defended frontier, they have allowed their opportunity to slip. The French protest that they had no such intention, and that they wish to live at peace with all the world and Germany. The old Field-Marshal, however, knows that the French character is inflammable, and he has considered it expedient to set his house in order for fear of a conflagration. The French, on their side, are still uneasy with regard to the ulterior intentions of the Cabinet of Berlin, and they fear invasion, perhaps, more than Germany does.

Capt. Phipps, R.N., of the Warspite, has received a letter from Messrs. Siemans, the Telegraph Engineers, enclosing a cheque for five guineas, to be disposed of in any way thought proper for the benefit of the boys of the ship who so promptly came to the assistance of Messrs. Siemans on the occasion of the late fire at their works.

As the Indian trooping season terminates on the 13th inst., the five Indian troopships, carrying about 1,400 each, will be available for any other service on which they may be required. Thirty troopboats have been ordered, and are being built with all despatch, and are to be delivered by the contractors in the course of next month. This will place 50 of these boats at the disposal of the authorities, 20 having been previously ordered.—*Standard.*

According to a telegram despatched from Corfu on Saturday, the vessels of the Mediterranean Fleet lying there have been ordered to proceed to Crete, and a Paris telegram says that this news has caused "considerable sensation, and is regarded as confirming the universal impression that England must soon interfere in the struggle between Russia and Turkey."

It has been arranged that the Hercules and Triumph shall be provided with new boilers by the makers of their engines, and, in order to save time, the repairs to the machinery will be executed by the contractors, the workshops belonging to the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth being placed at the disposal of the contractors' men.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made Simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

The Army.

5th Dragoon Guards. The two troops at Limerick are under orders of readiness for removal to the Curragh. They will be succeeded by a squadron of the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

4th Hussars. Major Clarke and Capts. Lawrell and Lay have been constituted a committee of paymastership, vice Capt. Murphy, transferred to the 10th Hussars, Capt. Lay performing the duties of paymr. on the responsibility of the committee. Lieut. Ramsay is *en route* to England from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

9th Lancers. Lieut. Shearburn has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate, and with Capt. Bushman is expected home in H.M.S. Euphrates.

11th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Annesley is about to be promoted brevet col. from March 21 last. Major Garnett and Lieut. Verelst have been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate, and are expected home in H.M.S. Euphrates. Last summer a class of native Cavalry soldiers, fifteen in number, were, by the request of Major Davidson, commanding the 18th Bengal Cavalry, attached to Col. Annesley's regiment for instruction in fencing, single stick, and feats of arms, and this summer Major Upperton, commanding the 16th Bengal Cavalry, has applied to send a class of his men for the same purpose to the 11th Hussars.

15th Hussars. Capt. White and Lieut. Sharman-Crawford have been granted leave from India to Melbourne, Australia, from the 15th ult. to Oct. 15, on private affairs.

16th Lancers. Capt. Maillard's appointment as brigade-major of Cavalry at Aldershot is to date from April 13.

18th Hussars are in readiness to move from Colchester to Aldershot, there to be stationed. They will not be succeeded at Colchester until after the summer drills at Aldershot.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The *Pioneer* of April 14 says: "The claims of a certain class of Artillery officers for back pay have often been explained in these columns, and constitute a substantial grievance. We hear now that a deputation of officers of Royal Artillery, who have served in India, and who have these claims, were introduced early last month to Mr. Hardy, and laid before him a statement of their case. Mr. Hardy, while expressing his opinion that the matter should have been settled long ago, informed the deputation that he would at once see the Marquis of Salisbury and have the case decided. Officers in this country, concerned in the agitation, would do well to lose no time in using any Parliamentary influence they may have at the earliest opportunity, by post or telegraph."

Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Croggan, col.-commandant (late Madras), died at Tregunter-road, London, on the 2nd inst., aged seventy-two years. He entered the Army Dec. 18, 1823; became first-lieut., May 1, 1824; capt., Sept. 10, 1838; major, April 30, 1849; brevet lieut.-col., Nov. 28, 1854; lieut.-col., Feb. 11, 1855; brevet col., Nov. 18, 1857; col., Feb. 18, 1861; major-gen., June 12, 1866; col.-commandant, Dec. 14, 1868; and lieut.-gen., April 10, 1876.

The following officers were to have taken passage from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, now *en route* to Portsmouth, viz.: Col. W. F. Swinhoe, 9th Brig. (late Bengal), Major E. C. W. Raynsford, B Brig. R.H.A. (late Bengal); Lieut. A. N. Rochfort, 2nd Brig.; Rdgmr. G. L. Wilkinson, 6th Brig.; Qrmr. T. Gibson, N. M'Leod, and Vet.-Surg. J. Hammond, 5th Brig.

Capt. J. F. Houstoun, 6th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

Lieut. H. A. Graves, a probationer, assist.-engineer, second grade, Public Works Department, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from the 30th ult.

Lieut.-Col. J. Fulton (late Bengal), has been assigned local rank as col. in India from June 14, 1876, and Lieut. W. P. Graves, 9th Brig., from March 24, 1877.

Capt. R. McG. Stewart, D.A.Q.M.G., Lahore Division, has been granted leave from India to England for four months, on private affairs.

Capt. W. H. Auchinleck, Lieut. J. T. Bury, and Gunner Groves, 6th Brig., have passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

Brevet Col. G. A. Wilkinson, A Brig. R.H.A., has been transferred from Meerut to Agra; Brevet Col. W. J. Gray, 9th Brig. (late Bengal), from Agra to Mean Meer; and Lieut.-Col. J. E. Cordner, 5th Brig. (late Bengal), from Meerut to Peshawur.

The *Standard* announces the appointment of Col. C. S. Henry, C.B., A Brigade R.H.A., to command the Royal Artillery at Aldershot, vice Col. J. Turner, C.B., promoted a major-gen.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Pioneer* contains the following obituary notice:—"We hear with much regret of the death of Capt. K. C. Pye, R.E. He died of typhoid fever in Calcutta on Sunday, April 8. The Government of India loses in him one of its most talented and valuable officers, and few men of his age will leave behind them such a circle of sorrowing friends, high and low. His rare combination of marked ability, tact, and sympathy is given to but few. All officers who have worked with or under him will feel that they have lost a true and manly friend, and a really competent leader."

It is more than probable, says the Lahore paper, that Lieut.-Col. E. C. S. Williams (late Bengal), will be confirmed in the appointment of Depty. Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, and that Col. F. W. Peile (late Bengal) will take Col. Williams' place. The appointment is not a very popular one with the officials of the guaranteed railways, which are now under his special care, past experience having taught them that making rose beds is by no means one of the gallant colonel's peculiarities or weaknesses.

Capt. G. F. L. Marshall (late Bengal) has been granted six months' furlough from India to England, on private affairs.

Lieuts. M. H. Gregson having completed a tour of seven years in India, has been relieved at the Thomason College, Roorkee, and is now *en route* to England in H.M.S. Euphrates, in company with Lieut. F. R. de Wolski.

1st or Royal Scots. The head-quarters and four companies of the 1st Batn. moved on Thursday from Mullingar to the Curragh, where the battalion will winter. Capt. Kennedy has been appointed to officiate as interpreter to the 2nd Batn., there being no qualified subaltern available. Surg.-Major Kelsall is on passage home in H.M.S. Euphrates, with a view of taking up duty at a home station, after having been for six years in medical charge of the 2nd Batn. in India.

2nd Queen's. Lieut. Adye, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to officiate as wing officer of the 5th Hyderabad Infantry, on probation.

3rd Buffs. Major Blaksley and Capts. Kerr and Graham have been appointed a committee of paymastership, Capt. Kerr acting as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

5th Fusiliers. Capt. Ormond, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, and was to have taken passage in H.M.S. Euphrates, now *en route* to Portsmouth. Lieut. Collins, 1st Batn., has leave to Calcutta from the 15th ultimo to Sept. 15, to study the native languages.

6th Regiment. Capt. Collis, 1st Batn., has been assigned local rank in India from April 27, 1872. Lieut. Stratford has been appointed interpreter to the 1st Batn.

7th Fusiliers. Capt. Smith, 2nd Batn., has been assigned local rank as major in India from Nov. 23, 1876.

8th King's. Capt. Malet, 1st Batn., has been appointed station Staff officer of the Puchmarhi Sanitarium. Capt. Wheeley and Lieut. Oakeley, 1st Batn., have been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate, and were, with Lieut. Ward, to have sailed in the Euphrates, now on passage.

9th Regiment. A sudden order has been received for the dispatch of the 1st Batn. from Colchester to Ireland. Lieut. Farley, 2nd Batn., has been assigned local rank as capt. in India, from Oct. 15, 1873. Lieut. Shuckburgh, 2nd Batn., is expected home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

11th Regiment. Lieut. Fairbrother, 1st Batn., is expected home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

12th Regiment. Capt. Boyes, 2nd Batn., has been appointed a brigade-major on the Bengal Establishment, with effect from the 15th ultimo. Lieut. French, 1st Batn., has been assigned local rank as capt. in India from Dec. 2, 1874.

14th Regiment. The old colours of the 2nd Batn., which are being borne on parade to-day for the last time with the regiment, were the first colours of the newly-raised battalions to be unfurled in an enemy's country. On the outbreak of the Maori war of 1860, the battalion, under Col. Sir James Alexander, was sent to New Zealand, where it did good service, and suffered severely during the ensuing campaigns. At the presentation of new colours to-day in Belfast by Lady Templetown, there is only one officer with the battalion who was in it when the old ones were given by the late Countess of Eglinton in Dublin, on New Year's Eve, 1858.

15th Regiment. The leave to England granted to Col. Wilkinson, 2nd Batn., has been cancelled at the officer's own request. Lieut. Shortland, 2nd Batn., is expected home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

16th Regiment. The 1st Batn. embarked at Portsmouth on Tuesday in H.M.S. Assistance for conveyance to Queenstown, *en route* to Buttevant. The depôt companies of both battalions proceed to Bedford, to join the 33rd Brigade Depôt, being formed there under Col. F. A. Willis, C.B. Capt. Tabb, 2nd Batn., was to have taken passage from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, daily expected at Portsmouth, *en route* to join the depôt.

17th Regiment. Capt. Brind, 1st Batn., has completed his five years as a brigade-major in India, and has reverted to regimental duty, with effect from the 15th ultimo. Capt. Edwards, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, and with Capt. Hunt, 2nd Batn., is on passage home in H.M.S. Euphrates. Lieut. Wiseman has been appointed interpreter to the 1st Batn., vice Lieut. Clarke, who has left India for England.

22nd Regiment. Lieut. Curtis, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate, and is expected at Portsmouth in H.M.S. Euphrates.

25th Regiment. Capt. Coulson is expected home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, now on passage, to rejoin the 2nd Batn. from the Staff; and Lieut. Thompson, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

32nd Light Infantry. A telegram from Cape Town, dated April 17, states that "H.M.S. Himalaya has embarked the 32nd Regt. for England."

33rd Regiment. Major Johnstone ranks as major in India from Oct. 27, 1874.

34th Regiment. Capt. Tuffnell is appointed to the vacancy at the depôt. Lieut. Martin is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to officiate as wing officer of the 5th Goorkhas on probation.

39th Regiment. Lieut. Egerton has been assigned local rank as capt. in India from March 3, 1877.

40th Regiment. Capt. White has passed parts I. and II., Examination B, in India.

41st Regiment. The command becomes vacant by the retirement of Col. Jordan, C.B.

43rd Light Infantry. The depôt will proceed with the 53rd to Jersey about the 27th inst.

44th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Hand is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates. Capt. Odell has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate, and is also expected in the Euphrates.

ROYAL MARINES.

A party of two or three hundred Marines, who have been employed in Chatham Dockyard for some years, have received notice that they are no longer to be employed in the yard, but that mechanics and labourers are to be employed in their places. This has given great satisfaction to the dockyard employés, as the employment of the Marines has always been a sore point with them.

Capt. and Brevet Major E. C. L. Durnford, R.M.A., and Capt. C. J. Coppin, R.M.L.I., have been placed on the Retired List of their rank under the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870.

Capt. and Brevet Major W. H. H. West has been ordered to embark in H.M.S. Indus to relieve Brevet Major H. F Rull, who will be compulsorily retired for age on the 13th inst.

Consequent on the retirement, from 3rd inst., of Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Geo. Drury, R.M.L.I., under the provisions of the Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, the following promotions have taken place, viz:—Capt. and Brevet Major

O. F. C. Fraser to be Lieut.-Col., and appointed to Plymouth Division; Lieut. H. A. L. Turner to be Capt. at the Portsmouth Division.

51st Light Infantry. Capt. Phibbs has been granted leave from India to England for two months and a-half, on private affairs. Lieut. Boxwell is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, daily expected at Portsmouth. Surg.-Major Jones has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

53rd Regiment will leave Birr for Jersey about the 27th inst.

54th Regiment. Lieut. Browne has been granted leave to Bombay from the 15th ultimo to Sept. 15, to study the native languages.

59th Regiment. Capt. Powys has obtained leave from India to England, on medical certificate, and was to have taken passage in H.M.S. Euphrates.

60th Rifles. Capt. Byron, 2nd Batn., has been assigned local rank as major in India, from Sept. 25, 1875.

61st Regiment. Major Heywood has succeeded Major Hutton at the depot at Bristol, where Brevet Major Shiffner and Lieut. Whalley have taken up duty also, in relief of Capt. the Hon. E. J. Chetwyn and Lieut. O'Connell.

62nd Regiment. Capt. Kelly is expected home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

66th Regiment. Lieut. Barclay has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

68th Light Infantry. Major Galbraith has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs. Capt. Crawford is about to be appointed to an adjutancy of Auxiliary Forces.

69th Regiment. Capt. Aitchison has joined the depôt for two years.

70th Regiment. Lieut. Freeman is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to officiate as first squadron officer of the 4th Punjab Cavalry on probation.

72nd Highlanders. Lieut.-Col. Beresford has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate, and is expected to arrive in H.M.S. Euphrates. Lieut. Downing has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

73rd Regiment. Capt. Hill has been granted leave from India to Australia and New Zealand from April 21 to Oct. 15.

75th Regiment will embark at Kingstwon at the end of the month for conveyance to Guernsey.

79th Highlanders. The sergeants assembled in their mess-room on Saturday, the 5th inst., to bid farewell to an old and much esteemed comrade, Sergt. P. Shaw, and present him with a timepiece, as a testimonial of their regard for him as a comrade in arms. Sergt. Shaw has been drill-sergeant for some years, and is now transferred as sergeant-instructor to the Haddington Rifle Volunteers. Colr.-Sergt. Makann was also present for the last time, as he leaves the regiment on Wednesday to join the Staff of the Lanark Militia on probation.

80th Regiment. A telegram from Cape Town, dated the 17th ult., states that "H.M.S. Himalaya has landed at East London a part of the 80th Regt." Major Twemlow obtains the command vacant by the retirement of Col. Smith, Brevet Major Rowland becoming major, and Lieut. Saunders capt.

83rd Regiment. Major Wakefield has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

85th Light Infantry. Sub-Lieut. Galloway is retiring from the Service.

86th Regiment. A correspondent writes:—"The brigdr.-gen. commanding the Curragh District made his annual inspection of the regiment (Major Adams in command) to-day. The usual programme was gone through, and, judging from his strong expressions of approval, the general must have been well satisfied with the drill and appearance of the battalion. Considering that a very large number of young soldiers (many of them under six months' service) were in the ranks, it was really wonderful to see how steadily the battalion went through its several manœuvres. The general was good enough to express his great regret at losing the regiment, and was of opinion that very great credit would be given to it at Aldershot, to which station it is about to be moved. According to present arrangements it will embark at Kingstown on the 14th inst. in H.M.S. Assistance, and on arrival at the camp will go under canvas on Rushmoor Bottom."

89th Princess Victoria's. Capt. Richmond is expected home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, to join the depôt for two years. Qrmr. Archer has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

92nd Highlanders. Capt. M'Gregor and Lieut. Hamilton have been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

97th Regiment. Lieut. Cautley, who has been for some time past on the Staff in India, is on passage home in H.M.S. Euphrates, having vacated his appointment.

104th Fusiliers. The regiment is expected at the Curragh about the 4th proximo from Guernsey.

Rifle Brigade. The death is announced of Lieut.-Col. E. H. Glegg, late of the Brigade, of Backford Hall, near Chester, which occurred on Monday. Col. Glegg was born Sept. 18, 1809, and was consequently in his sixty-eighth year. Major Wood, 4th Batn., has obtained leave from India to England on medical certificate, and is expected to arrive in H.M.S. Euphrates. Capt. Stephen, 4th Batn., station Staff officer, has been appointed commandant of the Puchmarhi Sanitarium from the 13th ultimo.

Medical Department. The following officers are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, viz.:—Surgs.-Major A. Guthrie, M.D., H. Kelsall, J. Davidge, A. F. S. Clarke, W. T. Martin, M.D., J. M'Creery, H. C. Gillespie, M.D., and J. Hector, M.B.; and Surg. W. J. Fawcett, M.B. Surgs.-Major S. A. Lithgow and J. Bonnyman on arrival in, India have been appointed to the Poona, and Surg.-Major R. W. Forsayeth to the Mhow Circle. Surg. J. E. V. Foss, M.D. has been transferred from the Poona to the Presidency Circle.

Chaplains' Department. The Ven. Archdeacon H. Press Wright, M.A., late senior chaplain, who is about to leave England for Vancouver's Island, was on Monday presented at Portsmouth with a testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver salver, with a tea and coffee service, and a purse containing 125 guineas, as a memento of his long and valuable services, and especially for his untiring exertions for the restoration of the Garrison Church at Portsmouth. In accepting the testimonial, the Archdeacon said he had always had the welfare of the soldier at heart, and had striven to serve him.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

Royal Bucks, under command of Col. Pratt, which assembled on Monday at High Wycombe, proceeded on Tuesday to Aldershot for training. The regiment is encamped on Church-hill plateau.

Devon Artillery. The regiment assembled on Monday at Fort Tregantle. The officers present are—Col. Russell; Major Devon and Hon. Major Beadon; Capts. Arscott and Jones; Lieuts. Colley, Walker, Chanter, and Loveband; Sub-Lieut. Ellicombe; Lieut.-Col. and Adjt. Dowell, V.C., and Surg.-Major Woollcombe. Capt. Yeo and Sub-Lieut. the Hon. A. G. Fortescue are on leave.

Highland Rifles. We have received the following letter from Col. Ross:—"Cromarty House, Cromarty, N.B., May 9, 1877.—Misled, I have no doubt, by an exaggerated report which appears in your paper of the 5th of the inspection of the Highland Rifle Militia, you have done me the honour to criticise somewhat severely the few words which I said to the regiment on its private parade, after having been inspected. To the best of my recollection, I said that 'they were all aware that a war had broken out between two great European Powers; that no one could foretell whether we might not, sooner or later, be involved in it; that while it was our duty earnestly to pray for peace, it was also our duty to be prepared for war; that it was quite possible that we might be called out for embodiment before the usual time of training; that I trusted that no man would hang back, but that they would muster as well as they did on April 6 this year; that for my part it would put me to great inconvenience and some personal loss to have to leave my home and family, but if my services were accepted, I should be proud to serve her Majesty in any part of the world.' All this, referring as it did to the possibility of embodiment, was, I submit, quite legitimate advice for a commanding officer of Militia to give his men. I further said that 'during bygone wars the Highland Rifles had, like many other regiments of Militia, always volunteered for active service, and that I should like to take the opportunity of seeing, in the event of the worst being realized, and of war actually taking place, whether they would again volunteer their services.' I then told all those men who would be ready to volunteer to 'slope arms;' those that were not, to remain at the 'order.' The cases of a Line regiment and a Militia one are not parallel. The former knows that it is his duty to serve where it is ordered, either in peace or war. The latter knows that it cannot be ordered out of Great Britain or Ireland, though its services may be accepted if it volunteers. I submit, therefore, that a commanding officer of Militia may be pardoned for wishing to ascertain before dismissing his men whether, if need be, they would volunteer their services. I beg to add that there was no cheering, that all was conducted in silence, and in an orderly manner; and as the regiment was formed in square and turned inwards, very few, if any, of the spectators outside heard a word of what I said."

Royal Pembroke Artillery. The regiment is training at head-quarters, Haverfordwest, not at Pembroke, as we announced last week. There are only four absentees from training, a fact almost, we should think, unprecedented, and which speaks well for the discipline of Col. Owen's splendid regiment.

2nd Tower Hamlets. The regiment is to train this year at Aldershot, to which station it will proceed on the 4th prox.

Dublin County. The regiment, training at the Curragh, musters 2 field officers, 7 capts., 9 subalterns, the adjt., 35 sergts., 7 buglers, and 524 rank and file.

Kildare Rifles. Major Mansfield has been recommended for promotion to the command, vice Lieut.-Col. the Marquis of Drogheda, retired.

King's County. The regiment was to have trained at the Curragh this year, but the order has been countermanded. Capt. Urquhart has been recommended for the vacant majority.

Limerick City Artillery. Lieut. the Hon. J. G. P. Vereker proceeds to the School of Gunnery to qualify as instr. in artillery to the regiment.

South Mayo. The order for the regiment to train at the Curragh has been countermanded.

Royal Meath was to have undergone training at the Curragh, but the order has been countermanded.

Wicklow Artillery. Trumpet-Major Sprent has been granted a medal for long service and good conduct.

It has been arranged that those regiments of Militia which were ordered to train at the Curragh in June and July will not proceed there, but will do duty within their own counties.

The following regiments assembled for training on Monday last, viz.:—The Royal Anglesey Engineers, at Beaumaris; the Bucks, at High Wycombe; the Cambridge, at Cambridge; the Royal Cornwall Rangers, at Bodmin; the Devon Artillery, at Tregantle Fort; the Dorset, at Dorchester; the Hants (Isle of Wight) Artillery, at Carisbrooke Castle; the Hertford, at Hertford; the 7th Royal Lancashire, at Bury; the Leicester, at Leicester; the North Lincoln, at Lincoln; the Royal Monmouth Engineers, at Monmouth; the Oxford, at Oxford; the South Wales Borderers, at Brecon; the Yorkshire Artillery, at Scarborough; the 2nd West York, at York; the 5th West York, at Knaresborough; and the 6th West York, at Halifax.

The following regiments assemble on Monday next for training, viz.:—The Hereford, at Hereford; the Royal Montgomery, at Welchpool; the Norfolk Artillery, at Great Yarmouth; and the Suffolk Artillery, at Harwich.

The lieut.-col. of a Welsh Artillery regiment writes as follows:—"I cannot help thinking that at this peculiar juncture, when we do not know what turn the course of military events may take in the East, it would be very desirable that the training of the Militia should be extended from twenty-seven days, as at present arranged, to fifty-six days. I refer especially to Artillery regiments of Militia, and to the Welsh regiments in particular, for this reason, that our hay harvest, as a rule, is late, seldom commencing before the third week in June—and likely this year to be later still—by which time the training, even if extended, would be over; and the labourer would be enabled to return to his employer from the ranks in plenty of time to resume his usual agricultural duties, as well as in good fettle to exchange his sword and bayonet for the scythe. There is no doubt that permanent embodiment of the forces would be immensely popular. I believe there to be a reaction in favour of the Turk, or rather against Russian policy in the East, which I, as a Liberal, feel myself. Any steps that we can take to free the Royal Artillery for action would be most opportune, and I cannot conceive any better course than the embodiment of the Artillery Militia, for the purpose of supplying their place in garrisons at home."

YEOMANRY.

Staffordshire. The adjutancy is vacant by the death, on the 28th ult., at Lichfield, of Capt. P. C. G. Webster, late of the 8th Hussars. The deceased entered the Service by purchase Feb. 2, 1855; became lieut., May 12, 1857; capt., May 13, 1859; retired by sale of his commission in 1863; and was appointed adjt. of the regiment June 2, 1865.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Spring General Meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the Royal United Service Institution on Wednesday next, at 2.30 p.m., H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., president of the Association, in the chair.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

8th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. G. A. Money, officiating squadron commander 5th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed squadron officer during the time Brevet Major Hon. R. W. Napier remains seconded while on the Staff of Gen. Lord Napier of Magdala, at Gibraltar.

14th Bengal Cavalry. The command is falling vacant, Col. J. I. Murray, C.B., having been selected for a vacancy on the brigade Staff, after having been at the head of the regiment since its formation.

17th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. E. G. Newnham, third squadron officer, has been appointed squadron commander, vice Major G. H. W. Hoggan, appointed commandant of Fort Abazaie; Capt. H. Swiney is appointed squadron commander, vice Newnham; and Lieut. R. F. Trotter, officiating squadron officer 13th Cavalry, squadron officer and adjt., vice Swiney.

1st Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. L. H. P. de H. Larpent, second in command (on furlough), has been appointed commandant, vice Lieut.-Col. F. J. Craigie, appointed commandant, Major G. Atkins, wing commander, acting temporarily in Col. Larpent's absence; Capt. W. M. Molyneux, wing officer, has been appointed wing commander, and continues to officiate as second in command; and Lieut. G. H. More-Molyneux, wing officer 36th N.I., has been appointed wing officer, and continues to officiate as adjt.

8th Bengal N.I. Col. T. A. Carey has been granted furlough to Europe for one year and eight months.

10th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. R. Y. Chambers, Staff Corps, officiates as second in command and wing commander.

16th Bengal N.I. Surg.-Major R. H. Perkins is appointed to the medical charge from the 5th N.I., vice Surg. E. Bovill, M.B., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

21st Bengal N.I. Lieut. H. H. Swetenham, wing officer, has been appointed qrmr., vice Dyce, vacated on promotion to capt.

23rd Bengal N.I. Major H. Collett, Staff Corps, has been appointed to officiate as second in command and wing commander, vice Lieut.-Col. Fellowes, appointed to 32nd N.I.

29th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. J. J. H. Gordon, commandant, has been granted a three months' extension of leave in England. Major W. D. Macturk, late 64th N.I., on being relieved of his appointment of officiating wing commander, has, at his own request, been appointed to Ferozepore for general duty.

32nd Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. H. Fellowes, second in command and wing officer 23rd N.I., has been appointed to officiate as second in command, vice Col. G. A. Williams, appointed to officiate as second in command 8th N.I. Capt. A. P. Samuels, wing officer and qrmr., has been appointed wing commander during the time Major C. E. Bates is seconded while holding an appointment on the personal Staff of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.

37h Bengal N.I. Major W. F. Bartleman, late 39th N.I., has been appointed to officiate as wing commander, vice Capt. Madden, on furlough. Capt. W. J. Stewart has been confirmed in his appointment as wing officer.

42nd Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Sherriff, commandant, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs.

43rd Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. Cabell, Staff Corps, has been appointed to officiate as second in command and wing commander, vice Capt. H. M. Evans, on furlough. Lieut. F. C. N. Goldney, Staff Corps (on furlough) has been appointed wing officer, vice Lieut. V. A. Schalch, transferred to the 45th N.I.

59th Bengal N.I. Lieut. R. G. Handcock, wing officer 38th N.I., has been transferred to the 59th in a similar capacity, vice Capt. Martelli, and is appointed adjt., vice Capt. Forbes, vacated on the expiration of his five years.

2nd Goorkhas. Lieut. W. Hill, qrmr. (on furlough), has been appointed adjt., vice Becker, vacated on the completion of his five years' tenure of the appointment.; Lieut. W. P. Newall has been appointed qrmr., vice Hill, and will continue to officiate as adjt.; and Lieut. H. S. Wheatley, wing officer, will continue to officiate as qrmr.

5th Goorkhas. Capt. J. Cook, wing commander, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year and nine months on private affairs. Lieut. A. R. Martin, 34th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

1st Punjab Cavalry. The following appointments have been made:—Capt. H. Dela M. Hervey, adjt., to be third squadron commander, vice Capt. H. Wylie, seconded, and to officiate as second squadron commander during the period Capt. J. R. B. Atkinson may officiate as second in command; Lieut. D. S. Cuninghame, first squadron officer, to be adjt., vice Capt. Hervey; Lieut. A. M. Muir, second squadron officer, to be first squadron officer, vice Lieut. Cuninghame, and to officiate as third squadron commander in addition to his other duties; and Lieut. W. F. Hannell, officiating second squadron officer, to be second squadron officer.

4th Punjab Cavalry. The following appointments have been made:—Major A. Vivian, squadron commander 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as commandant, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, vice Col. C. J. Godby, proceeding on leave; Major R. C. R. Clifford, squadron commander 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as second in command, vice Major T. O. Underwood, on furlough; Lieut. W. Lambert, 70th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to officiate as first squadron officer, on probation; and Lieut. H. A. Deane, 54th Foot, officiating wing officer 5th N.I., on probation, to officiate as second squadron officer on probation.

5th Punjab Cavalry. Capt. J. C. Stewart, squadron officer, has arrived home from India on furlough.

4th Hyderabad Cavalry. Capt. J. T. Cummins has resumed duty as adjt. on return to India from furlough in England.

5th Hyderabad Infantry. Lieut. A. Adye, 2nd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., has been appointed to officiate as wing officer on probation, vice Lieut. C. C. Whistler.

4th Madras N.I. Capt. A. W. Foord, adjt., has arrived home from India on furlough.

6th Madras N.I. Capt. R. C. Lavie, wing officer, has arrived home from India on furlough.

1st Central India Horse. Capt. R. J. H. Wyllie, squadron officer, has been appointed to the Indian Commissariat Department as a sub-assist. comy.-gen., 3rd class.

24th Madras N.I. Capt. F. H. Vanderzee, wing subaltern, has qualified for promotion, with effect from April 7.

28th Madras N.I. Capt. E. M, Stevenson, wing officer, has been granted two years' furlough to Europe on private affairs.

41st Madras N.I. Surg.-Major J. S. Ridings, M.D., has been appointed to the medical charge.

2nd Sind Horse. Lieut. J. Monteith, 72nd Foot, squadron officer on probation, has leave to Bombay to July 31, studying the native languages.

18th Bombay N.I. Col. F. S. Hewett retired, was a cadet from Addiscombe in 1843, and served in the 12th, 29th, 28th, 1st, 14th, and 18th Regts. He held the certificates of interpretership in Hindostanee, extra first class musketry (Hythe), diplomas in civil engineering and surveying; honourable mention from the Soldiers' Institute at Poona for drawings, views, and descriptions of the Sawant Waree rebellion, for which he wears the Indian mutiny medal, and he received a gratuity of six months' pay for his services in Scinde from 1843 to 1846.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 8, 1877.

Commissariat and Transport Department—Assist. Comy.-Gen. L. W. Blacker to be Depty. Comy.-Gen., vice Alexander Crowder Crookshank, C.B., deceased; April 16, 1867. Comy. G. H. Phillips to be Assist. Comy.-Gen., vice Blacker; April 16, 1877. Depty.-Comy. W. Fryer to be Comy., vice Phillips; April 16, 1877.

Chaplains' Department—Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Rev. R. Orr to be Chaplain of the Third Class; May 4, 1877.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, May 8, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date May 9, 1877:—

ARTILLERY.

Sligo—The appointment of Capt. H. W. J. Hubback, Royal Artillery, as Adjt., dated April 5, 1877, notified in the *London Gazette* of April 17, 1877, is cancelled.

ENGINEERS.

Royal Monmouth—Major J. Davies is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. Sub-Lieut. E. C. P. Curzon resigns commission; April 27, 1877.

INFANTRY.

Royal Flint—Lieut. L. Sedgwick to be Capt.

Royal Glamorgan—Sub-Lieut. A. H. Calland to be Lieut.; March 31, 1875.

West Kent—Joseph William Leycester, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal South Lincoln—Richard Gordon Smith, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); April 27, 1877.

Royal London—Walter Scott Mackenzie, Esq., late Capt. 84th Foot, to be Major; April 24, 1877. Capt. O. T. Hearne resigns commission.

Shropshire—Capt. W. Patchett to be Major, vice J. V. Lovett, resigned; April 30, 1877.

1st Stafford—Major H. Talbot to be Lieut.-Col. Capt. W. G. Webb to be Major. Henry Somerset St. Leger-Wood, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Highland Light Infantry—Tain Robert James Murray-Grant, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Dublin County—Lieut. A. F. W. G. de G. Cusack resigns commission.

Royal Limerick County—Robert George Edward Twiss, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Longford Rifles—Charles Edward Lefroy, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Buckinghamshire—Lieut. H. W. Kiallmark resigns commission.

Royal East Kent—The Hon. Bernard Edward Barnaby FitzPatrick to be Sub-Lieut.

West Somerset—Leonard Charles Blackett, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Hon. Artillery Company of London—Second Lieut. H. Rawlins to be Lieut., vice Potter, resigned. Ensign H. Munday to be Lieut., vice Pearson, retired into Veteran Company. John Pugh, gent., to be Second Lieut., vice Rawlins, promoted. Lewis Thomas Crook, gent., to be Ensign, vice Munday, promoted. The Rev. W. Rogers to be Chaplain, vice Hugo, deceased. The commission of the undersigned officer has been renewed—Capt. A. J. Waterlow, from July 4, 1876.

Mr. Stacpoole asked the Secretary for War on Tuesday whether by the regulation limiting the command of the Guards to major-generals promoted from full pay of the Guards, there was now but one officer, excluding the late and present holders of the appointment, who was eligible for the command of the Home District and Brigade of Guards; and, if so, whether he proposed to make any alteration in a rule which thus took away the power of selection for so important a command. Mr. Hardy said that the statement of the hon. member was quite correct as to the present state of things. With respect to the future, he was informed that there would be several eligible officers to choose from.

ALDERSHOT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Windsor at 11 a.m. on Wednesday by a special train for Farnborough Station, where she was received by Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. M. Steele, K.C.B., and Staff, who attended her Majesty to the Pavilion. The 2nd Batn. 2nd Queen's furnished the guard of honour, and the 1st Royal Dragoons the escort. The band of the 2nd Queen's played on the terrace. Her Majesty left the Pavilion at 3.30 p.m., inspected a model for instruction in field tactics, invented by Capt. Shaw, visited the Female Hospital, and proceeded to the parade-ground, where her Majesty was received by a Royal salute, and drove down the first line, after which the troops marched past. Cavalry Brigade—1st Dragoons, 8th Hussars, and 17th Lancers. 1st Brigade—2nd Batn. 20th, 64th, 96th, and 58th Regts. 2nd Brigade—2nd Batn. 2nd, 2nd Batn. 13th, and 2nd Batn. 8th Regts. 3rd Brigade—1st Batn. 19th, 61st, 100th, and 3rd Batn. 60th Regts., together with Royal Horse and Royal Artillery. The Royal Artillery, field batteries, and the Cavalry trotted past. The salute terminated the review. The Queen and Princess Beatrice returned to Windsor, and we understand that there was much disappointment felt at the short time given to the review, and that the second and third lines, which were not honoured by her Majesty, felt it greatly, being in ignorance of the cause of the neglect.

The following order was issued yesterday:—"The lieut.-general commanding has much pleasure in publishing the following extract from a letter received from the Adjutant-General to the Forces, dated the 10th inst.:—'His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands to express her Majesty's entire satisfaction with the general arrangements of the camp, and also with the soldier-like appearance of the garrison corps reviewed at Aldershot yesterday under your command.'"

The *Times* stated a few days back that the undermentioned regiments had been placed on a roster for immediate departure for service abroad, should their services be required:—Cavalry—4th, 5th, and 6th Dragoon Guards, 1st and 2nd Dragoons, 8th Hussars, and 17th Lancers. Artillery—E Brig. R.H.A., 3rd Brig. Garrison Artillery, and 24th and 25th Brigs. R.A. Infantry—1st Batn. 1st Foot, 2nd Batn. 2nd Foot, 2nd Batn. 4th Foot, 2nd Batn. 5th Foot, 2nd Batn. 6th Foot, 2nd Batn. 8th Foot, 2nd Batn. 10th Foot, 2nd Batn. 13th Foot, 2nd Batn. 14th Foot, 2nd Batn. 18th Foot, 1st Batn. 19th Foot, 2nd Batn. 21st Foot, 2nd Batn. 24th Foot, 26th Foot, 29th Foot, 30th Foot, 38th Foot, 41st Foot, 47th Foot, 49th Foot, 52nd Foot, 58th Foot, 1st and 3rd Batns. 60th, 61st, 75th, 78th, 84th, 86th, 88th, 90th, 91st, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 99th, and 100th Foot, the 1st and 3rd Batns. Rifle Brigade, also the 2nd Batn. Grenadier Guards, 2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards, and 1st Batn. Scots Guards. The reply of Mr. Hardy to an inquisitive member in the House respecting the above statement may be regarded as strictly official, but there is nothing more likely than the selection of these regiments *if* the services of a force of all arms should be required abroad. The number of Cavalry regiments would be increased.

Mr. Valentine Baker has been attacked with typhoid fever, and Mrs. Baker has hurried off to Turkey with a trained nurse.—*Medical Examiner*. [We are glad to say that news has since reached London that the crisis is over.]

It is officially announced that there is no foundation for the statement that Sir L. Simmons or any other general has been selected to command an expeditionary force.

Mr. Hayter asked the Secretary for War on Tuesday whether it was the fact, as stated in the *Times* of May 5, that a special roster had been formed of troops for immediate departure for service abroad, including a brigade of Guards, seven regiments of Cavalry, four brigades of Artillery, and forty battalions of Infantry. Mr. Secretary Hardy said that no special roster had been formed. The troops which were ordered for service abroad were so ordered in the ordinary course to recruit regiments which were below their proper strength, and no change whatever had been made in the roster.

The *Times* says:—"The organization of the field train, which was the chief end of the exhaustive experiments at Eastbourne last autumn, has been decided upon. For administrative purposes the train will be formed into units, some of light and others of heavy artillery. Each unit of the light siege train will comprise 30 guns—viz., ten 24-pounders, ten 40-pounders, and ten 6·3in. howitzers. Each unit of heavy siege train will also consist of 30 guns, of which number 14 will be 8-inch howitzers, and the remaining 16 40-pounder and 64-pounder guns. The preponderance of 40-pounders is in accordance with the high value attached by the Siege Gun Committee to that arm, and the two descriptions of howitzers are both highly commended. No provision is made for mortars, which have practically become almost as obsolete as any of the old smooth-bore guns, and another novelty will be the introduction into the siege train of the lightest gun in the Service, the 7-pounder field-gun, six of which will be attached to each unit, as likely to be of essential service in certain cases. The howitzers were not all ready, but are being brought forward with rapidity, and will be issued within a week or two. The unsettled state of the rifling question has caused some delay, but the manifest superiority of the poly-groove system has induced the authorities to adopt it for their howitzers without waiting for the report, which will in all probability be made in its favour, and the projectiles are consequently being manufactured without studs, and fitted with the gas check for rotation. The rifled howitzers may now be regarded as having superseded and rendered extinct the mortars which from the very birth of artillery until the present have occupied the most prominent position in the siege train equipment."

Recruiting, the *Standard* hears, has lately been progressing so briskly, that at this moment there is scarcely a regiment in the Service which is not up to its full establishment. The same satisfactory accounts reach us from the various Militia regiments, many of which are taking on supernumeraries.

A marble monument has just been erected at Cassall, near Nottingham, to the memory of Shaw, the Life Guardsman, and his two Waterloo companions, Waplington, of the Blues, and Wheatley, of the 23rd Light Dragoons, who were natives of that village."

KRUPP GUNS.

Herr Krupp, says the *Times*, is just completing a monster piece of ordnance, evidently designed to show that guns of cast steel can be produced on a scale to vie with the wrought-iron ordnance of Woolwich and Elswick. The weight of the new Krupp gun is almost exactly that of the great Fraser gun which has lately distinguished itself at Shoeburyness. The length of the gun, including the breech-piece, is 29ft. 6in., the breech-piece itself being 6ft. 4in. in length. The calibre of the gun is 15¾in. The weight of the projectile will be 750 kilogrammes, or 1,650lb., and the powder charge will be 396lb. The 81-ton gun of the Fraser construction has a bore of 24ft. and an external length of 27ft. As a 16-inch gun (without an enlarged powder chamber), it has taken a charge of 370lb. of powder, and a projectile of 1,700lb. The external diameter of the Krupp gun, independently of a narrow strengthening ring at the extreme rear, is 5ft. 10in., that of the Fraser gun being 6ft. The core of the Krupp gun is a steel tube in two lengths, upon which four steel rings overlap, rising in steps from a point between the muzzle and the trunnions, and accumulating in the thickness towards its rear. These more massive rings are irrespective of the narrow strengthening ring over the powder chamber. The external diameter of the gun at the muzzle is 2ft. 3½in. The weapon is provided with a pivoting carriage of wrought-iron suitable for a coast fortress, weighing 45 tons. The price of the gun, exclusive of the carriage, is £20,000. Of course this includes a profit to the manufacturer, but the sum is more than double that which goes to defray the expense of producing an 80-ton gun at Woolwich Arsenal. There is, however, this fact to be remembered, that the great Woolwich guns are muzzle-loaders, while the Krupp guns have all the elaborate finish which appertains to breech-loading ordnance. In common with the other large Krupp guns, the rifling of the new weapon is on the poly-groove system, the elongated projectile being rotated by means of the gas-check, a method which there is little doubt will be adopted in the British Service, so as to dispense with the use of studs. The velocity anticipated from the projectile fired from the Krupp 80-ton gun is 473 metres per second at the muzzle, or 1,552ft., producing an energy of 27,543 foot tons, equal to 556 foot tons per inch of shot's circumference. The gun is by far the largest breech-loader yet constructed. The nearest approach to it is the 56-ton breech-loader shown by Herr Krupp at the Philadelphia Exhibition last year. This smaller, but yet formidable weapon, has been purchased by the Russian Government, and is just now being delivered at Cronstadt. It has a calibre of 14in., and fires a charged steel shell of 510 kilogrammes, or 1,122 pounds, with an initial velocity of 485 metres per second, or 1,590ft. The charge for the gun consists of 275lb. of prismatic powder; but having now constructed the 80-ton gun, Herr Krupp is prepared to show that he can proceed still further in the production of steel breech-loading ordnance. The 80-ton gun has been constructed at Essen purely at the instance of Herr Krupp himself. Should the demand arise, the great Prussian gunmaker has a design already prepared for a gun of 124 tons. The larger weapon would have a calibre slightly exceeding 18 inches, and would throw a steel shell weighing 1,000 kilogrammes, or a chilled iron shell of 1,030 kilogrammes. The weight of the projectile would therefore be practically a ton, and the charge of powder would be probably about 500 pounds. The weight of the carriage would be 62 tons. The cost of the gun alone is reckoned at £33,500. Herr Krupp is at the present time supplying the Russian Government with a number of 11-inch steel breech-loaders, weighing 27½ tons each. The weight of the carriage, with the pivoting arrangement (which weighs about a ton), is between 11 and 12 tons. In connection with the fact that Russia has purchased the 56-ton Krupp gun shown at Philadelphia, it may be mentioned that the Sultan has obtained from Herr Krupp a duplicate gun for the defence of the Bosphorus.

THE 81-TON GUN.

The experiments with the 81-ton gun were resumed at Shoeburyness on the 4th inst. One important purpose was to ascertain if the gun's powers would be so increased by the chambering as to justify the chambering of the four weapons of the like calibre which are now being "built" for the Inflexible. The charge was 425lb. of the pebble powder, the enlarged chamber permitting the addition of 55lb. of powder to the former charge of 370lb. The projectile was a blind Palliser shell, the same as on the former occasion when firing at the target, the weight being the same as before—1,700lb. The gun was fired, and the explosion which followed was a sullen roar. When an interval had elapsed, the company ran from their shelter. The gun itself was first inspected, and it was seen that her machinery had worked admirably, for the gun had run back 55ft. on her tramway, which rises slightly, on delivering the shot, and then had run down to the firing point. The target was then inspected, and the result of the shot was soon seen. The shot had, like the one in February, penetrated three plates and the teak intervals to all four, but the increased energy on this occasion was seen in the work it had effected on the fourth plate, in comparison with that effected by the shot in February. The part of the plate, the fourth or outward one, struck by the February shot was cracked and slightly bulged, but the part of this plate struck by the shot just fired was bulged out some 15 inches from its normal position, and in place of being only cracked, as in the other case, it was broken across, the edges of the broken part gaping wide and showing the head of the shot, which had gone further in distance than the 47 inches of iron and teak of the target. The cracks radiated in all directions. The initial velocity of the shot—the speed at which it had left the mouth of the gun—was registered at 1,600ft. a second, and the striking velocity at 1,585ft. a second. In February the shot fired with 370lb. of powder made an initial velocity of 1,500ft. a second, and a striking velocity of 1,496ft. a second. The velocity registered on Friday last was the highest known, it is said, and fully accounts for the base of the shot "setting up" in the manner described. The pressure upon the chamber of the gun was taken after the shot, and it was found that the mean pressure was under 20 tons. A cast was taken of the interior, and the facts came out clearly that the gun was in the same condition she was in before firing—that the slight fracture known as the "crack" had not altered in the least, and that there was nothing to prevent her from being fired if the Committee should desire to fire with a steel shot, so as to test to the utmost the powers of the gun. The Committee decided not to fire any more shots, but to consider and weigh fully the results before proceeding further.—*Times.*

THE INDIAN ARMY.

It is rumoured that a long-established West-End club (where traditions of the grand old East India Company still linger) is about to change its name and constitution. *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.* Nearly twenty years have passed since the promulgation of the proclamation of her Majesty the Queen, under which the Crown assumed the direct government of India; and in this short period what momentous changes have occurred in the splendid Services—naval, military, and civil—which so gallantly won, and so ably administered, the brightest jewel in England's Crown! When the "East India United Service Club" was formed, the College of Haileybury—the *Alma Mater* of the great Indian Civil Service—was flourishing under the direction of Melville, Jeremie, H. Wilson, Monier Williams, and other illustrious Professors. Where is it now? The Addiscombe Military Academy, which produced so many famous soldiers and heroes, was then in its prime, but it exists no longer; competition and amalgamation have swept away all distinctive features of the great Indian Services. In 1857 the first batch of "competition wallahs" for the Indian Civil Service arrived in India—all able men, and many very distinguished University scholars; but their like has never been seen since Indian service has lost its charm. The "Parliamentary guarantee" (known as Henley's Clause) was first published to the armies of India in the General Order of the Government of India dated Sept. 11, 1860, and set forth "that the rights, privileges, and exemptions of every man now serving in her Majesty's Indian forces are to remain precisely as they are." On April 10, 1861, the General Order (No. 332) amalgamating the British and Indian Armies under the Royal Warrant was promulgated, and by the General Order (No. 9249) of Oct. 14, 1861, the world-renowned Indian Artillery and Engineers were amalgamated with the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. On Aug. 13, 1862, the General Staff of the British and Indian forces were amalgamated. In 1863 the gallant Indian Navy (which was not only a fighting, but a scientific Service) was abolished. During its existence it produced many first-rate hydrographers, and ably performed the duties of police of the Indian Ocean and Eastern Seas. By the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, all Indian Staff Corps officers and general and field officers were transferred to the British establishment, and only a few weeks ago it was announced in General Orders that the officers of the Indian Staff Corps would be allowed to count service for pension, when employed out of India, either in the direct service of the Crown or in the service (if approved by Government) of foreign countries in alliance with Great Britain. So what was once a close service, and confined to India, has now been placed at the general disposal of the Crown, and is available for the service of the country in any part of the globe. None now remain "Indian" but the Civil Service, and even this Service became "Imperial" on Jan. 1 last, when her Gracious Majesty was proclaimed "Kaiser-i-Hind," for it must be remembered the members of the Covenanted Indian Civil Service are in the direct service of the Crown, and not of the Government of India, as is the case with all other public servants appointed by the Governments in India. The one is an "Imperial," the other —so to speak—a colonial Service. The changes (which we have enumerated in detail) in the character of the Services have rendered a change in the name and constitution of this club very desirable—in fact, an imperative necessity, as there is no longer an "United East India Service." A proper time for making this change seems to be the present year, in which her Majesty assumed the Imperial title. We believe the new name of the "club" will be discussed and decided upon at the general meeting of the club next ensuing. Two names appear to have been suggested—"The Foreign Service" and "The United and Imperial Service Club." Either would do very well, but the latter might probably be considered the most applicable, as showing its direct connection with the Indian Civil Service. We think some of the new Service clubs might take advantage of this change of name and constitution of the old Indian Club to make overtures to amalgamate with it, for it is certainly one of the best West-End clubs, and has associations and traditions of which any British officer may well be proud. We trust it may long remain the outward and visible sign in London of that grand empire which adds so immeasurably to the glory of the Crown of England and the honour of her people.

INDIA.

As the result of the recommendations of Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Reid to reconstruct railway waggons so that they might be serviceable for military purposes as well as for ordinary traffic, it has been determined to effect alterations at a cost of a quarter of a million, to be spread over ten years.

Col. J. Puckle, Madras S.C., of the Mysore Commission, now on special famine duty in the province, has accepted the bonus, and bids farewell to India. Can nothing be done, asks a Madras contemporary, to prevent the Government seducing thoroughly able officers from their allegiance to India, and landing them in England with a competency, but with less to do than the "frozen-out gardeners?" Col. Puckle is in the prime of life and the full swing of usefulness, and we must confess to regretting that he has committed the fatal act of military despatch.

Major-Gen. F. E. Voyle, Bengal S.C., and formerly of the 39th Bengal N.I., died at Tenby a few days since, aged sixty-two. The deceased officer obtained his commission as ensign June 9, 1831, and served against the Bheels in 1837. He became lieut. Oct. 17, 1838; brevet capt., June 9, 1846; capt., Nov. 18, 1846; and major, June 4, 1855. In 1857 he served against the Googaira rebels, including three night attacks by the rebels, ending in their defeat and relief of the town of Pak Puttun, for which he received a medal. He became lieut.-col. June 4, 1859; brevet col., Feb. 18, 1866; and major-gen.. May 11, 1871.

Major C. E. Bates, Bengal S.C., has been appointed private secretary, and Lieut. C. C. Egerton, Bengal S.C., aide-de-camp, to the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The following resolution, published in the *Gazette of India*, has reference to furlough pay:—"The Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that the difference due to any officer shall be paid him in England in sterling money if he desires it. If paid in India, the difference shall be disbursed at its equivalent in Indian currency at the rate of exchange fixed for the year on account of which the difference is due."

After some thirty-seven years' service and a lengthened career of usefulness, in the Irrigation Department in the Bengal Presidency, Col. J. F. Stoddard, Madras S.C., is, the *Madras Times* says, about vacating his appointment as Superintending Engineer in the Public Works Department of that Presidency, preparatory to going home on furlough, and thereafter retiring on the pension to which he is entitled, and the colonel's allowance which will fall to his share about the end of next year. Col. Stoddard rose in the 23rd Regt., Madras Light Infantry, and was educated in Bishop Corrie's Grammar School in this Presidency.

"Aristarchus" in the *Whitehall Review,* hears "on excellent authority that a most important document has been received at the India House and laid before the Premier. It is an official statement, very clearly drawn up by Major-Gen. Lumsden, Adjt.-Gen. of the Bengal Army, showing the extremely bad effect which the philo-Russian speaches and writings of certain persons in England have had on our Native Army. Of the latter, one-third of the Infantry and two-thirds of the Cavalry are Moslems; and the persons disaffected to our rule in the East have not missed the opportunity of translating and publishing in the Native Press whatever Mr. Gladstone and his followers have seen fit to say in England. The consequences are—so the document from Gen. Lumsden shows—that the Mahometan portion of the Army was never, not even in the time of the great mutiny of 1857, more dissatisfied than at present."

Major-Gen. J. A. Ewart, C.B., on arrival in India from England, on appointment, has been posted to the command of the Allahabad Division.

Capt. W. J. Boyes, 12th Foot, has been appointed a brigade-major on the Bengal Establishment, with effect from April 17, 1877, vice Capt. F. S. Brind, 17th Foot, whose term has expired.

Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Louis, Bart, Bombay Infantry, has been retired from Jan. 31, 1877, on an annuity of £180 per annum.

Surg.-Major F. Carter is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum from April 25.

The following General Order has been promulgated:—"The Commander-in-Chief has directed that on the occasion of inspection and review, battalions, preparatory to marching past in quarter distance columns, will change ranks instead of countermarching as provided for in Part VI., 'Marching Past' of the Field Exercises. With reference to General Order in Council 508, Aug. 23, 1876, wing officers of native Infantry regiments, not being adjts. or qrmrs., shall invariably dismount and take command of the two leading right-half companies of half-battalions on the caution 'Form for Attack.'"

The following officers of the Bengal Army are retiring on special annuities, viz.:—Brevet Col. H. Finch, Bengal Infantry, ordinary pension £456 5s., capitalized value of annuity £5,358; W. D. Bishop, Bengal Infantry, ordinary pension £456 5s., annuity £531 7s.; J. S. Davies, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £456 5s., annuity £668 12s.; J. Smith, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £456 5s., annuity £528 7s.; T. W. Mercer, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £456 5s., annuity £470 10s.; G. B. Malleson, C.S.I., Staff Corps, ordinary pension £456 5s., annuity £468 6s.; A. R. G. Hutchinson, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £456 5s., annuity £417 1s.; J. E. L. Willows, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £456 5s., capitalized value of annuity £5,143; J. E. Cracroft, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £456 5s., annuity £473 11s.; Lieut.-Col. A. R. Bayly, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £365, capitalized value of annuity £3,145; A. H. Millett, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £292, annuity £232 18s.; and J. A. M. Biggs, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £292, annuity £229 8s.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The news from the seat of war is still very contradictory. The Russians continue to move round their right to its positions on the Danube. On Wednesday they made an attempt to cross the river at Reni. They threw a bridge over the river, but were met by the Turkish Infantry, with artillery, assisted by three gunboats. The Turks broke down the bridge, killing a large number of men, taking many prisoners, and utterly defeating the enemy. There has been, it would seem, a good deal of artillery fighting near Galatz between the Turkish gunboats and the Russian batteries.

The Roumanian Army is to take the field with the Russian forces, but it is to be commanded by its own Sovereign, Prince Charles. The blockade of the Russian coasts of the Black Sea has been proclaimed by Turkey, and there is a great panic in consequence at Odessa, which, it is said, Hobart Pacha is preparing to bombard. That officer has elected to remain permanently in the service of the Porte, and to leave the English Navy. From Asia Minor the reports are unreliable, but it seems likely that the Russians have been foiled in one or more attempts to take Kars by a *coup de main,* and that they have made a detachment to mask that fortress, while their main body passes on to Erzeroum. The Sultan expected a contingent of 10,000 or 12,000 men from Egypt, but it is now said that the Khedive finds himself again embarrassed by affairs in Abyssinia, and will spare no troops to his Suzerain.

Lord Derby has sent a very stern reply to the Russian announcement of the commencement of hostilities. The English Government cannot accept the statements of Prince Gortschakoff as justifying the resolutions taken. They cannot believe that the existence of Russian armies on Turkish soil will solve any difficulties or improve the condition of the Christian populations. And the dispatch ends with a grave rebuke to Russia for contravening the provisions of the Treaty of Paris in respect to the territorial integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and from separating herself from the European concert by her isolated action. The decision of Russia is one which the British Government must state cannot have their concurrence or approval.

The Sultan, it is said, is very much pleased at Lord Derby's reply, and has ordered the Porte to officially thank the English Government. His Majesty has also sent Said Pasha to wait upon Mr. Layard for the same purpose.

Dr. J. Williams writes to the *Lancet* from the Central Military Hospital at Sejnstza to state that scurvy is rampant among the Turkish patients, especially the wounded cases. This must be very gratifying to some good Christians here. The Stafford House Committee, which met again yesterday, has resolved on sending out further supplies of medicine or money to procure medical comforts. This must be very irritating to some Christians here also. The war that is developing itself promises to have in its train an unusual crop of horrors, for the plague is spreading northwards from Bagdad, and has reached Resht, though we do not quite admit it is in the rear of the Russian Army in Asia Minor. The *Lancet* reminds us that in 1828-9 the Russians operating against Kars suffered from the plague.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. Errington asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's Government had any information as to how far the statement which had appeared in the newspapers was accurate, viz.:—"That the Suez Canal is closed to Russian ships of war by agreement between the Porte and Khedive. The entrances to the Canal will be guarded forthwith."

Mr. Bourke: Her Majesty's Government have heard that it is intended to close the passage of the Suez Canal against Russian ships of war, but no official information has reached them on the subject. It is not intended, however, to close the Canal against other ships.

ENLISTMENT OF RECRUITS.

Mr. Callan has given notice that he will, on Monday next, ask the Secretary of State for War, if he would state how many recruits were enlisted over 25 years of age, in accordance with the War Office order which raised the maximum age to 30, in the months of January, February, and March; how many were enlisted at the height of 5 feet 4½ inches; and whether those orders were now in force that permit of the foregoing age and height; and, if not, at what date were they cancelled.

THEATRES.

GLOBE.—The unfortunate production, *Percy,* having been withdrawn, as was inevitable, within a week from its advent the place of honour in the programme here has been given to *East Lynne,* a drama which, singularly enough, always commands a fair share of patronage. The dramatic version of Mrs. Henry Wood's novel is very fairly given at the Globe, the management having engaged Miss Louise Moodie for the principal female character. This actress, as Lady Isabel and the pretended Madame Vine, is seen at her best, and the reception given her on the first night was most flattering. Barbara Hare was very well played by Miss Murielle, and the Cornelia Carlyle of Miss Marlborough was a really excellent impersonation. Mr. W. J. Hill played Lawyer Dill in the true spirit of comedy, and Mr. Markby's Capt. Levison was a capital performance. A word is also due to Mr. Ireland, whose rendering of Archibald Carlyle is an excellent piece of acting. The drama was followed by the ever-fresh and funny farce of *Vesta's Temple,* in which Mr. W. J. Hill once more convulsed his auditors by his remarkably funny reading of Gummidge, the Manager. The present programme can only be continued for another week, as the theatre then passes into the hands of Mr. Edward Righton, who will produce Boucicault's *After Dark* with a very strong company and with entirely new scenery.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Mr. Charles Mathews is going steadily through his *repertoire* here, and it seems a shame that he is not better patronised. The *Game of Speculation* was revived on Monday night, and the house was very far from being crowded. The veteran light comedian plays Mr. Affable Hawk very well still, but the rendering will hardly satisfy those who saw it some years ago. For all this, it would be difficult to find, even among our freshest and most juvenile artists in the same line of art, any one who could fulfil his task so well. The manner is as bright as ever, but the voice is no longer so clear nor yet so steady as of yore, and the action has lost much of its briskness. Still, the piece is well worth seeing, and no one can possibly regret a visit paid to the Opera Comique just now, when Charles Mathews plays in two of his most famous pieces—*A Game of Speculation* and *A Cosy Couple.*

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.—The entertainment provided by Mr and Mrs. German Reed commands a select audience, and such an audience must be taken from a class small in number. This can be the only reason why the programme is changed so often, since the items constituting it are invariably of the best kind. The latest novelty is a social sketch given by Corney Grain, with the title of *Edwin and Angelina.* All who know the powers of this versatile artist can imagine how much fun he (with the help of the pianoforte, which he knows so well how to manage) makes out of the sorrows endured by a young married couple having mistaken notions of hospitality. Those who have not seen Mr. Grain have a treat in store.

The *Irish Times* says, "There will be no concentration of troops at the Curragh this summer."

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir H. Havelock, Mr. Hardy said it was true that Col. Lennox, of the Royal Engineers, was now at the head-quarters of the Turkish Army; but as he perfectly understood both his duty and his position as a neutral, it was not thought necessary to send any special instructions on the subject, either to him or to the other English officers who accompanied him.

The *Whitehall Review* says:—"Information has reached the Colonial Office of the departure of Col. Sir William Jervois, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., the Governor of the Straits Settlements, from Singapore on April 2, in the steamer Normanby, for Australia, whither, as we lately announced, he proceeds to inspect and report upon the defence works. Col. A. E. H. Anson, C.M.G., R.A., had arrived from Penang and taken over duty as Acting-Governor in Sir William's absence. Lady Jervois does not accompany her husband, but will, with her daughters, pay a visit to England, attended by Capt. Paton, his Excellency's aide-de-camp. From all sides Lord Carnarvon is receiving assurances of the great popularity of Sir William Jervois and his amiable wife, and of the benefits the Settlement has received from Sir William's ability and zealous labours in its interests."

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Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.

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The letters of "W. E. G.," "Gunner," "W. O.," "A Reader," "F. O.," "C.," and others are in type.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Eastern Question: Past, Present, and Future.
Dame Europa's Remonstrance, and her Ultimatum.
Jahrbücher für die deutsche Armee und Marine.
Anweisung zur Handhabung des Berdan'schen Entfernungsmessers.
The Geographical Magazine.
Dean and Son's Bird's eye-view Panorama of the War in the East.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877.

The Russians have long desired to possess Batoum, which, unlike Poti, is a commodious port. Batoum has been carefully fortified of late, and the Turkish Fleet will be able to protect the place against any attack directed against it, except by the banks of the Tchorok. Trebizonde, whose fortifications cannot be said to exist any longer, can also be protected from the sea, and nothing is to be feared for that place until Batoum, Kars, Baibourt, and Erzeroum, which is the objective of the Russian Commander, have fallen. To reach Erzeroum the Russians will have to pass Kars, which Paskiewitch carried in 1828 by a fortunate *coup de main*, and which Mouravieff took in 1855 after a long and painful siege, in which famine did more for the besiegers than their artillery. The possession of Kars is indispensable to any army which wishes to hold the country, in consequence of the broad road which runs from that place to Erzeroum. Now, Kars was fortified in the most formidable manner by Hussein Avni Pasha, the War Minister, who was assassinated last year at Constantinople. The citadel, which dates from the sixteenth century, is not of much use now, and, if Kars had no other fortifications, commanded as it is from the neighbouring heights, it would soon be reduced to ashes by the enemy's shells. But the town is first of all defended by a double enceinte in masonry, garnished with four bastions, and defended by ditches filled with water, and by glacis. To the north-west on the White Mountain, rises the fort of Arkanieh, perched at the summit of a rock 250 feet high, and not to be carried by assault; it is a pentagonal, with bastions *à la* Vauban, it is armed with the heaviest modern guns, and it is the chief arsenal of the place. To the west and to the south of Kars are two eminences, about 500 feet high, which command the plain. On the Black Mountain is the English battery (so named in honour of Sir W. Williams) and on Cannon Mountain is the Hungarian battery in honour of General Kmety, better known as Ismail Pasha. Kars has been thus fortified by two Prussian officers, Blum and Gründwald, and has become a first-class place. In March last it was further strengthened by the construction of a series of redoubts heavily armed, some of them with Krupp guns. The Russians on the conclusion of peace in 1856, and, contrary to the stipulations of the Treaty, blew up the fortifications of Kars to the great damage of a confiding and inoffensive population. They will now find them more redoubtable than ever, and very difficult to capture. In the way of artillery, Kars possesses 289 siege guns and sixty-six field pieces; it has a garrison of eighteen battalions of Infantry, six squadrons of Cavalry, eleven field batteries, and two companies of sappers. In addition to this force there is a reserve quartered at Anadoli-Gumri composed of twelve battalions of *rédifs* and three batteries. These forces form a total of 22,000 men.

There are as many at Erzeroum, 12,000 men at Ardahan, &c., &c.—in all 100,000 men, counting Circassians and Kurds. It is said there are 40,000 men at Batoum. The value of these troops is very uneven; the regular battalions will show a bold front, but it is much to be feared that the Militia will not stand fire. The Kurd and Circassian horsemen will, however, be able to render good service as scouts and skirmishers. Moukhtar Pacha is not thought much of as a General, and has erred in not protecting Bayazid, which lies so close to Erivan, where the Grand Duke Michael had his head-quarters, and which is only separated from the Russian territory by the passes of Ararat. By seizing on Bayazid (as the Russians have done) they will gain possession of a portion of the road from Trebizonde to Persia by Erzeroum, and will menace that place turning Kars; they will also be able to seize on Van and the upper valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates. The country, however, is very rough and difficult.

It could not but be very gratfying to the gentlemen of the Press who heard Sir William Codrington's speech at the Newspaper Press Fund Dinner to learn that the gallant officer who commanded the largest British army ever assembled in the field, and who served in the Crimea from the landing at Old Fort till the last soldier left Balaclava, gave the highest praise to the Special Correspondents for "the honest, truthful, and conscientious way in which they do their duty," and laid peculiar emphasis on "the spirit of the truest loyalty with which they send home the latest and most authentic information," for he spoke from his experience of the value of their labours at a time when there were difficulties in their way which have now disappeared. We have been told that Sir W. Codrington and one of these gentlemen had a curious interview very early indeed in the war of 1854. The Guards had embarked at Southampton, and Sir William, then a field officer of the Grenadier Guards, was engaged in superintending the skinning of a sheep on deck, when a young gentleman in civilian garb presented himself on board the P. and O. steamer with a letter for Brigadier Bentinck, from Lord Hardinge, at the Horse Guards, authorizing the bearer to accompany the brigade, and requesting the Brigadier to make the necessary arrangements. Colonel (now General) Sir W. Bentinck was away at the time, and Lieutenant-Colonel Codrington was the senior officer on duty. He read the Horse Guards letter, and, as there was no mention in it of the capacity in which the gentleman who presented it was to sail with the Guards to Malta, he inquired, "May I ask, Mr. ——, for what purpose you are to come with us?" "I am appointed to act as Special Correspondent of the ——." The officer started, stared, and stood for a moment quite aghast. "As correspondent of ——"! he exclaimed. "Then by Jove, sir, I think you are the most dangerous man on board this ship"! Referring again to the letter, he added, good-humouredly, "Here you are, however, and we must do what we can for you! Take Mr. —— to the Quartermaster, and tell him to arrange for his berth on board, and for his place at mess." The gentleman in question must have read with genuine satisfaction the words in which General Codrington bore testimony to the value of his labours "in what was" to him "tantamount to a campaign"—*without* any of its honours, profits, emoluments, and distinctions.

It would seem to be a very inopportune moment to choose for the infliction of an injury on a great Mahometan State in India, and for the alienation of one who proved his loyalty and attachment to the British connection in times past; and yet there is reason to believe that the claim which has been before the Government for the return of the Berars to the Nizam has been met in a manner which closes the door to hope of restitution. It is not that the Indian Government and Lord Salisbury, acting for the Cabinet, declare that the Berars ought not to be restored "in the abstract," but it is argued that the British Government must determine the time of the restoration, and that it would be inexpedient to select the present moment. It is certainly a very inexpedient moment to select for irritating the ruler of ten millions of people in India, supposing that they take any interest in this matter.

On Monday next Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales will attend at the Royal Naval College for examination for naval cadetships.

The Turkish soldier's ration is—Bread, 918 grammes; mutton, 250 grammes; rice, 75 grammes; butter, 8 grammes; salt, 2 grammes; wood, 250 grammes. Coffee is distributed so much to the company, which is generally the cooking unit. There are, roughly speaking, 32 grammes in an ounce.

The idea of a "Roumanian" Minister calling the Turks "savages" is rather good! It was Mr. Bratiano, a Roumanian Minister, colleague of this Mr. Cogalniciano, now Minister for Foreign Affairs, who approved of the *noyades* and persecutions of the Jews by the enlightened Christians of Roumania, and the pious people of Servia pursue the same system of oppression to the children of Israel who find toleration and protection in Turkey. If the Roumanians allow the Russians to occupy their towns on the Danube, they must expect that the Turks will destroy those towns if they can; and the course their Government has pursued disentitles them to any treatment but that which we should deal to rebels.

We have not the least faith in the permanence of peace with the Afreedees. They merely want to get in the seed and gather their crops, and when autumn comes they will be at their old tricks again—perhaps with some new ones—and with more vigour this time.

The English map-makers do not seem to be very happy in their attempts to satisfy the public wants in the matter of good maps of the seat of war. The only maps we have seen which contain the names of all the places in Roumania and in Armenia which have been "mentioned in despatches" are those of Kiepert of Berlin, and the Austrian maps published at Vienna. There may be English maps which are as good, but we have not seen them, and those we have seen are open to the criticism of the *Times* in a brief notice of these latest issues last week.

The Island of Crete just now possesses unusual interest for British readers, and we can safely recommend to their notice the excellent account of the place by sea and land written by our friend Rear-Admiral Spratt in 1864, and published by Von Voorst, than which no better or more satisfying piece of topographical writing about Crete has been given to the public.

One of the illustrated papers last week gave an engraving of a Cossack outpost which was not calculated to inspire the public who know anything about the present equipment, uniform, and appearance of the Russian Cavalry with much confidence in the accuracy of the representations of scenes in the war, and if all the illustrations be equally imaginative or antiquarian, want of confidence would be justified. The head-dresses, cloaks, and boots belong to the irregular Cossacks of 1854—not to the regular Cossack of the Army of 1877.

Some of the correspondence relating to the war which appears now-a-days is curious. From Berlin we are informed, under date of May 10, that intelligence has "just been received there from Bucharest of the entry into Wallachia of several Russian detachments"! We should think so. Again, we learn that "the Russian commanders are evidently taking every precaution to bring their armies to the Danube without fatiguing the men and animals." To ensure that end, "the larger proportion of the Cavalry march on foot, leading their horses," which is, we are assured, an excellent way for preventing the *animals* becoming exhausted? But how about the *men?* Bucharest seems to be the head-quarters for news, and it is thence we hear of the operations on the Danube at points hundreds of miles away. The mortality among horses continues to be great. The Roumanians destroyed two Turkish gunboats. These gunboats opened fire on the Roumanians at Oltenitza at 3 p.m. on May 10, and continued their practice till 7 p.m. "The Roumanians had one horse killed." Why not give us the horse's name? The most detailed news in the leading journal comes from Vienna.

Since Mr. Gladstone has gone from Carlton House-terrace to Harley-street, he has taken it into his head, among many other—oh, how many!—ideas that the "West End" is a very bad place, and he has laboured hard to show that no good thing comes out of or is approved of in it. Does Mr. Gladstone really propose that the views of the *turba Remi* there are to shape the ends of our domestic legislation on foreign policy? Or does he go in for the democratic charms of Harley-street and of that postal district?

It is now just twenty-three years since Major Collingwood Dickson was anxiously awaiting at Gallipoli the arrival of Lord Raglan, in expectation of being put on his Staff as Turkish Interpreter. The gallant officer had been for some years engaged as Artillery Instructor to the Turkish Government at Tophaneh, and had apparently but little hope or chance of a career at home in his own arm of the Service when the war of 1854 was declared, and he hastened to place his services at the disposal of the Government. What those services were are written in history. For some time he was attached as Interpreter to Lord Raglan, and he held no military command, even at the Alma; nor was it till the siege began that his abilities in the arm of the Service to which he belonged were specially engaged, and it was to his battery which was entrusted the duty, thoroughly performed, of silencing and destroying the Malakhoff Tower, on October 17, 1854. The work he did with his two 18-pounders at Inkerman made him at once conspicuous, and the letter of the *Times'* Correspondent giving a narrative of his exploit drew all eyes upon his name, whilst the official commendation of dispatches secured his professional advancement. He has now gone out to Constantinople to assist his old friend and comrade Mr. Layard in any military matters which may have to be discussed, and no better councillor could be found than Lieutenant-General Sir C. Dickson, who revisits the scenes of his early labours with such a very different purpose and position to those he had in 1854.

At the beginning of the London Season, or, at least, at the commencement of the best part of it, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught sets a conspicuous example of love of work and attachment to the duties of his profession by leaving race meetings, balls, operas, and all the infinite gaiety and diversions of life, which are open to one in his position here, to go back to his regiment in Ireland, where truth compels us to say there is little to amuse any one, either in the capital or the country, when the hunting season is over, Dublin being just now especially dull.

Sir W. Palliser's claim for an extension of his patent rights has had a chilling reception, the Judges thinking that £20,000 was not a bad return for his invention and labours. But if there had been pressure on the country and a war panic, not only £20,000, but £200,000 would have been cheerfully paid to the gallant officer who has so materially contributed to our means of piercing armour-plates and "letting daylight" into our enemies.

The novel case of "Grant against the Secretary of State" raises points of immense interest and importance to Indian officers, but we are not very sanguine of the results of a fight against the power of the Crown to dismiss officers, unless that power has been specially limited. We offer no opinion, however, and are only anxious that the rights of officers should be defined and guarded.

The observed of all at Wagner's opening night last Monday was Count Schouvaloff, who was seated beside her Imperial and Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, apparently in the very best possible spirits and in his usual good-humour, and, indifferent apparently to the progress of the debate in the Commons, remained in the Royal box to the end. It is supposed that the leave of absence which his Excellency has taken is not quite unconnected with urgent public as well as with urgent private affairs, and his departure may have been in some degree influenced, it is supposed, by the effect produced by the reply of Lord Derby to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular. Whatever may be said of Russian policy or designs, Count Schouvaloff is accepted in London society as a most agreeable gentleman—a *persona grata*—everywhere.

It will have been observed that H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge was unable to receive the Queen on the occasion of the review at Aldershot on Wednesday, and we regret to hear that the cause of the Field-Marshal's absence was indisposition. It is stated, though we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the report, that it is likely the Duke of Cambridge may be appointed Commander-in-Chief, instead of Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and the change seems in every way commendable, especially as it has been ascertained that there will be no increase of pay or charges to the State in consequence of it. The "Letter of Service" by which his Royal Highness holds his appointment would, of course, have to be modified.

If the mouthing and froth of Mr. T. Hughes and of speakers at Gladstone meetings could be reduced to a solid, it would be a sword to use in a war against Turkey, and, as Russia is at war with Turkey, we should be the allies of Russia. But there is not a man in England of the smallest consideration who would venture to recommend such a course as a panacea for the wounds of the Christians in Turkey. Well, then, all that mouthing and froth are mere "bounce" and "brag," quite unworthy of Englishmen, and calculated to render their names ridiculous. Abroad we have rather a reputation for swagger as it is, and it is at best such a reputation as only becomes small and insignificant people who cannot afford to let their own deeds speak for their position in the world.

So far the great English newspapers seem to be in a bad way as to their war correspondence. The "special" gentlemen have not been able to get to work at the scenes of action, and instead of battle pieces and animated and minute descriptions of advances and retreats, scenery, tactics, and incidents of travel, we are treated to meagre and contradictory telegrams from such places as Bucharest, Galatz, Jassy and Pera. What an admirable field for correspondents the recent events in Asia Minor would have afforded could they have made their way to it! The Russian invasion of Armenia, the fight near Batoum, the march from Goumri (Alexandropol), and from Erivan, the taking of Bajazid, the battles around Kars—these and the surrounding circumstances would have given material worth its weight in gold to our journals. But the abrupt declaration of war took them by surprise, perhaps; and there is, we hear, a positive order of General Miliutin not to allow British correspondents or officers to accompany the Russian armies. Colonel Stracey was politely requested to retire, and others have been refused. The Turks, however, are not so difficult as to giving leave, but are not easy to accompany in the field.

REVIEWS.

How to Make Up; a Practical Guide for Amateurs, &c. By Haresfoot and Rouge. With Illustrations. (Samuel French, 89, Strand.)

This little work seems to us to "hit the blot" in many an amateur performance, and to be a most useful guide to those who delight themselves, if not others, by amateur performances, which afford so many pleasant hours in garrison, camp-quarters, and ship-board. The illustrations and directions are clear as can be, and we think that some veterans off the stage might learn a useful hint or two in making up for their parts on the great theatre of life from the modest little volume. The efforts of some ancients to look young are as painful as obvious, and the study of this work might be of great benefit to them.

Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s Magazines.

As each month progresses, Messrs. Cassell and Co. provide some new contribution to literature which is well calculated to maintain the reputation that the firm has already acquired. We are all on familiar terms with "The Quiver," "The Family Magazine," "Old and New London," "The Bible Dictionary," "The History of England," "The History of India," and "The Illustrated History of the United States of America." Each is excellent in its way. It seems to be a thing that "no fellow can understand" how, for the sum of sixpence, Messrs. Cassell and Co. can provide the public with such value as is contained in the May number of "The Quiver." Twenty stories of average length, and of more than average merit, all neatly bound in pamphlet form, and sold at sixpence, seems a marvel of cheap literature. But, indeed, the same observation is applicable to each of Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s contributions. We only select "The Quiver" on the *ex uno disce omnes* principle.

The fourth volume of the Cabinet Edition of Mr. Kinglake's "History of the Invasion of the Crimea" has just been issued by Messrs. Blackwood. There is no new matter, and we miss the introductory remarks which in previous volumes of this valuable issue gave us the results of the author's latest reflections on the Eastern Question, and on the attitude of political leaders in this country in reference to it; but the story of the war reaches its highest interest, and there is one point about that story which may be noted—History will not repeat itself. The Crimea will never again be invaded from the sea.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of this naval charity took place at the Royal United Service Institution on Wednesday, the 9th inst., under the presidency of Admiral the Hon. Arthur Duncombe. Amongst those in attendance were Admirals Sir Frederick Grey, G.C.B.; Sir Claude Buckle, K.C.B.; Sir John E. Commerell, K.C.B.; the Hon. Francis Egerton, M.P.; Hand, R. A. Oliver, Ommanney, Wellesley, Boyle, and Sir Charles Eden, K.C.B. Capts. W. Dawson, Boyce, May, and Woodgate; Messrs. Fitzroy, Cleeve, Eames, Warre, &c. The report was read by Capt. the Hon. F. Maude (one of the Hon. Secretaries), and the Secretary, Mr. S. Rayson, read the balance-sheet. The President, in moving the adoption of the report, urged the necessity of his hearers making the school more widely known amongst their brother officers and friends, with the view of bringing in an increased amount of support, so much needed in order to enable the committee to meet the increased expenses of the institution, consequent on the enhanced cost of provisions, the rise in wages, and other outlay necessary to keep pace with the higher educational requirements of the times. The Rev. J. D. Hales, Vicar of St. John's, Richmond, Capt. W. Dawson, Mr. A. Eames, and the other speakers ably supported by their remarks the earnest appeal of the chairman. The report showed that there was a deficiency of current income for the past year to the amount of £713, which obliged the committee to use an equal amount of money received as donations and legacies, which would otherwise have been invested. It also stated that there had been a slight falling off in the annual subscriptions, a circumstance we very much regret; and bearing in mind that the sum received under this head for the last year was only £1,280, it is not too much to say—considering the number of officers on the "Navy List" who have not yet contributed to this institution—that the amount ought to be more than double. We believe that the school, educationally, is in a very good state of efficiency, and we earnestly hope that the great commercial public will so combine with the Navy that the usefulness of this excellent naval charity may never be allowed to diminish for want of funds to carry on its high and noble work.

ARCTIC MEDALS.

The Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Controller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, New-street, Spring-gardens, have issued the following notice:—"Notice is hereby given, that the medals awarded to the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships Alert and Discovery, and the yacht Pandora, for service in the Arctic Expedition of 1875-76, are now in course of distribution. Application should be made personally, or by letter addressed to the Accountant-General of the Navy and Controller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, London, S.W. Petty officers and seamen, whether applying in person or by letter, are required to produce their certificates of service."

H.R.H. the Princess Christian has graciously consented to become patroness of an amateur theatrical performance to be given by the Philothespian Club at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on May 31, in aid of the funds of the Home for Incurable Children, 33, Maida-vale, W.

Furnish on the New Hire System.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea.—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

The Navy.

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GAZETTE.

Admiralty, May 4, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Staff-Com. Daniel John May has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 26th ultimo. Chief-Engineer Henderson Leslie has been placed on the Retired List from the 2nd inst.

May 7, 1877.

Navigating Sub-Lieut. William Sugden has been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieut. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of April 24, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Fleet-Surg. George Irwin Willes, M.D., has been this day placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in H.M.'s Fleet.

May 8, 1877.

Navigating-Lieut. F. K. Taylor has been promoted to the rank of Staff Com. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of April 26.

The following promotion has been made:—Navigating Sub.-Lieut. V. D. Hughes to be Lieut. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of April 24, 1877.

Royal Marines—The undermentioned promotions, dated May 3, 1877, have taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, consequent upon the retirement, under the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, of Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G. Drury, viz.:—Capt. and Brevet Major O. F. C. Fraser to be Lieut.-Col., vice Drury; Lieut. H. A. A. Turner to be Capt., vice Fraser.

May 9, 1877.

Assist.-Paymr. F. A. Carter has been promoted to the rank of Paymr. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of May 2, 1877.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral W. M. Dowell, C.B., to be second-in-command of the Channel Squadron.

Captains—The Hon. Edmund R. Fremantle, C.B., G.M.G., to the Lord Warden for temporary service, vice Buckle, sick; Robert H. M. Molyneux, to the Duncan, additional for service in the Ruby; and George H. Parkin, to the Asia, "vice" Charles H. Waddilove, whose period of service has expired; W. Hunt Grubbe, C.B., to the Devastation, vice Richards, whose period of service has expired; W. E. Gordon, to the Rupert, vice Grubbe; C. S. Jago, to the Raleigh, vice Tryon, time expired.

Commander—Lewis R. Beaumont, to the Vernon for temporary service.

Lieutenant—William C. H. Snell, to the Achilles, when recommissioned as a sea-going ship.

Navigating-Lieutenant—John G. Scott, to the Hotspur.

Sub-Lieutenants—Cecil H. Wright and Charles G. May, to the Achilles.

Midshipmen—William H. Eyre, Godfrey Hubbard, Annesley B. Prance, Francis C. Tattersall, Armytage A. Lucas, and Montague G. Cartwright, to the Achilles.

Naval Cadets—George A. Ballard and Henry Adair, to the Achilles.

Fleet-Surgeons—William Ross to the President; and Alexander Watson, to the Duncan, additional, for service with the Marines at Deal.

Surgeon—D. Twigg, to the Undaunted, for disposal.

Paymasters—William J. C. Row, to be secretary to Rear-Admiral Dowell, C.B.; and William E. Chown, to the Amethyst.

Engineer—Thomas Rose, to the Mosquito.

Active, Capt. R. F. Boxer. The hot haste with which the Active was re-commissioned was scarcely called for, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, having regard to the state of the ship, and had the Admiralty been better informed as to her real condition, it is not probable that they would have made all the appointments of officers until the ship was ready. It seems strange that so many defects should have been discovered in a ship which was reported as fit for immediate commission, and her surface condensers are in such a bad condition that they will be under repair until the end of this month. Then will come the trial trips and usual delays, so that if Commodore Sullivan has started from the Cape for the West Coast under the impression that he will find the Active there ready to receive him, he will be disappointed.

Alacrity, Lieut.-Com. W. U. Moore, left Sydney on March 15 for Fiji, calling, if possible, at Norfolk Island *en route*.

Alexandra, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy, flagship of Rear-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, arrived at Suda Bay on the evening of the 8th inst., with the Swiftsure, Monarch, Devastation and Hotspur.

Assistance, Capt. Prattent, sailed from Portsmouth early on Wednesday for Queenstown, Channel Islands, &c.

Beagle, Lieut.-Com. C. Caffin, on arrival at Sydney from Fiji, will refit.

Bittern, Com. G. J. Anstruther, was at Malta on the 8th inst.

Britannia, Capt. W. Graham. The annual regatta of the cadets took place last week. The result of the various races were as follows:—Four-oared gigs, 4th Form Cadets—1 Duff, Graham, Anstruther, Walker, Carey (cox.); 2, Sutton, Holmes (a), Vaughan Hughes, De Robeck, Douglas-Hamilton (cox.); 3, Pollen, Pearce, Beck, Meredyth, Ethelstone (cox.). Four-oared gigs, 3rd Form Cadets—1, Martin, Evan-Thomas, Yelverton, Parks, Hotham (cox.); 2, Worthington, Akers, Lyons, Monro, Lloyd (cox.); 3, Cooper (a) Kennedy, Wilson, Hutchinson, Richardson (cox.). Four-oared gigs, 2nd Form Cadets—1, Burne, Limpus, Hill, Chadwick, De Horsey (cox.); 2, Anson, Brune, Pasco, Orpen, Wake (cox.); 3, Hillyar, Spain, Petre, Gaitskell, Browning (cox.). Ten-oared cutters—Starboard *v.* Port—1, starboard, Graham, Anstruther, Sterling, Faithfull, Even-Thomas, Duff De Robeck, Gleig, Martin, Yelverton, Carey (cox.); 2, port, Sutton, Holmes (a), Denman, Parks, Burne, Wood, Pearce, Walker, Parry, D. Hamilton (cox.). Four-oared gigs—1st Form Cadets—1, De Crespigny, Williams, Parry, Weymouth, Miller (cox.); 2, Clive, Cooper (b), Faussett, Somerville, Beaumont (cox.); 3, Musgrave, Travers (b), Travers (a), Daintree, Webber (cox.). Scullers, over five feet—This was rowed in heats, with the following results:—1, Anstruther; 2, Graham; 3, Pearce. Four-oared gigs—Study class—1, Martin, Evan-Thomas, Yelverton, Parks, Hotham (cox.); Anstruther, Walker, Sterling, Graham, Madden (cox.); 3, Pasco, Limpus, Gaitskell, Boys, Wake (cox.). Scullers, under five feet; rowed in heats—1, Ellis; 2, Wilson; 3, Walker. Pair-oared boats, over five feet, with coxwains; rowed in heats—1, Duff, Graham, Carey (cox.); 2, Burne, Pasco, West, (cox.); 3, Holmes (a), Wood, Douglas, Hamilton (cox.). Pair-oared boats, under five feet, with coxwains; rowed in heats—1, De Robeck, Vaughan, Hughes, Carey (cox.); 2, Worthington, Munro, Lloyd (cox.); 3, Cooper (b), Dantree, Olivier (cox.). Scratch crews in four-oared gigs—1, MacInnes; 2, Lloyd; 3, St. John; 4, Carey; 5, Ethelstone: 6, Miller; 7, Ellis; 8, Madden. Eight started. Mr. Lawless, naval instructor, acted as judge, and the Rev. J. Aldous as starter.

Conflict, Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters, has orders to proceed to the New Hebrides.

Daring, Com. J. G. Hanmer, was at San Diego on April 3 *en route* for Esquimalt. Her officers were to be entertained at a banquet by the inhabitants of San Diego.

Defence, Capt. R. P. Cator, having bottom cleaned and coated and other defects made good, will be put out of dock at Devonport to-day.

Fox, Staff-Com. J. G. Dathan, has been ordered to Portsmouth with boilers for the Triumph and stores for other ships, and also takes supernumeraries for the Urgent, which is being fitted for a depôt ship at Jamaica.

Hector, Capt. C. H. Simpson, which was moored off Cowes during her Majesty's residence at Osborne, has returned to Netley. The Hector is in excellent condition as regards her boilers and hull, having only recently undergone a thorough refit, and is quite fit for any service.

Helicon, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford, was at Malta on the 8th inst.

Himalaya, Capt. E. White, arrived at Simon's Bay on April 17; left again about April 22; arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on May 10; will leave on May 11 for England. She has on board, from the Cape, 296 of the 32nd Regt.

Immortalite, Com. Gerard Noel, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

Lord Warden, Capt. the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., is to be in Plymouth Sound by the 26th inst., to join the Channel Squadron for evolutionary cruising.

Minotaur, Capt. Lord W. Kerr, flagship of Rear-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, is ordered to be completed with all possible expedition. She has been docked for having her hull cleaned and recoated with composition, and is ordered to have her torpedo gear finished by the 25th inst., so that she may proceed to Plymouth and join the other ships of the squadron on May 28. Should any of her fittings not be completed by the time fixed she will take working parties with her to Plymouth, so that the work may be completed during the passage.

Myrmidon, Com. the Hon. R. Hare, was paid off at Sheerness on Thursday.

Narcissus, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lambert, C.B., arrived in Plymouth Sound on Thursday.

Newcastle, Capt. R. G. Douglas, has proceeded to Sheerness.

Nymphe, Capt. S. P. Townshend, left West Australia on Feb. 21 for Fremantle; she would convey the Governor to the Pearl Shell Fisheries, and return to Sydney.

Orontes, Capt. Edward H. Seymour, is undergoing a thorough overhaul at Portsmouth. She was to have left on the 15th inst., and proceeded to Ireland to receive the 88th Connaught Rangers, now stationed at Athlone, for conveyance to Cape Colony, but this order has been cancelled. Instructions have been received for the construction of additional accommodation for troop horses.

Osprey, Com. the Hon. Henry Holmes A'Court, tried machinery at Sheerness on Tuesday, result very satisfactory; she will be ready to leave to-day for the Pacific Station.

Pigmy, Staff-Com. Hewlett, having been relieved by the Waterwitch, has been docked and bored for the purpose of ascertaining her condition, which is so rotten that it would be a waste of money to bring her forward for repairs.

Raleigh, Capt. G. Tryon, C.B., was at Suda Bay on the 8th inst.

Renard, Lieut.-Com. H. J. Pugh, has been detained at Auckland to be ready to communicate with the Sappho.

Resistance, Capt. C. W. Hope, is to be patched up for a turn of Coastguard duty, as she is beginning to grow too infirm for cruising with the Channel Squadron. Her last regular overhaul was in 1873, when her boilers were put on board; but the Achilles, which will exchange places with her, was refitted about eighteen months ago, and her boilers have not been much used since they were put into her.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Rocket, Lieut.-Com. C. R. Harris, returned to harbour at Vancouver on the 6th inst. In 1873 a steamer on a voyage to Alaska was lost in Queen Charlotte's Sound. About fifteen of her crew escaped in a boat and landed. As a rule, the Indians have always been foremost in good works and mercy towards shipwrecked people, but on this occasion they were tempted by gain to murder them, which was done. Various inquiries were made afterwards, but no light could be thrown on the occurrence until about six weeks ago a man came down in possession of certain articles belonging to the lost ship, and suspicion fell on a tribe in Deane's Inlet on the mainland to the north of the island. The Rocket, taking an interpreter with her and a sergeant of police, left on March 14 for the place. On her arrival there a close inquiry was instituted, and it was ascertained that the head chief and two of the members of the tribe were still in the neighbourhood, and who had been implicated in the massacre. Measures were taken for their capture. Some of the head men of the village were seized as hostages, and were informed the culprits must be given up. After a great deal of parleying and nothing forthcoming, a boat was sent in, when the natives threatened to fire on the landing party. Six hours' consideration were then given to them, which was again prolonged, when, finding all further parleying useless, the Rocket, having first fired some blank cartridge and sent in a boat manned and armed to ascertain that the village was empty, shelled and burnt the place; this had the effect of the two men being delivered up. The chief had "skedaddled." The Rocket therefore returned with two of the head men and the two culprits on board, who will be handed over for trial.—*Western Daily Mercury.*

Rupert, Capt. H. J. Grubbe, C.B., was at Malta on the 8th inst.

Sandfly, Lieut.-Com. J. Bell, was on her way back to

Sydney from her cruise round Australia when the last mail left.

Sapphire, Capt. E. H. Murray, arrived at Port Chalmers, New Zealand, on March 14.

Sappho, Com. Noel N. S. Digby, was at Samoa, according to last accounts.

Sealark, Lieut. F. H. Haygarth, has proceeded to Falmouth.

Sultan, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Malta from Marseilles on Monday, and has left for Crete to join the flag.

Thetis, Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward, was to leave Malta on the 4th inst. for Gibraltar and England, and would, it was expected, reach Devonport about the 24th.

Torch, Com. R. H. Hamond, arrived at Malta on the 2nd inst.

Topaze, Capt. A. T. Thrupp, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday.

Tourmaline, Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., was due at Cape Coast Castle on Saturday last, and will return to Simon's Bay in July. The ball given on board the Tourmaline on Thursday by Com. Wright and the officers almost exhausted the resources of even the elastic hospitality of that hospitable branch of the Service. There were two hundred and fifty guests, including the Commodore and Mrs. Sullivan, the Misses Frere, the Hon. Cecil Ashley, several officers of the Cape Town garrison, and a large representation of the beauty and grace of Cape Town. Covered lighters, well lined and carpeted, were provided to convey the guests from the dockyard to the ship. On board the Tourmaline a false floor was formed from the poop to the midships. This floor was in perfect order for dancing. On the poop-deck refreshments were served, and supper was laid forward. An ample awning covered in the hall, refreshment, and supper-rooms, which were brilliantly lighted with lanterns, chandeliers, and Chinese lamps, and elaborately decorated. Most noteworthy was a large grotto down the centre of the supper-room, rich with ferns and dahlias, and showing in floral letters the name of the ship. Nothing could exceed the attention and genial hospitality of the officers of the Tourmaline, and at 4 o'clock the next morning their fair guests were reluctant to tear themselves away. Last night the Commodore, with his usual hospitality, gave a dance to the remaining visitors. We regret to add that the Tourmaline will shortly leave for the West Coast, it is believed about the 18th inst.—*Cape Times*, April 7.

Valorous, Capt. L. F. Jones, has made a trial of machinery not altogether satisfactory, there being slight priming and insufficient steam.

Victoria and Albert, Capt. Thomson. As a mark of the regard and esteem in which his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., was held by those who have served under him, they resolved to make a presentation to the Princess of Leiningen. It consists of a solid silver vase in the form of a nautilus shell resting on sprays of coral and seaweed, and supported by a stem and base of bold shell and scroll work. The centre stem contains *repoussé* medallions of the Queen and of the late Prince Consort. The nautilus shell, which is composed of frosted silver, bears on one side a representation of the Victoria and Albert, and on the other relievos of the Alberta and the Elfin. At the end of the shell is a figure of a mermaid. The whole is mounted on an ebony block, ornamented with dolphins. At the front is a shield, bearing the following inscription :—"Presented to her Grand Ducal Highness the Princess of Leiningen, in commemoration of her husband, Rear-Admiral his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., &c., upon attaining his flag, relinquishing the command of her Majesty's yachts, by the Royal yachtsmen whose names are inscribed, as a token of remembrance of many happy days.—Hugh Campbell, J R. T. Fullerton, D. M'Ewan, J. Sear, J. G. Wallace Hoare, H. T. Stephenson, T. W. Sulivan, D. W. Welch, A. Balliston, A. T. M. Roberts, hon. sec." The shields at the sides contain the names of the subscribers, while that at the back bears a Royal crown.

Warrior, Capt. W. H. Whyte, has been ordered to Portsmouth from Portland. There was to have been a ball on the 15th, and this has necessarily been postponed.

Wolverene, Commodore Hoskins, was at Hobart Town on March 19. She left Sydney on March 7, and arrived at Hobart Town on the 13th, and would leave on March 28 for New Zealand.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

The following extracts have been made from some of the most important recommendations and observations of the Committee appointed to inquire into the establishment of the Royal Naval College :—

On the whole, from the various testimonies we have received, we are brought to the conclusion that there is very little deficient either in the quantity or quality of the higher instruction supplied to the Classes A and B. But, while we have every reason to be satisfied with the provision made for the instruction of these classes, we are bound to say that Class B, particularly the half-pay lieutenants, are extremely remiss in availing themselves of the advantages offered. We take the table of absences in the month of May as an illustration. There were 104 hours of study in that month, the absences from which are on record, and it appears that one lieutenant was absent eighty-three hours, the average absences of the whole class being thirty hours. This contrasts very unfavourably with the gunnery lieutenants, one of whom was absent fifteen hours, the average absences of the whole class being three hours fifty minutes. And we have it in evidence that the habits of the half-pay lieutenants, who are voluntary students, even when present, are far from regular. One lieutenant informed us that "he came in at 9, and then found that he was obliged to go out for a quarter of an hour, about a quarter or half-past 10, and then came in again for an hour, and so on," and this he called "being pretty regular." Under such circumstances, it is quite clear that a good deal of the time of the instructors and the money of the country must be spent to no purpose.

We now come to Class C, *i.e.*, the acting sub-lieutenants who are at the College for their final examination after six months' study. As regards these students we feel bound to say that the state of things is not satisfactory, either as to the means supplied for their instruction or its results. During the last year it was found practically that the staff of instructors was not sufficient; but this was owing to the large number of students from exceptional causes, which are not likely to occur again. Admiral Fanshawe is, however, of opinion that it is amply sufficient for fifty, and Dr. Hirst carries on this number to seventy-five, the present number being fifty.

We recommend that each officer's attendance at lectures and studies should be officially recorded, and that returns showing the number of each officer's absences or only partial attendances should be furnished to the Admiralty not less frequently than at the middle and at the end of each session, special attention being called in these returns to the more serious cases of irregularity.

We think it important, however, to add that, in our opinion, it is indispensable to place sufficient time at Dr. Hirst's disposal to enable him to make personal visits frequently and without notice to the classes at work, more especially those attended by the half-pay officers and the acting sub-lieutenants.

The need of a subaltern instructor under the Professor of Fortification, and of a qualified assistant to take charge of the observatory and to teach the use of fixed instruments, has been strongly pressed upon us. We would suggest whether one of the assistants of the neighbouring Royal Observatory might not be willing and able to undertake this latter duty for some moderate addition to his salary, without making a new appointment in the College, unless it should be found that the Instructor in Nautical Surveying requires further assistance.

It has been brought to our notice that there is a great need in the engineering course of engines or models of engines to make drawings from and to refer to, the only one at Greenwich being an old engine of a type which is out of date. We believe it is only necessary to call attention to this want, which has probably not been yet remedied in consequence of the recent establishment of the College. A few models or portions of engines of the newest type, which could readily be supplied from the dockyards, would be of great service not only to the engineer students, but to all officers studying at the College.

There is only one more class of students at the College which it remains to notice, viz., that of naval-instructors. These gentlemen pass a preliminary examination, and then go through a course of study not exceeding nine months, at the end of which they are examined in those professional subjects which they will afterwards have to teach. The examination of course determines whether they possess the knowledge required. But something more than that is necessary to show they are fit for naval-instructors on board ship. Aptitude to teach is a gift. It cannot be acquired, and the possession of it cannot be proved by examination. We have had before us the case of an instructor who has made the most praiseworthy efforts to qualify himself for his duties, but who does not seem to possess this aptitude. It seems to us that it would be a good thing if a naval-instructor were to be appointed after his final examination, provisionally in the first instance, to work under the supervision of the Director of Studies for such time as may be thought desirable, and he might be usefully employed in assisting to instruct the acting sub-lieutenants. It would then be ascertained whether he had that aptness to teach and personal authority which would make him an efficient instructor when he had to act independently, and to a certain extent under great disadvantages as a teacher in a ship of war. It is possible that the ignorance of the acting sub-lieutenants when they come to this College may in some cases be attributed to the want of these qualities on the part of the instructors.

We think that in organizing the College, it is desirable to remove, as far as possible, from the minds of the executive officers of the Royal Navy, who are under instruction in it, the impression that they are simply going through on shore the same sort of instruction as they might have been going through under a naval-instructor in a ship of war. The youngest of them are men to whom the idea of going back to school again must be naturally repulsive. The strict discipline of a ship of war cannot be enforced outside it. New associations are needed; the Naval College should stand to the Britannia, and to the instruction afloat, in much the same light as the universities stand to the public schools, or as the Staff College to Woolwich and Sandhurst. No one can doubt that it would make a serious difference in the minds of undergraduates, if college "lectures" were still called "forms," and if "tutors" and "professors" were still called "masters." When it becomes impossible to insist upon the obedience of boys, it becomes all the more important to neglect no means, through new associations or otherwise, which may arouse the responsibility of men. We have no intention of depreciating the naval-instructors; in some subjects it would be very difficult to find gentlemen equally well qualified to teach young officers. But for the general instruction of the College, we prefer new associations, such as are represented by professors, with assistant professors, when necessary, in due proportion to the number of students.

We are led to insist the more strongly upon all that leads officers coming to the College from afloat to look upon this step as an advance to a higher sphere of instruction, because institutions, whether for the Army or for the Navy, labour under this inherent defect, educationally, that, unlike public schools and universities, they are not governed by those who teach, or by those who are drawn from the teaching body, so that the teachers everywhere appear to occupy a secondary place in precedence, in salary, in power. These conditions are (perhaps) inevitable, but it requires strong men to hold their own under them, however considerately such a system may be administered by the authorities, and all the support which can be given to the position of the teachers should be given. It is for such reasons we think that a body like the present professors, with juniors of the same stamp under them, are likely to encounter fewer difficulties in achieving the objects, arduous under any circumstances, which the College is expected to accomplish, than men equally able, who bring with them old associations.

So far as the annual examinations of Classes A and B are concerned, we find that, under the supervision of Dr. Hirst, they "are conducted by 'external examiners solely,' the questions being set and the answers reported upon by persons not on the College Staff." The examiners have hitherto been gentlemen distinguished in the several departments of learning in which they examined, and the only recommendations we have to make in regard to these examinations are that in those subjects where one examiner is employed he should not be appointed, as a rule, for more than two years, and never for more than three years; while in those where there are two examiners (as the mathematical subjects) they should not be appointed for more than four years, and that no examiner should set papers more than three times continuously on the same subject.

We are of opinion that four gentlemen of good university standing, experienced in examining, but not connected with the College, should be appointed for a period of two years to examine the acting sub-lieutenants in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physics, and mechanics and hydrostatics, and that each should set five papers on every one of these subjects during that period, and should look over and mark the answers to them.

We further recommend that four gentlemen, naval instructors or otherwise, should be appointed for a period of two years to examine the acting sub-lieutenants in steam, theory of navigation and nautical astronomy, practical navigation, winds and currents, and marine surveying, and that each should set five papers on every one of these subjects during that period, and should look over and mark the answers to them.

The examiners should be furnished with particulars respecting the course of instruction pursued, the text-books used, and the percentage of marks required to pass in the several classes. Considering that some of the acting sub-lieutenants have had little instruction when afloat, and that their time there must have been chiefly employed in acquiring a practical knowledge of seamanship, the examiners should be enjoined to set a fair proportion of easy questions, and to seek more for a sound knowledge of a subject, with a constant view to its practical application in the Service, than for the power of solving intricate problems, which few can accomplish without long-continued previous practice.

We are of opinion that the gentlemen who examine the sub-lieutenants should undertake these examinations, under the supervision of the Director of Studies, who should arrange the subjects which should be assigned to each examiner. For the examinations for naval cadetships, we think that the services of two of the University examiners would be sufficient; for those of the cadets in the Britannia, the services of two of the University examiners and two of the examiners in professional subjects would suffice, independently of the examiner in French, in both cases. Considering what very important results depend on the examinations of the cadets in the Britannia, we think that where it is practicable, as in the mathematical subjects, the examiners should have had experience in examining young boys. This end could always be secured by appointing gentlemen who had examined the public schools or taken part in the middle-class examinations connected with the Universities. We think it necessary to mention that care should be taken that none of the questions set are beyond the course of studies pursued by the cadets.

Although at the present time Mr. Goodwin, with assistants, sets the papers at the two half-yearly examinations (of junior officers afloat) they look over the results of the July examination only, the others being looked over by the naval instructors on the several stations. We think that the papers should on both occasions be looked over by the gentlemen appointed to examine, and the results published to the Fleet once a year, as soon after the July examination as is practicable, the places of the officers in each year being arranged in classes and determined by the aggregate of the marks obtained in the two consecutive examinations. Rewards should be given to those who most distinguish themselves in the class lists, and a note should be attached to the name of every officer certifying how long he had had the advantage of instruction on board ship.

We think that each naval instructor should make a report at the end of each half year to the officer in command of the ship on board which he is serving, and that this officer should forward a copy of this report with his own observations to the Admiralty.

We have heard different opinions respecting the amount of time which a midshipman may bestow on his studies when afloat, due regard being had to his devoting so much attention to seamanship and professional duties as will ensure his obtaining a thorough acquaintance with these most important parts of his education. No doubt in some small ships, where many duties are thrown on a young officer from which he is free in large vessels, the time for study is necessarily small, but in the Channel and Flying Squadrons, "where a large proportion of the whole of the midshipmen in the Service are serving," all the ships in which carry naval instructors, it seems to be considerable, and is greater than that assigned to mathematics in many schools. Mr. Goodwin thinks that, under favourable circumstances, "a ship which averaged seven and a-half hours a-week would be doing very well indeed, and might be taken as a very fair example of the amount of study in the whole fleet." This is borne out by the report of the Committee of 1870 on the Higher Education of Naval Officers, which devotes a chapter to the system of tuition on board ship. Capt. Curme, on the other hand, says that in his ship "the midshipmen had, on an average, fifteen hours a-week of good work," and "that he allowed nothing to interfere with their school hours." Adopting the former of these two opinions, which supposes the midshipmen to be studying, on the average, for one and a-half hours for five days in the week, it seems probable that under an efficient and painstaking instructor they could not only keep up the groundwork of knowledge which they had acquired in the Britannia, but also go considerably beyond it. It must not be forgotten that midshipmen, like most other youths, require some encouragement and competition to make them work with zest and perseverance; indeed, in their case, these powerful stimulants to industry are especially necessary, owing to the interruptions to which their studies are subjected. We are inclined to think that had they the incentives to study which others of their age usually enjoy, but of which they are now almost destitute, many of them would employ their working hours more profitably than they do at present. Admiral Ryder, in his evidence before the Committee of 1870 on the Higher Education of Naval Officers, when speaking on the studies of the midshipmen, observed "a great deal of time that might be used for purposes of study is often wasted," and this is not surprising considering how small are the motives which induce them to work.

We agree with Dr. Hirst in thinking that the examinations of (4) candidates for naval clerkships should be placed in the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners, to whom also might be entrusted those of (5) and (6), candidates for naval instructorships and for interpreterships. We consider it desirable that these examinations should be undertaken by persons unconnected with the College.

PAY OF MAJORS R.A. IN INDIA.

The injustice and delay that the officers of the Artillery and Engineers have experienced in having the pay due to them as majors when promoted to that rank in July, 1872, withheld by the Indian Government until April, 1875, is most aggravating to those concerned. It has been a loss to them of two and three-quarter years' difference of pay between captain's and major's rank. That this is deeply felt by them, and is appreciated by the Commander-in-Chief in India, is proved by the fact that their claim has been submitted in the form of a petition to Parliament—a course few, if any, officers ever pursue unless they consider that they have great justice on their side. Now, it would be a great consolation to know how much longer they will have to wait for this back pay. The petition has been in Parliament, we believe, since last January year. Will another year be allowed to pass by with this claim still unsettled? To sum up: The case was fairly and justly submitted to a lawyer of standing by some of the officers concerned—who had received no alleged consideration in lieu in the way of contracts, &c., whatever—and the reply was that "no just reason could possibly be given by the Indian Government for withholding the pay of these majors on their promotion in July, 1872, which would not with equal justice have applied to retaining it in April, 1875, when it was granted to them, but without arrears."

VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Notwithstanding the opinion of an Army chaplain of 22 years' service, who considers himself at liberty to make a goose of himself in large camps, but not in garrison towns, I can see no reason why a chaplain of Volunteers, who has to be present at a certain number of parades, in order to make himself efficient, should not be allowed to attend in uniform.—I am, &c.,

A VOLUNTEER.

COMMISSARIAT RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As a means of solving the difficult question of promotion in this department, the following suggestion is offered for consideration:—By the Warrant of Nov., 1875, officers have an unqualified right to retire on retired pay after thirty years' service. I therefore would make this retirement (after that length of service) compulsory on officers in the administrative ranks; thus extending a principle now in force among combatant officers. This would give promotion to the senior executive officers, viz., the present commissaries. And in the case of the other executive officers, the deputy and assistant commissaries, the adoption of the principle which I believe has existed in the Army Medical Department is recommended, viz, that after a stated number of years' service a step in rank be given. Thus, say after twenty years' full-pay service a deputy should become a full commissary, and an assistant a deputy-commissary. A reform of this nature would cure many heartburns, especially among the junior ranks of officers who otherwise, from their age, have no hope of promotion.—I am, &c.,

RETIREMENT.

RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The answer of Mr. Egerton to Capt. Pim on the subject of the power of the Admiralty to recall naval officers from the Retired List into active service makes one feel anxious to have defined what could be the position as to rank, pay, and prospective promotion of an officer if so recalled. In many cases officers have been placed on a retired list with a step in rank. Is it to be understood that they would assume the higher rank if called upon for active service? Or how, in your opinion, would this part of the matter be arranged so as to prevent misunderstanding between officers in the Active and Retired Lists thus thrown together? Even, again, it would seem desirable that if retired officers are liable to be brought back again into active service, they should have the means of qualifying themselves for such service. How is this to be effected? This question is a very complex and important one to the public service, and would seem to demand more serious consideration than it has probably received at the Admiralty.

A RETIRED COMMANDER.

BIRTH.

MCHARDY.—May 9, at Rose Villa, Hamilton, N.B., the wife of Commander Wallace B. McHardy, R.N., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LEWES.—May 5, at Llanfair Cottage, near Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, Clifton Lewes, Lieutenant Royal Navy, aged 28 years.

POLE.—May 4, at Weston-super-Mare, Reginald Carew Pole, Lieutenant Royal Navy, second son of the Rev. Reginald Pole, Yeovilton Rectory, Somerset, most deeply lamented.

Advertisements.

TO BE SOLD, several thousand ARMY CANTEENS, ready for immediate shipment. Apply to JAMES TASKER and SON, 39, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Mdlle. Albani.—This evening (Saturday), May 12, RIGOLETTO. Gilda, Mdlle. Albani; Maddalena, Madame Scalchi; Rigoletto, Signor Pandolfini (first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera); Sparafucile, Signor Scolara; and Il Duca, Signor Gayarre (his first appearance in that character in England). Conductor, Signor Bevignani.

NEXT WEEK THERE WILL BE SIX PERFORMANCES.

Monday, May 14, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. Amelia, Mdlle. D'Angeri; Ulrica, Madame Scalchi; Oscar, Mdlle. Bianchi; Renato, Signor Graziani; Angri, Signor Capponi; Armando, Signor Scolara; and Il Duca, Signor Gayarre (second appearance in that character in England).

First appearance this season of Madame Adelina Patti.—Tuesday, May 15, DINORAH. Dinorah, Madame Adelina Patti; Una Capraio, Madame Scalchi; Una Capraia, Mdlle. Cottino; Corentino, Signor Marini; Un Cacciatore, Signor Capponi; Un Mietitore, Signor Sabater; and Hoel, Signor Graziani.

Mdlle. Albani.—Wednesday, May 16 (first time this season), LOHENGRIN.—Elsa di Brabante, Mdlle. Albani; Ortruda, Mdlle. D'Angeri; Frederico di Telramondo, Signor Cotogni; L'Araldo del Re, Signor Capponi; Enrico l'Uccellatore, Signor Scolara; and Lohengrin, Signor Carpi (first appearance this season).

Thursday, May 17, LES HUGUENOTS. Valentina, Mdlle. D'Angeri; Margherita di Valois, Mdlle. Marimon; Urbano, Madame Scalchi; Conte di San Bris, Signor Capponi; Conte di Nevers, Signor Cotogni; Marcello, Signor Bagagiolo; Huguenot Soldier, Signor Sabater; and Raoul di Nangis, Signor Gayarre.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Friday, May 18, DON GIOVANNI. Zerlina, Madame Adelina Patti (second appearance this season).

Mdlle. Albani.—Saturday, May 19, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia, Mdlle. Albani; Enrico, Signor Graziani; Raimondo, Signor Capponi; Arturo, Signor Sabater; and Engardo, Signor Gayarre (first appearance in that character in England).

The Opera commences at half-past 8.

The Box Office under the portico of the Theatre open from 10 till 5. Pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

WAGNER FESTIVAL.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE—THIRD GRAND CONCERT this afternoon, Saturday, May 12, at three o'clock. TANNHAUSER, "Ring des Nibelungen," "Die Walküre."

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.—The GRAND MARCH from TANNHAUSER will be repeated at the Concert this afternoon, Saturday, May 12, at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL. The audience are respectfully requested to be seated by three o'clock.

FOURTH CONCERT, MONDAY EVENING, May 14, Eight o'clock. "Löhengrin," "Ring des Nibelungen—Siegfried."

FIFTH CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16, Eight o'clock. "Die Meistersinger," "Ring des Nibelungen—Gotterdämmerung."

LAST CONCERT, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 19, Three o'clock. "Tristam und Isolde," "Ring des Nibelungen—Gotterdammerung."

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HODGE & ESSEX, Directors, Chief Ticket Office, 6 and 7, Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. — New Programme.—Ye WONDERFULLE TALE OF WHYTTYNGTON AND HYS CATTE. By Tifkins Thudd, Esq.; given by Mr. Seymour Smith.—HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE. A popular lecture, with interesting experiments, by Prof. Gardner.—BUDS AND LEAVES: a Spring Lecture. By Mr. J. L. King.—THE COMPOSITION OF LIGHT, with Illustrations. By Mr. J. L. King.—THE SEANCE, new edition. By the Polytechnic Medium.—Master Taylor, the premier Plate-Dancer and Artificial Clairvoyant.—Madame Hickson's COSTUME RECITALS, &c., &c. Admission to the whole, 1s.; schools and children under 10, 6d.; reserved stalls, 2s. 6d. Open from 12 till 5 and 7 till 10.

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101ST REGIMENT. 8TH JUNE.

DORSET MILITIA. 5TH JUNE.

The Suite of Rooms specially set apart for Regimental Dinners are unexceptionable.

3RD KING'S OWN HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL, Waterloo Place, on MONDAY, the 28th May, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen who intend dining will send their names to the Manager of the Pall Mall at least three days previously.

13TH (Light Dragoons) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL, on TUESDAY, 5th June, at 8.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. Salter, Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W., on or before the 4th June.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the 17TH LANCERS,

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presiding, will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, the 31st of May, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

A notification of intention to be present to be addressed to Mr. H. Salter, Craig's Court, S.W.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY ANNUAL DINNER

Will take place, at a quarter before Eight o'Clock on FRIDAY, the 25th May, 1877, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, His Royal Highness the Colonel of the Regiment in the Chair.

Tickets can be obtained at Willis's Rooms up to and during the day of the Dinner.

FOURTH (The King's Own) ROYAL REGIMENTAL DINNER CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL on MONDAY, the 28th May, at 8 o'clock.

Members intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. Arthur Rush, 2, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.

ROYAL FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN on WEDNESDAY, June 6th, 1877, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen who intend dining are requested to inform Mr. Salter, Craig's Court, S.W., not later than June 4th.

8TH (The King's) REGIMENTAL CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS on the 12th June at 7.30.

Members who wish to attend are requested to notify the same to Mr. H. A. Slade, 2, Craig's Court, S.W., before the 9th June.

13TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S) LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will be held at the CRITERION on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, 1877.

Officers wishing to attend are requested to give notice to Mr. Sydney Baird, Cox and Co., Craig's Court.

21ST ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the CITY TERMINUS HOTEL, Cannon Street, on THURSDAY, the 31st May, at 8 o'clock.

General Sir Frederick Hamilton, K.C.B., Colonel of the Regiment, in the Chair.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to send their names, before the 28th inst., to Major Shadwell Clerke, Royal Body Guard, 33, Golden Square, W.

23RD ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on MONDAY, the 28th May, 1877, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. Salter, Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.

24TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the 24th Regiment will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on TUESDAY, 29th May, 1877, at Eight o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to signify the same to W. G. Jennings, the Albion, by the 26th inst.

30TH REGIMENT.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT, Regent Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine will please send their names to Captain Stevenson, The Club, Bath.

33RD (The Duke of Wellington's) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the SHIP AND TURTLE Tavern on THURSDAY, the 31st of May, at Eight o'clock.

Officers who intend being present are requested to give notice to the Proprietor of the Ship and Turtle Tavern, 130, Leadenhall Street, E.C., at their earliest convenience.

J. H. CAMPBELL, Captain 33rd Regiment,
Acting Secretary.

REGIMENTAL DINNER, 42ND ROYAL HIGHLANDERS, 15TH JUNE.

Officers who will dine are requested to send their names to Alfred Malim, Esq., Messrs. Cox and Co.'s, Craig's Court, S.W.

THE 49TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place on TUESDAY, 29th May, 1877, at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Captain A. G. Huyshe, 49th Regiment, Portsmouth, on or before the 23rd May, 1877.

59TH (2nd Nottinghamshire) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the CRITERION on FRIDAY, the 25th of May, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen who purpose attending are requested to send their names to the Manager by 12 noon the day before.

62ND REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place on TUESDAY, the 29th May, at 8 o'clock, at the CANNON STREET HOTEL.

Officers wishing to dine are requested to send their names to the Manager.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the 85TH (the King's) LIGHT INFANTRY

Will take place at the PALL MALL on THURSDAY, the 7th June, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Members intending to be present are requested to notify the same to Mr. Arthur Rush, 2, Craig's Court, S.W.

88TH CONNAUGHT RANGERS.—ANNUAL DINNER CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT, Waterloo Place, on TUESDAY, 12th June, at 8 o'clock.

Notification of intention to be present, or otherwise, to be sent to Lieut.-Colonel Steevens, 29, Colville Road, London, W., not later than Tuesday, 5th June.

90TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS on FRIDAY, 1st June, 1877, at 8 o'clock.

Those who intend to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. B. Street, care of Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W., by 25th May, 1877.

91ST (Princess Louise) ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS

REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT, JUNE 13th, at 7.30 p.m.

Notice to be sent to the Manager.

96TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place on THURSDAY, the 31st May, at 8 p.m., at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street.

Gentlemen who intend to dine are requested to notify the same to the Manager of the Albion on or before the 28th May.

101ST FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL on FRIDAY, 8th June, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Officers wishing to dine are requested to inform, as soon as possible, Captain Warner, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria, S.W.

RIFLE BRIGADE DINNER at WILLIS'S ROOMS, WEDNESDAY, June 6th.

H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief will take the Chair at 8 o'clock.

For tickets apply to Alfred Malim, Esq., Craig's Court.

TO RETIRED OFFICERS and unemployed Gentlemen.—MANAGING DIRECTORSHIP shortly vacant. Present holder going abroad. Salary £350. Duties, general superintendence; no technical knowledge required. Business established, present hands 21 years. Average dividends last five years. 12 per cent. £2 to £3,000 required to purchase part present holder's shares. Will bear strict investigation. Apply, Director, care of Pearse, Lever, and Co., 73, Fleet Street.

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Pall Mall, May 1st.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Club will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, 26, King Street, St. James's, on MONDAY, the 28th of May, at 2.30 p.m.

April, 1877.

ARMY GUILD OF THE HOLY STANDARD.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Guild will be held in the Dining Hall of S. BARNABAS COLLEGE, Pimlico, S.W., on WEDNESDAY, 16th May, at 3 p.m.

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CAMP AND BARRACK FURNISHER,
Begs leave to inform Commandants of Corps, Presidents of Messes, and Officers generally, that he
IS PREPARED TO SUPPLY ON HIRE
EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR OFFICERS' MESSES,
Including
MARQUEES, FURNITURE, BOARDED FLOORS,
PORTABLE KITCHENS,
WHITE'S CELEBRATED FIELD RANGE,
Cooking Utensils, Cutlery, Electro-Plate, Crockery, China, Glass, &c.

The same will be securely packed and forwarded, accompanied by an experienced assistant, if desired, to any part of the United Kingdom.

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STANDING CAMP TENT KIT,

As supplied by him for 12 years to the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, and to Officers at Aldershot when under canvas, consisting of the following articles:—

Wood Folding Camp Bedstead
Hair Mattress
,, Pillow
Folding Chair
Sponge Bath
Water Can
Tent Pole Strap
Strip of Matting
Tripod Washstand.
Looking Glass
Basin
Lantern

Can be had on hire, in any number, to meet the requirements of regiments or County Rifle Meetings. The weight of each Kit complete is about 80lbs. The Kit includes everything necessary for camping out, and is looked upon by the large number of officers who have used it in England Ireland, and Scotland as a great convenience, saving them the trouble and annoyance of looking out, packing, and conveying their own goods (which are often unfitted for the purpose) to the camping ground.

P.S.—The Campaigning Kit is for Sale, and not for Hire; the Standing Camp Tent Kit is for Hire only.

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INDIA RUBBER GARDEN TUBING,

In 60 feet lengths, with Brass Fittings complete. Syringes, Pumps, Hose Reels, &c.

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For Carriages, Warehouses, Offices, Conservatories, and Entrance Halls, &c. Made any size and thickness.

Sole Makers of the Patent Draught and Dust Excluder,
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WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention for the curative treatment of hernia. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the manufacturer,

MR. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a single truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.; post free. Double ditto, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.; post free. An umbilical ditto, 42s. and 52s. 6d.; post free. Post-Office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post Office, Piccadilly. Every description of RIDING BELTS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS to draw on, and ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS, on new and improved principles.

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OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA
(ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS)
The best and only certain remedy ever discovered for preserving, strengthening, beautifying, or restoring the
HAIR, WHISKERS, OR MOUSTACHES,
And preventing them turning grey.
Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s.
C. & A. OLDRIDGE,
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AND ALL CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS.

For children it is invaluable, as it forms the basis of a magnificent head of hair, prevents baldness in mature age, and obviates the use of dyes and poisonous restoratives.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the safest aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies, children, and infants.

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172, New Bond Street, London, and all Chemists

THE STAFFORD HOUSE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of SUFFERING among the TURKISH SOLDIERS.

President, the Duke of SUTHERLAND, K.G.

The Turkish dominions having now been invaded, and hostilities having actually commenced, the suffering among the Turkish soldiers is very greatly increased, and as will be seen from the annexed statement by Captain Burnaby, who has just returned from Asia Minor, they are in the greatest need of clothing, of food for the hospitals, and of medical stores and surgical instruments.

The Committee, therefore, appeal strongly to their countrymen for subscriptions to enable them to mitigate the horrors of the war by sending out to the Turkish soldiers such additional succour as is now most urgently needed.

STATEMENT BY CAPTAIN BURNABY.

"Regent's Park Barracks, April 27, 1877.

"In the course of my recent travels through Asia Minor, I visited several Turkish military hospitals, and conversed with the surgeons in charge. They often complained to me of the great scarcity of drugs, and said the authorities at Constantinople found it impracticable to supply many of the necessary specific medicines and surgical instruments, all of which have to be obtained in Europe.

"If people in this country could only realise to themselves the sufferings which the wounded will undergo when being operated upon without chloroform and with worn-out surgical instruments, I think they would willingly subscribe to the Stafford House Fund.

"The soldiers from the southern parts of Anatolia suffer very much from the change of climate, and are utterly unsupplied with warm underclothing. Many a time I have met battalions of Redifs on the march, the men with bare feet and wading through deep snow while the thermometer stood at zero. Many were frost-bitten on the march to Erzeroum and Kars. A supply of warm stockings and flannel shirts and blankets would save thousands of lives."

Communications to be addressed to T. Gibson Bowles, Esq., 2, Harriet-street, Lowndes Square, S.W., or to H. Wright, Esq., Stafford House, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Subscriptions will be received by Major-General Sir Henry Green, Hon. Treasurer, Stafford House, S.W.; and will be acknowledged in the published list.

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead. Instituted 8th March, 1855.
Chairman—
Major-General J. T. Boileau, R.E., F.R.S.

Number of Children in the Home, 171; Vacancies, 29; Candidates awaiting Admission, 124.

Owing to the loss, by death, of several of the largest annual subscribers, and to the great falling off in donations, the funds are at present unequal to support the increased number of girls (26) who have been added to the Foundation during the last two years.

Further aid is earnestly solicited to meet the increased call upon the funds. Remittances to be made to C. R. Low, Esq., Secretary, No. 7, Whitehall, London, S.W. A guinea yearly gives 1 vote; five guineas, 2 votes for life.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, 15, Strand.—MEETING, at the PALL MALL, 14, Regent Street, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at Eight p.m. Paper by Capt. J. C. R. COLOMB, R.M.A., "On Imperial and Colonial Responsibilities in War." His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, K.P., in the Chair.

FREDERICK YOUNG, Hon. Secretary.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONERS' EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY.

The Society's Register contains the names of pensioners of good character and well qualified for all kinds of in-door and out-door employment. Employers can be supplied with men on application, either personally or by letter, to the Secretary, at the Office, 44, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the Office, 44, Charing Cross, on Friday, the 18th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, when subscribers, donors, and the friends of the Society generally are especially requested to attend.

ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' AND SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London.—The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's (large room upstairs), on THURSDAY afternoon, the 17th instant. The Right Rev. BISHOP CLAUGHTON, Chaplain-General, will take the Chair at Three o'clock precisely. Rev. M. C. Odell, Chaplain to the Forces; Rev. J. Aberigh Mackay, late Chaplain to the Forces, Bengal; Rev. Donald Fraser, D.D.; Rev. Sholto Douglas, of Derby; Gen. M'Cleverty, Col. J. Field, C.B., and Col. Paget are expected to take part in the proceedings.

WILLIAM A. BLAKE } Secs.
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30s., 35s., and 40s. Case 10s.
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Ankle, 12s. 6d. to 30s.; Top, 20s. to 60s.
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Instep, Joint, and Toe, 12s. 6d.
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THE "GRANVILLE" PRIVATE SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS to ST. LAWRENCE-ON SEA, near Ramsgate, in 1 hour and 45 minutes. Departures every Friday, from Charing Cross at 3.45, and Cannon Street at 3.55 p.m. (See bills.)

THE "GRANVILLE."

"The situation of the palatial establishment on a cliff somewhat removed from the town, though conveniently proximate thereto, is an advantage greatly augmented by its superb suite of ozone and various other health-giving baths, its well-constructed rink, its excellent and cheerfully appointed table d'hôte, and all other liberal additions of comfort, luxury, and amusement since the hotel has come into the present enterprising hands."—"Daily Telegraph," March 29.

THE "GRANVILLE" HOTEL.

The "Saturday Review" says:—"The scenery, the air, the accommodation for visitors were described as of the most perfect kind; and we could not help wondering how it was that this place, which had been in existence in a quiet way for several years, had suddenly, like Byron, gone to bed and awoke famous."

THE "GRANVILLE" HOTEL.

"Mayfair" says:—"The proprietor of the hotel, which has carried the name of St. Lawrence-on-Sea to the utmost ends of the earth, has energetically and judiciously lavished a fortune, first in making the 'Granville' Hotel one of the most charming seaside residences in the Kingdom, and next in bringing the fact under the notice of the public."

Address the Manager, Granville Hotel, St. Lawrence-on-Sea, Ramsgate.

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BOSS and GRANT.

CENTRAL-FIRE.

200 ALWAYS IN STOCK.
FROM £7 7s., WARRANTED.

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DOUBLE and SINGLE RIFLES,
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COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U.S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, has been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them. It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ inches and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle-loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL. FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER,

Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence (see "Land and Water" and "Bell's Life," April, 1875). Weight 12½ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL. POLICE REVOLVER,

Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges. 4in. barrel. Weight 15 ozs.

COLT'S DERINGER FOR THE VEST POCKET,

Weight 6½ ozs.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY, 14,
PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.
Depot at Messrs. REILLY & CO., 2, Rue Scribe,
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FISHER'S GLADSTONE BAG

Perfect as a Dressing Bag—Perfect as an empty Travelling Bag.

FISHER'S STEEL BANDED, Solid Leather Portmanteau; a new article.

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Catalogues Post Free.

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THE DIRECTORS of the BRIGHTON LIVERY STABLES COMPANY, Limited, give notice that Prospectuses inviting application for the portion of unallotted Shares may be obtained from the Secretary at the Offices of the Company, to whom an early application should be made.

A. J. BODDINGTON, Secretary.
17 Prince Albert Street, Brighton.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion.—In all cases of indigestion, producing weariness, low spirits, palpitation, and feverishness, these famous Pills should be resorted to as the gentlest and surest corrective of the stomach, and the best antidote to its ailments. These Pills dispel the cause of dyspepsia; everyone afflicted with it may rejoice at the safe and satisfactory results which can be secured at so small a charge as the purchase of a box of Holloway's Pills. They purify, strengthen, and remedy imperfect development of growth and health in young persons. Thousands of sufferers who casually commenced a course of Holloway's Pills have admired their restorative power of themselves, and afterwards recommended them with a fixed confidence which has never been betrayed.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS, MAY, 1877:—

The Directors have again the pleasure of reporting a material advance in the amount of new business effected by the Company during the past year.

The Policies issued were 474 in number, assuring £249,060, or nearly £50,000 in excess of the preceding year. The average amount of each Policy was £525, and the new premium income represented was £8,295 3s. 10d., or £2,100 more than in 1875. The increase on the Total Revenue from Premiums and Interest was £4,995.

The sum paid for claims by death during the year was not in excess of the amount anticipated; but the aggregate disbursements on account of policies falling due exceeded that of any former statement, owing to an increased number of Endowment Assurances having arrived at maturity. Nevertheless, £23,000 were added to the Funds of the Company.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

WILLIAM NICHOLLS,

21, TICHBORNE STREET, PICCADILLY CIRCUS.

LEATHER SHOOTING JACKETS, TROWSERS, AND BREECHES.

FLAX SHOOTING JACKETS, VESTS, TROWSERS, AND BREECHES.
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PURE AERATED WATERS.

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CRYSTAL SPRINGS.

Soda, Potass, Seltzer, Lemonade, Lithia, and for GOUT, Lithia and Potass.

CORKS BRANDED "R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN," and every label bears their Trade Mark.
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"EXCELLENT IN EVERY WAY."—See The "Times," Jan 30.

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NEW LONDON SHOW ROOMS NOW OPEN—95, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

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SIX-AND-A-HALF GUINEA

BLACK SILK COSTUMES.

Engravings of Messrs. JAY'S SIX-AND-A-HALF GUINEA COSTUMES forwarded on application gratis; also a pattern of the quality of Black Silk from which these Costumes are made.

IMPROVED JANUS CORD,

Both sides alike, 1½ Guinea the full dress length. Manufactured specially for Messrs. JAY, and recommmended by them as the Best, the Cheapest, and the Most Durable Material at the price for Mourning. JANUS CORD makes up remarkably well, and ladies who at this season of the year wear black from choice will find it an excellent wearing dress.

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UNIVERSALLY

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. A pure old spirit, mild, mellow, delicious and most wholesome. Dr. Hassall says, "The samples were soft and mellow to the taste, aromatic and ethereal to the smell. The whisky must be pronounced to be pure, well matured, and of very excellent quality." Wholesale—20, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.

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The same as supplied to the principal Clubs and Regimental Messes. Has been esteemed in Ireland for the last century as the FINEST IRISH WHISKEY procurable, being pure as distilled, and refined by age only.

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Consumers are particularly requested to ask for SCHWEPPE'S, and observe Trade Mark on Labels (a Fountain), as many imitations are offered to the Public.—To be obtained from the leading Chemists, Wine Merchants, and Grocers.

E. LAZENBY and SON'S PICKLES, Sauces, and Condiments—E. Lazenby & Son, sole proprietors of the celebrated receipts and manufacturers of the pickles, sauces, and condiments so long and favourably distinguished by their name, beg to remind the public that every article prepared by them is guaranteed as entirely unadulterated.—92, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square (late 6, Edward's Street, Portman Square), and 18, Trinity Street, London, S.E.

HARVEY'S SAUCE.—CAUTION.—The admirers of this celebrated sauce are particularly requested to observe that each bottle prepared by E. LAZENBY and SON bears the label used so many years, signed, "*Elizabeth Lazenby.*"

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of
LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature—
LEA AND PERRINS,
which signature is placed on every bottle of
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Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally.

Retail, by dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

COCKS' READING SAUCE

Is the best and most economical Sauce ever manufactured for
FISH, ENRICHING SOUPS, GRAVIES, &c.
It only requires a trial to convince the purchaser of its excellence.

CAUTION.—The genuine is protected by Trade Mark, viz., CHARLES COCKS' Signature on a white ground across the Reading Arms.

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ORIGINAL & SUPERIOR ESSENCE OF
ANCHOVIES AND ANCHOVY PASTE
Have been Manufactured only by them
FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS AT
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Order of your Grocer, but see that you get
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Finest Meat-Flavouring Stock for Soups, Made-Dishes, and Sauces. Caution.—Genuine ONLY with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature across Label.

MR. MILES' 16s. TROUSERS.

Only Address,
68, NEW BOND STREET, W.
Mr. MILES begs an inspection of his Extensive Stock of
HOME SPUNS,
The Fashion of the Season.
TROUSERS, 16s.; SUITS, 3 GUINEAS.
Patterns and Rules for Self-Measurement post free.
Mr. MILES HAS NOT REMOVED, and is still at
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FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, May 10th, 1877.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,112,500.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—On	20,000 Shares of £50 each, £21 paid	£420,000
„ „	77,500 ditto £20 ditto, £12 ditto	930,000
„ „	28,125 ditto £20 ditto, £8 ditto (less £14 unpaid)	224,986
„ „	Paid in advance of 6th call	20
		£1,575,006

RESERVE FUND, £900,000. NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS, 4,632.

DIRECTORS.

RIGHT HON. LORD ERNEST AUGUSTUS CHARLES BRUDENELL BRUCE, M.P.
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Bishopsgate Street, corner of Threadneedle Street, London.

SOLICITOR.—CHARLES NORRIS WILDE, Esq.

RICHARD BLANEY WADE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

REPORT.

The Directors are glad to meet the Proprietors, and to submit for their approval the Forty-rth Annual Report of the Bank.

The Bank of England rate stood at 2 per cent. from 19th April, 1876, till the 3rd inst., ving an average rate for 1876 of £2 12s. 1d., being 12s. 3d. less than that for 1875. The long ontinuance of 2 per cent. has only one parallel, viz., from July, 1867, to November, 1868, a period of sixteen months.

The year 1876 was characterised by stagnation in almost every department of trade, and the business of Banking, consequently, has been less profitable than in previous years. Owing, however, to the constantly widening range of the Bank's operations, and the careful investment of its resources, the Directors have the satisfaction of recommending :—

That the Dividend and Bonus now to be declared be 11 per cent. for the half-year, being the usual 4 per cent. Dividend, with a Bonus of 7 per cent., making, with the distribution in January last, 21 per cent. for the year.

That £34,055, 2s. 9d. of undivided profits, being the balance of £50,641 5s. 6d. referred to in last report, be carried forward to the account of the current year. It will be remembered that the latter sum was reserved to meet the increasing amount of Dividend upon the new Capital, until the same was fully paid and rendered productive.

The Statement of Accounts herein contained will show that there has been a considerable increase of deposits—spread over the whole of the Branches—and it may be stated that 3,140 new current accounts have been opened, exclusive of a large number of new deposit accounts.

The following is the summary of the operations for the year, submitted in the form hitherto in use :—

	£	s.	d.
REST or UNDIVIDED PROFITS at 31st December, 1875, as exhibited at the Annual Meeting in May, 1876, viz.:	£860,985	0	0
Less Bonus declared and paid in cash in July, 1876	102,375	0	0
	£758,610	0	0
Add Premium on New Shares received up to December, 1875	141,390	0	0
Leaving	£900,000	0	0
NET PROFITS of 1876, after making allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and Bonus to Officers	308,538	17	3
Making	£1,208,538	17	3

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carried forward				£1,208,538	17	3
Add undivided profits from 1875				50,641	5	6
Total				£1,259,180	2	9
DEDUCT						
Dividend on Company's Stock, paid July, 1876	£60,750	0	0			
Do. do. January, 1877	63,000	0	0			
Bonus of 6 per cent. do. do.	91,125	0	0			
Undivided Profits to next year	34,055	2	9			
				248,930	2	9
Leaving				£1,010,250	0	0
Out of these profits the Directors propose to declare, in addition to the foregoing Dividends and Bonus paid to Proprietors as above stated, a further Bonus of 7 per cent. in July next, making a division of Profits in 1876 in all 21 per cent. upon the Paid-up Capital, free of Income-Tax, amounting to				110,250	0	0
Leaving Reserve invested in Government Securities				£900,000	0	0

Since the last Annual Meeting, Branches have been opened at Whitby and Burton-on-Trent, which give promise of success. Agencies to the Bangor Branch have also been opened at Bethesda and Menai Bridge to conserve the business of the Bank in that district.

The following Directors go out of office by rotation, but, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly, viz. :—

JOHN OLIVER HANSON, ESQ.
GEORGE HANBURY FIELD, ESQ.
JOHN STEWART, ESQ.

It was mentioned at the last Annual Meeting that Mr. Edward Atkinson, after 40 years of valuable services, desired to retire from his duties as Joint General Manager, and that Mr. Robert Fergusson, who had had considerable experience at several Branches, especially as Manager at the Manchester Branch, had been selected to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Atkinson's retirement.

Subsequently to that arrangement, the Directors, having regard to Mr. Holt's length of service and to the importance of having a gentleman thoroughly prepared to fill any vacancy that might occur, have appointed Mr. Robinson, an Officer trained in the service of the Bank and for many years Manager of the important Branch at Middlesborough, to be a Joint General Manager.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Dr. LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
To Paid-up Capital	1,575,006	0	0
„ Amount due by the Bank on Deposits, &c.	26,848,277	7	10
„ Acceptances	700,348	15	3
„ Reserve Fund, 1st January, 1876	900,000	0	0
„ Profit and Loss Balance...	144,305	2	9
	£30,167,937	5	10

Cr. ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash in hand—at Bank of England and Branches, at Call and Short Notice				4,851,909	7	10
„ Government Securities				4,553,998	17	6
„ Indian Government and other Securities, Debentures, &c.				2,865,836	9	2
„ Bills Discounted, Loans, &c.				17,411,162	14	1
„ Freehold Premises, &c., in London and Country—Total amount	£636,254	4	2			
Less, at credit of Building Fund	151,224	6	11			
				485,029	17	3
				£30,167,937	5	10

The above Report having been read—It was

Resolved unanimously—That the same be adopted and printed for the use of the Proprietors.

Resolved unanimously—That JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq., GEORGE HANBURY FIELD, Esq., and JOHN STEWART, Esq., be re-elected Directors of the Company.

Resolved unanimously—That the best thanks of the Proprietors be presented to the Directors for their very successful management of the affairs of the Company.

Resolved unanimously—That the best thanks of the Proprietors be given to WILLIAM HOLT, ROBERT FERGUSSON, and THOMAS GEORGE ROBINSON, the General Managers, and to the Branch Managers and other Officers of the Company, for their efficient services.

Resolved unanimously—That the best thanks of the Meeting be presented to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

Extracted from the Minutes by

W. HOLT,
R. FERGUSSON,
T. G. ROBINSON, } Joint Managers.

Printed by JAMES MELDRUM an1 Published by EDWARD O'BRIEN PALMER for the Proprietors, at the Office, No 16, Wellington Street, Strand.—SATURDAY, May 12, 1877.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, shall* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications shall be addressed and remittances made payable.*

The subscription to the paper is 7s. per quarter, or 28s. per annum payable in advance, *inclusive of postage to any part of the United Kingdom; to India, £1 10s. 4d. per annum;* viâ *Brindisi,* £1 14s. 8d.

IN November, 1872, a War Office Committee was appointed by Lord Cardwell, under the presidency of Mr. Campbell Bannerman, M.P., to consider the organization of the Army Account Services. This Committee, having reported, its recommendations were submitted for the consideration of a second Committee, which was sitting at the time the present Government assumed office in 1874. At the date of the change of Ministry, the subject was ripe for settlement, but for obvious reasons it was deemed expedient that the new Financial Secretary, the Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., should report to Mr. Hardy his views on the subject before action was taken. We have reason for believing that this gentleman's report has been received this week, and that it is by this time in the hands of the Secretary of State for War. The main proposal of Mr. Stanley is that a department, to be known as the Army Pay Department, comprising all Army Accountants and the present officers of the Control Pay Sub-Department, should be formed, and to this bureau shall be transferred the duties connected with the Treasury chest—this, of course, with the concurrence of the Treasury. It is intended to obtain the members of this department hereafter through the combatant ranks of the Army, all candidates undergoing a probationary service before being allowed to assume duties of responsibility. These "Accountants" are to be interchangeable, so that the new system will assimilate to that which has been introduced for the medical officers of the Army. In case of war an officer of high rank would be sent from the War Office and attached to the expeditionary force, whose duty it would be generally to superintend all questions of finance, under the orders of the General officer in command. It may be pointed out here that army account duties in the colonies, other than those of regimental Paymasters, are at present vested in the senior officer of the Commissariat. The most convenient mode of carrying out these duties in the future, should it be determined to continue them with the Commissariat, would, it is thought, be to revert gradually to the arrangement which existed previous to the introduction of Control. The Report is framed, however, on the assumption that the rank of regimental Paymaster will still be continued. It is recommended that Staff Paymasters should be appointed from the "Paymasters" of the late Control Sub-Department, and from the existing regimental Paymasters, promotion being made by selection, with due regard to seniority. Combatant officers seeking appointment to the new department are to apply direct to the Military Secretary, who will be called upon to furnish quarterly a list of candidates to the Financial Secretary. From this list selections would be made to fill vacancies as they occur, seniority being duly regarded, the name of the selected officer being submitted through the Financial Secretary for the approval of the Secretary of State for War. On approval by the Secretary of State, the officer will take up duty provisionally as an Assistant-Paymaster, the confirmation of the appointment depending upon a favourable report being received as to the officer's performance of his financial duties at the expiration of six months of such probationary employment. To prevent the inconvenience caused by constant absorption of supernumeraries, it is suggested that these probationary officers should remain for the six months on the establishment of their regiments. Mr. Stanley strongly advocates a system of local inspection with regard to all army pay accounts. As matters stand, should a local inspection of any Paymaster's accounts be ordered, the idea is established that suspicion has arisen, and, as a result, it not unnaturally follows that enquiry is withheld; whilst it renders particularly delicate and disagreeable the position of an officer deputed to make an examination of the books of the Paymaster in question. It will be seen, then, that a more general system of inspection could not but be of great advantage, and ought to prove acceptable both to the officers immediately concerned and to the public, whose monies they are charged with the duty of disbursing. The idea is that these inspections should be entrusted to officers taken temporarily from the department for such service. It is proposed that all monies entrusted upon public account to a Paymaster should be invested in the name of the Secretary of State for War, arrangements being made that such balances should be open to the inspection of any officer sent down to inspect accounts. As the case now stands, the Paymaster can, if he sees fit, pay any public monies in his possession either into his public or private account at his bankers. As regards the accounts of an army in the field, it is evident that some system should be devised which would allow of an actual and regular record of receipts and expenditure. Hitherto, when any expeditionary force has gone out, there has been no constituted central authority to whom account officers have been able to apply upon the spot for instructions and guidance. To meet this requirement it is proposed that a Commissary-General of Accounts should be appointed to the Staff of an army in the field, and that all officers employed on the regimental Staff should look to him for instructions, and that the directions given to him should be recognized as the basis under which the accounts of the expedition should be locally audited and transmitted home. Mr. Stanley lays great stress upon the selection of this financial officer and of his subordinates being lent from the War Office, for these reasons—First, that it would avoid the retention in time of peace of officers with high rank and pay, for whose maintenance there is scarcely sufficient reason, except in time of war. Secondly, that an officer so sent out would, probably, have at his fingers' ends the latest War Office decisions and procedure. Thirdly, that he would probably have been in such a position as to render it possible for him, acting as the representative in the field of the finance authorities at home, to correspond with them privately, as well as officially, upon finance duties. It is intended that the Secretary of the Treasury should be asked to concur in the selection of this "Commissary-General of Accounts," the initiative, though of course with the War Office, and the desirability of the views of the General officer in command being taken is pointed to, though cases might arise where it would not be possible to obtain his opinion. Such are the main features of the scheme now before the Secretary of State for War. It will be seen from the brief summary we have furnished that Mr. Stanley has given great attention to all the details upon which it is likely questions will at any future time be raised; and if the subject so long in abeyance is not now settled satisfactorily for all parties, it will not be that the memorandum has not gone deeply enough into the matter, or that the present Financial Secretary is either wanting in appreciation of the vast importance of the question or fails to appreciate the immense difficulties with which it is surrounded. The statement which appeared in a weekly paper in reference to this important subject was founded on a mistake, the draught of a tentative scheme, improperly obtained, having been accepted as the actual Report.

We are all so busy with Mr. Gladstone and with the news from the East that we have little time to bestow on such questions as the preservation of our Empire, or to cast a glance beyond the Danube and the shores of the Black Sea. But those who were present at the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute last Tuesday, which met under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester, to hear a paper "On Imperial and Colonial Responsibilities in War," by Captain J. G. R. Colomb, R.M.A., must have felt that a subject of the greatest importance was brought to their notice, and that the Government which neglects the duty of serious investigation and action in the matter incurs a terrible responsibility. As to the country, we are sure that it would compel the Government to attend to the question if it could be brought to understand its gravity. The meeting was remarkable on account of the number of distinguished persons who represented Imperial and colonial interests and took part in the discussion which followed the reading of Captain Colomb's able and remarkable paper, and which excited such interest that it was adjourned to last night. It was not for the first time the author of the paper called attention to the consideration of Imperial and colonial responsibility in making joint preparation for the defence of the Empire, which consists of the United Kingdom as its "grand base," and of all the Colonies as part of the Imperial fabric. Four years ago he read a paper before the Institute, in which he argued that "national defence" could not be properly limited to the defence of the United Kingdom, that the principle of "local" defence must produce Imperial weakness, and that even if the United Kingdom were secured against invasion, an enemy operating, say, with St. Helena as a base, might cut off Imperial communications round both Capes, and that if the Suez Canal were to be blocked at the same time the whole Empire, except Canada and the West Indies, would be locked out from intercourse with its grand base, and the United Kingdom would thus be partially invested. The great point which Captain Colomb pressed on the consideration of his audience was the necessity of erecting a great Imperial dockyard at the other side of the world, and Australia was indicated as likely to afford the best site for such an establishment, although there is, we think, a good deal to be said for Esquimault. Mr. Reed lent the weight of his authority to that idea and strongly enforced it, nor was he sparing of sarcasm in reference to the policy—or want of it—which induced the Admiralty to neglect Vancouver's Island, and to send out an unarmoured vessel to represent the British Navy, and carrying the flag on a station where the ironclads of any of the South American States could dispose of her in a few minutes; but although he very rightly declared that the Government of the day possessed the power of directing the whole machinery of the State to any specific purpose, he did not indicate the means by which they were to induce the Colonies to join in a scheme for general defence, nor the sources from which the money was to come for the first establishment it is proposed to create for Imperial protection. General Macdougall, who also addressed the meeting, and who appeared to be in favour of a representation of the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament—one of the ideas which all must approve of in the abstract, and yet fail to apply in the present state of relations—in a few emphatic sentences expressed his assent to Captain Colomb's views, and the position of that officer as Chief of the Intelligence Department and his well-known ability entitle his opinion to much weight. General Collinson, Sir G. Arthur, and others concurred in the necessity of some general plan of home and general defence being adopted; but we fear that it will only be under stern pressure from without that the country and the Government here will turn their attention to the matter, and that the Colonies will abandon their theory, that it is the duty of the mother country to secure them from attack. It is only fair to say that of late some of the great outlying parts of the Empire—notably Canada and Australia—have been preparing to strike a blow in their own defence; but the principle of a general alliance, so to speak, does not find favour among them. A writer in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, to whom Capt. Colomb adverted in his lecture, has stated the "local" or "colonial" view with clearness. "The only movable troops," he maintains, "are those of the Imperial Army. The Colonies ought not to share in the expense of maintaining the Imperial ports, and so long as they are British the Government is bound to protect them. But Captain Colomb argues that it is impossible for sea-going fleets to atone for the absence of strong places, adequate defences, proper garrisons, and naval resources, and that in case of war our fleets would have to watch our bases, whilst home and colonial ships were being chased over the ocean like hares by Alabama greyhounds. Who is to determine the proportions of loss to each colony in event of disaster? If Fiji or King George's Sound were to be occupied, Australia would feel the blow. Were Singapore or Hong Kong taken each part of the Empire would suffer in proportion to its India or China trade." There is reason in all this, and in the present state of affairs there is much significance in these remarks. Surely it is a fallacy to assume that any colony can "protect its own territory." Is each fragment—nay, is any fragment of our Empire, single-handed and alone, a match for any power which can possibly attack it? Could each particular colony in Australia defy the power of the United States? Is it at all certain that New South Wales, the greatest of them, is a match for Russian power on the Pacific? Mare Island, the United States naval arsenal, is but 6,460 miles, and Vladivostock, the Russian base, but 5,000 miles from Sydney. The Russians moved without steam power military forces, stores, and guns backwards and forwards, in 1854, over a sea line nearly 900 miles long, in the North Pacific, in complete defiance of the combined naval forces of France and England. It is not wise to rely entirely on the power of fleets to prevent the despatch of expeditionary forces from either Vladivostock or Mare Island. There is no physical impossibility to prevent either Power working from those bases to transport a complete corps of 5,000, without any great effort, to the shores of Australia. In war the only matter to be considered by them is the reasonable prospect of success. This prospect of success can only be estimated by our preparations for defence. In inverse proportion to our preparations for resistance will be the arguments in favour of attack. The less we have the power of concentration, the more possible is success to those against us. The following remarks are, we think, worthy of consideration at this moment:—

"It is most important to remember that in 1854 we drifted into a war wholly unprepared. We declared war, and left 'the rest' to the War Office and the Admiralty, and land transport, food, and clothing for our Crimean army was lost in the gulf which lies between the two departments. In that year the Secretary of State for War ceased to be also Secretary for the Colonies, and their affairs passed into the hands of a separate officer of State. It is worthy of note that the requirements of a great war which threatened the Colonies rendered it necessary to transfer in 1794 their affairs from the Home Office to the War Department, while the necessities of a smaller war which—as Russia was then weak in the Pacific—did not threaten them, caused the care of the Colonies to be transferred to an office altogether separate. The next great war will find all matters relating to colonial defence between three stools instead of two. Now, this may account for a good deal of that fog which envelope Imperial defence. The War Office regards it as chiefly an Admiralty or Colonial Office question; the Admiralty views it as either a War Office or Colonial Office matter; and the Colonial Office, having neither fleets nor armies at its disposal, feels quite certain it only concerns the War Office and Admiralty. The easy way out of the difficulty is to leave each Colony to provide for its own defence in any way it thinks fit, and to trust 'the rest' to 'English pluck' and 'English spirit.' There is no colonial branch of the Admiralty or War Office, there is no war branch of the Colonial Office, and therefore it is not surprising that every military and naval change has hitherto tended to distort the English vision from taking one wide view of the whole great question; nor should we wonder that Imperial defence has been split up into little bits and strewed about the world. The people of the United Kingdom would, I believe, spend their last shilling, and fight to their last man, to preserve the Empire intact, and would prepare to do so, and to take their full share of Imperial duty in defence, if they only knew how, if they could only grapple with that 'rest,' which the Colonies look to the statesmen of England to do. Englishmen in the Colonies are not different from Englishmen at home, and an Imperial commission, such as I ventured to suggest ten years ago, and have humbly pleaded for many times since, would let in a flood of Imperial light upon the 'parochial' English mind, and let the world know we meant to stick together in defending each other."

The sixth volume of the military correspondence of Napoleon relates to the Spanish period. The Peninsular war, as the Emperor afterwards admitted at St. Helena, was a great fault. The French arms experienced disaster after disaster in Spain. The troops of Napoleon were repulsed at Saragossa and Valentia, 18,000 men laid down their arms at Baylen, and Junot lost the battle of Vimiero against the English. The brilliant successes of the French did them no good; they were never masters of an inch of land beyond their outposts. It is interesting at the present moment to remember that Napoleon would never have plunged into the Spanish war but for the connivance of the Emperor Alexander, who deserted his allies in the hope of France allowing him to seize upon Moldavia or Wallachia. On this condition the Czar recognized Joseph as King of Spain. In the end Napoleon slipped out of his agreement. He was determined that the Russians should never get to Constantinople. The first letter in the present volume is dated December, 1808, and is addressed to King Joseph. The Emperor was himself at Madrid, and about to march against the English. He had in Spain *300,000 men*, divided into eight army corps, and commanded—1st Corps, Marshal Victor; 2nd, Marshal Soult; 3rd, Marshal Lannes, then Junot, then Suchet; 4th, Marshal Lefebvre; 5th, Marshal Mortier; 6th, Marshal Ney; 7th, Marshal Augereau; 8th, Marshal Massena, "the spoilt child of victory." Fortunately for us the war with Austria broke out, and Napoleon quitted Spain, leaving us to deal with his lieutenants, who bungled his affairs through jealousy of each other. In February, 1809, Napoleon wrote to the King of Saxony from Paris a letter, in which he said—"Austria is being dragged to destruction. Her relations with England are proved. England has made peace with Turkey through the mediation of Austria, and the English have been received in triumph at Constantinople by the Internuncio (or Austrian Ambassador), which has greatly irritated the Emperor of Russia and myself. I am marching on Strasburg the troops which I had destined for the camp at Boulogne. . . It will be impossible to get England to remain at peace as long as she has the means of troubling the Continent." And hence our ally, "the great and ancient monarchy of Austria," was to be ruined. Under date of March, 1803, are observations on the instruction of the military pupils of St. Cyr, which his Majesty has found insufficient. He finds that only eighteen pupils are taught to ride, "and yet there are eighteen horses which should serve for the instruction of seventy-two pupils." The Emperor complains that the pupils do not know how to handle the hatchet or pickaxe, or to make a gabion; they have no idea of the quantity of powder necessary to make ten cartridges--no idea of the weight or charge of a cannon; and so on for four pages. The French papers are always complaining of the spy system resorted to by the Germans during the last war, and protesting that the French are too noble to act as spies. It is true that Frederick the Great said during the Seven Years' War, "The King of France has forty cooks and one spy, and I have forty spies and one cook." We are reminded of this by a letter which Napoleon wrote to Fouché in April, 1809. It runs thus—"I wish to have a man speaking German perfectly to put at the head of my espionage in Germany. I must have an honest man, to whom I could confide large sums of money without fear that he would use them for himself. He will have under his orders the agents of police. Make an inquiry and send me an answer." This looks as if the great Napoleon had many spies abroad. On April 9 the Emperor wrote to the War Minister complaining bitterly of the way in which the campaign was being conducted in Spain, where Jourdan was commanding. "Write to that Marshal," says his Majesty, "that it is inconceivable that he should allow Romana to ravage Gallicia to the rear of Ney and of Soult. The movements are carried out slowly and without vigour. Artillery and Cavalry are disseminated in a disastrous way." In June, Napoleon wrote another letter on the same subject to General Clarke, saying:—"You will inform Marshal Jourdan that I find affairs in Spain very ill-conducted, so ill-conducted that I foresee catastrophes which will certainly happen unless more activity is shown, and a greater impulsion given to the movement of columns. The English have been allowed time to reform their army at Lisbon. They have had the culpable negligence of leaving Soult three months without communications. Yet I have not ceased directing that communications should be reopened with the Marshal. . . . Why not march against Cuesta, and drive him back? The indolence of the Staff in Spain is such that it remained for months without communications with Ney (*sic*), and that I was obliged to send an order from Paris to General Kellermann to march to his assistance. It is almost impossible to imagine such incompetence. An army is nothing without a head, and the Army in Spain has none. Recommend that the enemy be attacked wherever he is to be met with, and open up communications with Soult. The English alone are redoubtable. They alone, if the army is not differently handled, will, in the course of a few months, inflict disaster upon it. All points must be acted upon, and a large corps must be formed against the English. They must not be allowed to breathe." The Court of Madrid was at this time complaining that Napoleon would insist on interfering with the war in Spain, and that King Joseph and Jourdan were powerless. They had no control over the Marshals, who refused to receive orders from anyone but the Emperor. Hence a great deal of confusion, which turned to our profit. On June 12 Napoleon wrote again to Clarke—"You will despatch a staff officer to Spain with orders for the corps of Marshals Ney, Mortier, and Soult to form but one army under the command of the Duke of Dalmatia (Soult). These three corps should manœuvre together, march against the English, pursue them without ceasing, beat them, and drive them into the sea. Putting aside all other considerations, I give the command to the Duke of Dalmatia, the senior. These three corps should muster 60,000 men. If this junction be effected promptly the English ought to be defeated, and the affairs of Spain terminated; but it is necessary to assemble, and not to march in small packets. Send the present order to the King of Spain and to the Duke of Dalmatia." A month before this letter was written, Wellington had crossed the Douro, had beaten up Soult's quarters, and driven him out of Portugal; and before the Staff officer reached Madrid, Victor had been defeated at Talavera, at which battle King Joseph was present. Writing from Austria in July, Napoleon, not yet aware of what had happened, said to his War Minister—"As for Spanish affairs, write to Madrid that the *coup de Jarnac* (or fatal blow) will come from the English if matters are not better managed. I tremble lest the English, debouching from Portugal by Abrantes, should surprise the King at Madrid by hidden movements." And, in fact, poor Joseph was forced to quit his capital in a great hurry. On August 18 his Majesty, having himself done a good stroke of business, beaten the Austrians, and captured Vienna, wrote from Schonbrunn:—"I see no letters from Spain to-day. I am anxious to receive news from that country, and to learn something about Soult. What a splendid opportunity thrown away! 30,000 Englishmen 150 leagues from the coast in front of 100,000 of the best troops in the world! My God! What is an army without a head!" On the 21st Napoleon wrote to the War Minister to "make known my extreme dissatisfaction to Marshal Jourdan for the incorrectness and falseness of his reports on the affairs of the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th July. These dispatches do not say how matters fell out, and this is the first time that a Government is laughed at in such a way. He says that on the 28th the army seized on Talavera, while subsequent reports from various officers say quite the contrary. This infidelity towards the Government is a veritable crime, which might have had fatal consequences. . . . My best troops have been compromised, as also the fate of Spain, by ignorance of the rules of war . . . My troops have been led without discernment to the shambles." A number of French historians talk of Talavera still as a drawn battle claimed by the English as a victory. And the Emperor, as he sat at Schonbrunn, was furious at the idea of 30,000 English braving his eagles in the Peninsula. In September, when he had returned to France, Napoleon wrote from St. Cloud to Berthier, Chief of the Staff in Spain:—"My cousin, despatch an officer with a letter to the Prince of Essling (Massena), in which you will make known that my intentions are that he should attack and overthrow the English; that Lord Wellington only has 15,000 Infantry, with Cavalry and Artillery; that General Hill has only 6,000 men; that it would be ridiculous that 25,000 English should resist 60,000 French; that in not feeling, but attacking boldly, he will inflict great losses on them. . . . The Prince of Essling has four times more Artillery than he requires. I am too far off to be able to give precise orders, but it is certain that the enemy is not in a position to resist. According to the most trustworthy information received from spies in London, with 4,000 men at Cadiz the English army does not exceed 28,000 men." What happened to Massena, Duke of Rivoli, Prince of Essling, is well known; how he beat his wings to pieces before the lines of Torres Vedras, was finally forced to retreat with loss of *prestige* and loss of Imperial favour, and was not again employed, except as a peer and Commander of the National Guard of Paris. There are several remarkable letters in this volume concerning the Walcheren Expedition. General Monnet was ordered to drive the English into the sea, and lost Flushing, which had been declared impregnable by Napoleon. His Majesty was in consequence highly indignant at this little glimmer of success. Monnet was proclaimed a traitor and a coward, and was condemned to death by default. In every letter on the subject of this expedition Napoleon repeats—"Inundations and fevers will destroy the English army. Let them lash their flanks in marshes," he wrote, "and pursue the shadow for the substance. They don't know what they want." There are many other letters to which we should like to refer, but our space is limited.

The true value of the torpedo vessel Lightning will soon be ascertained, now that she is out of the hands of her builders and about to be experimented with by the Torpedo School at Portsmouth. At the recent lecture at the Royal United Service Institution "on Torpedo Boats" some surprise was expressed by Mr. Donaldson, of Thornycroft's firm, that while they had constructed so many of these vessels for foreign Governments, England had but one; and certainly such a fact would be remarkable were it generally believed by Service men that the Lightning is so perfect an engine of destruction as has been claimed. In building her for speed, her coal-carrying capacity has been so cramped that about three hours' steaming, as we understand it, will exhaust her supply of fuel. This is a very serious matter, for if she were sent out from one of our home ports to operate upon the enemy's fleet which might be threatening a descent upon some part of our coast, all her power of locomotion might be expended before the time arrived for her to bring her offensive tactics into play, and, having no sails, the difficulty in getting safe home again would be great. We believe, too, that she only stows four torpedoes, and though we are ready to grant that if she were able to apply those four in a successful manner there would be no cause to complain that she had not done well, yet there is a suspicion that this highly-rated machine has a tendency to lose its fighting powers very rapidly. We have in the Lightning a vessel incapable of keeping out of port for more than a few hours on the look-out for an opportunity to act, and her dimensions preclude the possibility of her being used as an additional method of torpedo attack from our large ironclads, for it would be impossible to hoist her on board. The Lightning is 84ft. by 10ft. 10in., and is intended for use in a tolerably rough sea. She has attained a speed on the measured mile of 19·4 knots, but without her torpedoes on board. Thus it would appear that she is neither one thing or the other, but rather a go-between, the thorough efficiency of which is doubtful. As a sea-going torpedo vessel we have the Vesuvius, but now the Whitehead can be launched from any ship it is not probable that more of her class will be built. Of course she lacks speed, her tonnage being 260 and her horse power 379, while the Lightning's tonnage is under 30 and her horse power 300, more than ten horses to the ton. But we possess nearly one hundred handy steam launches and cutters which are carried by almost all ships in commission, and are in future to be supplied even to the new class of river-service gunboat. These small boats are adapted for the use of the spar torpedo, and though they cannot compete with the Lightning in point of speed, nine knots being the highest rate attained by any of them, they can, however, be brought to the scene of action by their parent ship and be then set free to do their worst. Probably their Lordships have been wise in not following too closely in the wake of certain foreign Governments in giving extensive orders for a special and most costly class of small vessel, of use only for one particular service, and with that usefulness greatly limited by very limited stowage. The leading journal, which has apparently had a great scare about torpedoes, does not appear to have been fully informed of the measures which have been adopted for the full investigation of the question, and of the labours of the Torpedo Commission, which has been most sedulous in its labours. We are glad to state that there is no neglect to be charged against the Government in that respect.

Last year regulations for a "formation for attack" were, after a long period of experiment, issued; but it was soon found that they required considerable modifications. On this point, indeed, the Duke of Cambridge expressed his opinion in unmistakeable language. An amended scheme has at length been promulgated, and we notice, with satisfaction, several improvements. In the first place, the front of a battalion is somewhat contracted, and the strength in the direction of depth is proportionately increased. In the second place, the length of the rushes—which are permissive, not obligatory—has been reduced from fifty to thirty yards. In the third place, the fighting line is not to open fire till it is within 400 yards of the enemy's most advanced troops, instead of 500 yards, as laid down in last year's directions. The distribution of the battalion is also changed. By the regulations which have just been superseded the battalion was divided into two half-battalions, which fought side by side. Now the half-battalions are placed one in rear of the other; the first composed of the fighting line and its supports, the second of the reinforcing troops, which are only to be brought up when the fighting line can make no further progress. The leading battalion sends to the front two companie, which are either wholly or partially extended at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Colonel. The other two companies follow in support, accompanied by the unextended portions of the leading companies. The other half-battalion, under a Major, brings up the rear. The supports are gradually absorbed into the fighting line, and all the different portions of the battalion lessen their distance from each other as they approach the enemy. The extended companies are in single rank, and men coming up from the supports are intercalated by files. When the reinforcing troops are brought up for the final effort they form a rear rank to the original fighting line. It will be obvious from the above that there will be never a greater mingling of the men of different companies than hitherto. This is a grave defect, but we do not disguise from ourselves the difficulty, if not impossibility, of keeping companies intact as long as we retain our organization of many and weak companies. The framers of the scheme before us tacitly admit that weak companies are objectionable, for they say "companies must be made as strong as possible, it being preferable for instruction; therefore, to have few strong companies rather than many weak ones, no company is to consist of less than about thirty files." Unfortunately, it will rarely be the case that a battalion on the low peace establishment will be able to turn out more than four companies of that strength; the half-battalion will not, as a rule, consist of more than two companies. To return to the question of mixing up the companies. Assuming that these are eight in number, the following will be the process:—The leading companies will each absorb a company of the supports, each file of the one taking place between two files of the other. Thus will be formed a combined company, to be commanded by the senior Captain. When, however, the rear half-battalion comes up, the four rear companies will constitute a rear rank to the twelve combined companies of the fighting line. Each of the reinforcing companies will have in its front the half of a combined mixed-up company of the fighting line. We fear that some confusion must be the result, for as Captains fall it will be difficult for the surviving officers to know who is entitled to assume the command, and contradictory orders will in many cases be given. It will also be difficult, if not impossible, to handle the troops in case of a retirement under close fire. Yet, in the instructions for retirement, we are told that either alternate half-battalions or combined companies are to be marched to the rear by word of command for a distance of from 100 to 200 yards, when they are to be halted and fronted. We have serious doubts as to whether a retirement under these circumstances will not degenerate into a panic. Another objection which we have to urge against the present regulation is that it is not quite clear what the functions of the Lieutenant-Colonel, the Majors, and the Captains are to be; how much, for instance, is to be left to the discretion of the Captains with respect to feeding the firing line. The tendency of the latest instructions certainly is to curtail the authority of the Captains at the cost of the Majors, and similarly with regard to the Majors in their relations to the Lieutenant-Colonel. There should be no doubt on this point, and it is very certain that, once a company is engaged, the least the Captain is directly controlled by a senior officer the better. An entirely new section is added to the regulations, *i.e.*, that which deals with the defensive. The battalion is to be divided in the same manner as when formed for attack. The principle laid down is that the firing line should be as strong as is compatible with the free use of the rifle, and it is calculated that, including a reserve, three men per yard lineal is the proper proportion. Including all arms, the second line and the reserve, the proportion is to be five men per yard. This would give 8,800 men per mile, which is a larger proportion than the Germans found necessary—in the minor actions, at all events—during the war of 1870-71, but considerably less than that which up to seven years ago was deemed necessary by English authorities. In the section devoted to the employment of Cavalry and Artillery there are scarcely any other than mere verbal alterations, and we regret that we have not been furnished with more elaborate instructions. Notwithstanding much that has been said to the contrary, Cavalry can, we believe, still play a useful part, even in the line of battle. Large masses of Cavalry will not probably be often employed, but squadrons, whose leaders are granted the same independence as the commanders of batteries, would with advantage be distributed in or close in rear of the first line. The moment for an attack soon passes away; in a moment, therefore, squadron leaders must act on their own responsibility. Large bodies of horsemen cannot easily be concealed. But single squadrons, or even troops, placed in a fold of the ground, ready to swoop out and rush back rapidly, would exercise a very demoralizing influence on the enemy's fighting line, particularly if the latter were returning after a reverse.

The newly-appointed officers of the French Territorial Army are being instructed in their duties especially as regards the defensive, to judge from what happens round Paris. They are summoned out once a week to certain villages round the capital—let us say to Robineau. Mustered at Robineau, a field officer of the Line addresses the Territorials, and, informing them that the Prussians are marching on the village, asks an officer how he will defend it. The officer replies, and is directed to carry out his plan without loss of time. He orders Captain So-and-So to march his men to a certain point, and, to the astonishment of the villagers, the Captain steps forward and gives the word—"By your right; quick march!" The officer charged with the defence then visits the houses on the threatened side of the village, and asks the startled proprietors if they have any materials in the place likely to catch fire by the explosion of a shell, and he orders his imaginary men to procure the necessary tools, and to crenelate the walls. The Sergeant is directed to set a squad to work to dig a ditch, and throw up an earthwork. At this moment the field officer gallops up, and announces that the enemy (a Corporal with his hands in his pockets) is advancing. The villagers grow more and more alarmed, and contemplate a bolt. The Commandant calls on his imaginary men to stand to their arms, and on the field officer announcing that the Prussians are within 400 yards, he gives the order to open fire. Needless to add that the Corporal completely fails to gain possession of Robineau, stoutly held by the Territorial Army. Had this system been in force previous to 1870, many a village might have been defended, to the great detriment of the invading army. In the French Cavalry this same system of instruction is being largely practised.

It is always a matter for sincere regret when a naval Chaplain fails to live harmoniously with his messmates, but when such is the case one may feel certain that no injustice is done in leaning towards the opinion that the fault lies rather with the Chaplain than with the officers of the ship. As a rule every respect is shown to one of his cloth, and it is not until he may have so acted as to forfeit, in a measure, the good opinion of those with whom he is brought into daily contact, that they would be inclined to treat him with anything approaching disrespect. For some time past we have heard unsatisfactory accounts of the conduct and bearing of a Chaplain serving on a foreign station, and indeed so unpleasant did the feeling between him and his messmates become that the majority declined to have much to say to him. There is no denying that there must be something radically wrong with a man when the greater part of a mess goes against him, and we were consequently quite prepared to hear that matters had at last come to a climax. That undesirable end seems now to have been reached, for by the last mail we learn that his extraordinary manner of treating those in authority has led to a breach, and his conduct has been reported to the Admiralty. Not content with making things unpleasant on board, this "man of peace" has been attacking the conduct of the highest authorities in the local papers, and one of his effusions, into which the name of his captain has been most unwarrantably dragged, has been alluded to by counsel, in proceeding against the paper, as "about the most scandalous and offensive thing that ever appeared there." There can be no doubt that had any other officer dared to send such a letter to a paper, he would have found himself quickly brought before a court-martial to answer for his conduct; but the position of a Chaplain is such that difficulties present themselves in adopting this measure, and it is owing to the nature of his office that this officer has thus far been spared the treatment which would have been meted out to those of another cloth. The reverend gentleman in question was, we believe, in the Irish Church, and found employment in the Navy on disestablishment; but, if our information be correct, he has now grown tired of the Service, and does not desire to be again appointed to a ship. Of course it is quite open to him to resign his appointment, but by so doing he would lose his claim to half pay. It is therefore suggested—for some reason must be found for his extraordinary conduct—that it is the desire of this officer to so far make himself disagreeable that his name may not be favourably remembered at the Admiralty, and that Captains may be glad to ask for his appointment to be cancelled should their Lordships select him for further service. This would naturally keep him on half pay for an unlimited period, and he would thus get something out of the Service without serving for it. Similar things have happened before, and an easier method of attaining such an end could not well be offered to one who has no compunction about making himself objectionable to those with whom it has been his chance to be associated. The Admiralty have already removed him from his ship, but it is to be hoped their Lordships will not allow the Service to be trifled with and made a convenience of, and that if, on inquiry, there is good reason for believing that an officer has been induced to make himself objectionable with the view of getting ordered home and placed upon half pay, they will either appoint him to another ship immediately, that he may be judged by his conduct there. Happily scandals of this nature are rare, but when they do occur they should be treated with as firm a hand as the nature of the position of the officer concerned will allow.

With that enterprise so closely connected with the daily Press of London, letters are beginning to appear from correspondents who have been engaged to accompany the Turkish Fleet. As yet there has been nothing done by that fleet which is worthy of record, and correspondents are confined to representing the feeling of the Service as far as they may be able, and to talk much of what they would do, or think they would. The Russians are laughed at for not bringing their Fleet to "try conclusions" and because they do not "venture forth to fight," and they are sneered at on account of their preferring to contemplate the naval power of Turkey from a distance. If it be true that the lament of the Ottoman Fleet is that the Muscovite will not bring out his ships, why does not the Turk go and fetch him out? Comparing the strength of the two fleets now in the Black Sea, no one will blame the Russian for keeping his ships within range of her own guns, and the Turk may air his anxiety to meet with so weak an enemy for many a long day unless he cares to go where he is to be met with. To judge from the remarks of the correspondent to whom we are now alluding, there is nothing to keep the Turkish Fleet from doing exactly as it pleases, and while he bounces we are left to wonder why he does not act. But probably this bounce arises from ignorance, for he talks of torpedoes as toys, all very well for a "gala day." He says that experience teaches us that this class of warlike implement is very uncertain in its application in time of necessity, though where he may have gained his experience under such circumstances is a mystery, and we suppose that fact dawned upon him as he proceeded, for he afterwards admits that "we have to learn what it can do." When he seriously contemplates action, we notice that discretion gets rather the better of his valour, for he questions "whether it would be wise to risk the Turkish ships against stone walls and torpedoes." If the command of the Fleet were left in the hands of this correspondent, we should fully expect to find the Turk contenting himself with calling upon the weak enemy's Fleet to "come on," a request which will not be complied with if the Russian is as knowing as he is believed to be. But fortunately Hobart Pasha remains in command, and while his experience enables him to value the torpedo at its proper worth, we may be sure he will do the best he can to get at the Russian ships. The letters of correspondents with the Fleet cannot fail to be interesting, and if they can only be accepted as reliable they will be eagerly read by all.

We fear that the leader writer who favoured the readers of the *Daily News* of Monday with a short article on the Channel Squadron has rather betrayed the trust reposed in him by the Editor, and has misinformed the public. He starts with the bold assertion that "for some weeks past we have been practically without a Channel Squadron," his reason for making such an assertion being that the ships have been refitting. He is evidently ignorant that a few hours would have sufficed to have put them out of the hands of the dockyards, and though not altogether completed in every department, they would have been fit for immediate service of any kind. This critic then states that "the Admiralty has evidently hit upon the idea that it would be just as well to get some of the ships out of the docks," and then gives some "news" respecting the muster of the evolutionary squadron at Devonport, which he says will consist of seven or eight ironclads with several smaller craft. The information of the "smaller craft" is entirely his own, for the Admiralty, even, are not aware of their having been ordered to join the flag of Admiral Seymour. He is disappointed that "the Thunderer will not form part of the Fleet, although quite ready for sea;" so we hasten to inform him that she was one of the first of those that received orders to join the Channel Squadron for the cruise. A list of the ships forming the "Mediterranean Fleet" is then given, and it positively includes the flagship of the Admiral commanding the Channel Squadron, the writer having discovered a secret that would go far to reduce the Navy Estimates, namely, the possibility of having a ship both at home and abroad at the same moment. But we presume that he has only got mixed in writing of things that are strange to him, and was really writing of the Channel Squadron, although he calls it the Mediterranean by way of variety. Further, he says that "probably the Hercules and the Salamis will join the Minotaur," and it is with some regret that we are compelled to undeceive him, for he is evidently of opinion that the former ship is a tower of strength, as she is alluded to as "the only ship that can be called a first-class ironclad of those named," apparently having little knowledge of the qualities of the Minotaur or Achilles; and finally, the Salamis, upon which he has counted, has been attached, for the time at least, to the Mediterranean. A few errors would not have called for remark, but the article in question seems to be such a studied bungle and the action of the Admiralty is spoken of in so patronising a manner, that it is just as well to call attention to the fact that the critic and adviser is scarcely competent to give an opinion.

As there has been reason to believe that a blunder of a serious nature was committed some time since owing to the bulkheads alluded to in the orders for ventilation not being sufficiently distinguished, it has now been arranged that all bulkheads of watertight compartments shall be distinguished by letters, and the Admiralty considering it desirable that a uniform system of nomenclature should be adopted has directed that the transverse bulkheads are to be distinguished by capital letters A, B, C, &c., commencing at the foremost longitudinal bulkheads by the two letters of the transverse bulkheads at which they terminate (such as AB, BC, CD, &c.), as well as by such other marks (middle line, magazine, &c.) as may appear necessary. The watertight doors are also to have distinguishing marks, using the letters of the bulkheads to which the doors are fitted, and the words starboard, port, middle line, hold, engine-room, lower deck, main deck, or other parts of the ship, so that the position of each watertight door in the ship may be known by these indications. All the distinguishing letters are to be painted in conspicuous characters in prominent positions. The various compartments are to be distinguished as far as possible on the drawing of the watertight compartments by their chief contents, such as magazine compartment, torpedo-room compartment, &c. The above particulars will be shown in the drawings of the watertight compartments furnished by the dockyards to the Captains of ships.

The selection of Rear-Admiral Dowell, C.B., for the appointment of second in command of the Channel Squadron, has given general satisfaction. He has seen varied and active service, and if something more active than experimental cruising should be required of the ships now forming the Channel Squadron, he will prove an able second to the popular Admiral who holds the command. But we should like to see him in a more powerful ship than the Black Prince, the first of our ironclads.

Should the Siberian Fleet on the homeward passage from San Francisco make an attempt at forcing the Suez Canal, which it is understood will be closed against them, the duty of keeping them out will devolve upon M'Killop Pacha, better known to the Service as Captain M'Killop, and another British naval officer, Commander George Morice, or Morice Bey. Whether the Russian squadron will care to try to fight its way through is very questionable, seeing that it is composed of wooden vessels, and might depend upon getting a very warm reception from the Turkish ironclads at the other end of the journey. Still, it is plain that the orders just issued to M'Killop Pacha to keep the Canal free from interference applies to the supposed designs of the Russian vessels now in American waters. Even if the Admiral in command were satisfied to come as far as the entrance to the Canal, there to do his worst on being refused admission and a free passage, he might work a considerable amount of damage to the thoroughfare, especially if he were prepared to sacrifice one of his ships in order to bar the passage. In these remarks we have left the possible part to be played by England out of the question, but it should not be forgotten that the Admiral in command of the Mediterranean has already received orders to repair with his squadron to the western entrance of the Canal, and if by the time the Russian Fleet should arrive from the East we should be actively engaged in the struggle now going on, we may be sure that the Russian Admiral in command would as soon think of flying overland as attempting to show his nose in the Canal.

All applications of retired officers to be permitted to accept employment in the Turkish Navy have been refused by the Admiralty, whether the applicants still draw their retired pay or have commuted. It is impossible for leave to be granted in the face of England's Declaration of Neutrality, even were their Lordships ready to permit some of the best of our retired officers to join another Service, and thus become unavailable for our own if required by any turn of events, the right to call upon retired officers to serve in time of war having been recently affirmed.

The appointment of a civilian to the Vernon as "Electrician" at a salary of £500 per annum will not be made as intended, as it is believed that the staff will be quite capable of superintending this important branch of torpedo operations with the occasional assistance of Mr. Abel, of the War Office, who will occupy the position of Consulting Electrician to the Torpedo School-ship. When the Navy is more advanced in this mode of warfare it is possible that an officer may be found who will have made himself so perfect in the science of electricity that he may be given the appointment of Electrician to the Vernon.

"If the officer appointed for navigating duties should be senior to the senior officer appointed for executive duties, he will, in the absence of the Captain, succeed to the command of the ship. But he is not to take upon himself the routine duties of the executive officer except by order of the Captain or in case of necessity." Such is the wording of Clause 8 of the latest Circular on navigating and pilotage duties, and much discussion has it led to, there being a very great difference of opinion as to the meaning of the words "the officer appointed for navigating duties." Many commanding officers take it to include those of the original Navigating Class, and as such it seems to be read by that class, if we may judge from a letter which we publish to-day; while, on the other hand, it is thought that their Lordships only intend it to apply to officers of the executive who may be appointed for navigating duties under the new system. This view is borne out by the manner in which the Circular is framed, the preceding and some following clauses being confined to dealing with the case of executives accepting navigating appointments; and there are many Commanders who do not accept the intention of the Admiralty to be that a Staff Commander shall, if his seniority in that rank be greater than that of the Commander in his, succeed to the command of the ship in the absence of the Captain. The present vagueness of the Circular upon this most important point is much to be regretted, as it can only lead to misunderstandings and unpleasantness where these officers may clash, and the sooner the Admiralty informs the Service plainly what is really to be understood by Clause 8 the better it will be.

Mr. Stevens, late Captain of the Barracouta, is not, we are informed, altogether satisfied with the result of the recent court-martial. It was suggested, when a member asked that the proceedings of the court might be laid on the table of the House, that there was some suspicion of a flaw in the prosecution, and we believe that Mr. Stevens is desirous of having the minutes submitted to the law officers of the Crown, or some high legal functionary, in order that this question may be decided.

The London Brigade of the Naval Artillery Volunteers are to have the gunboat Cherub placed at their disposal for drill purposes and cruising during the summer months. The Cherub is tender to the Coastguard ship at Harwich, but will come round to the Nore for the convenience of the Volunteers.

The Rev. C. E. Hodson, M.A., Chaplain R.N., has, we are informed, joined the Romish Church. Mr. Hodson served with the Arctic Expedition, and last month took up his appointment as Chaplain of the Aboukir, but on arrival at Port Royal he notified that his religion had undergone a change on his passage out from England.

The state of the Detached Squadron ships is not such as will admit of their doing much further service without being docked, &c., but they are held in readiness for re-commission, so that they may take the place of ironclads in the First Reserve should the more powerful vessels be required for sea service.

Suda Bay, where the Alexandra, Swiftsure, Devastation, Hotspur, and Raleigh were recently anchored under the command of Vice-Admiral Hornby, is a deep indent on the north coast of the western part of the Island of Crete between Akroteri (Cyamon Prom), and Cape Drepano, the entrance to which is covered by the Island of Suda and others. *It lies* to the east of the larger but less sheltered bay of Khaiva, and is described by Spratt as "one of the most capacious, safe, and easy of access in the Mediterranean." Here it was that the Syrens drowned themselves after they were outsung by the Muses; but, for all that, we dare say that the Bay of Suda was not very interesting to the Fleet.

The Temeraire is ordered to be ready to take her departure from Chatham Dockyard before the end of June. The final trial of her engines is expected to take place on the 11th prox., but it is very doubtful if she will be ready by that date.

Ruby, composite screw corvette, is now in the Medway at Sheerness, and is expected to be put in commission under the command of Captain R. H. Molyneux.

Workmen are engaged laying down the grounding for the launching of the Garnet, now building at Chatham, on June 30. She is a clipper-built screw corvette, 1,864 tons and 2,100-horse power.

Orders have been sent to Chatham for the Cormorant to be got ready for launching, but no date is fixed.

Much delay has been occasioned in completing the repairs of the Penelope, at Chatham, in consequence of alteration in her boilers.

The want of a military spirit among our painters such as that which leads artists not only in France, but in Germany and Russia, to select battle pieces and incidents of war for the exercise of their skill, is all the more remarkable when we see what success and popularity attend the steps of those who walk in that way with any genius. See Miss Thompson's exhibition, "Quatre Bras," "The Roll Call," "Balaclava," &c., thronged every day, and look in at other exhibitions in the same street, and you may conclude that military subjects are not disagreeable or unattractive. M. Philippoteaux has painted for the Royal Academy a "Battle of the Alma" which we never heard of. As described in the catalogue, the battle occurred on October 27, 1854, which will not agree even with old style. The battle we wot of was fought on September 20, 1854. The Highlanders are seen in the picture—where they certainly were *not* in the fight—in the thick of it—and the Guards rather in rear on their right, are coming on in a beautiful line, which they surely did not show after they crossed the river, even when Hood dressed up the Grenadiers, for the broken masses of the Light Division, closely followed by the Russians, had made gaps in the centre of the Brigade, and thrown the Scots Fusiliers into such disarray that the officers had a fight to save the colours from momentary danger. Although the general effect of the steep banks over the Alma near the sea where the French attacked is rendered fairly well, the ground in front of the British is exaggerated and untrue in its rugged and tumulary character; but, taking the picture as a battle piece, it is full of life, and abounds in good points characteristic of the French painter's work.

A correspondent, "Indignant," calls attention to a very discreditable practice of the police at Aldershot. It is quite right to punish soldiers who misbehave, but it is wrong to degrade the Queen's uniform. We trust the matter will be inquired into, and steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such scenes as are suggested in our correspondent's letter.

Whatever may be the preparations of the Government for coming events, the activity which prevails in the department of military stores, as regards changes of pattern, "approved and sealed," is of a most gratifying character. By recent official lists we observe that, in addition to former comprehensive changes, we are to have a new "Cavalry bucket," new waterproof "saddle covers," new "pewter measures for field hospitals," new "intrenching tools" (let us hope better than the old), that "graduated arcs," iron "barrows," "limber boxes," and "brass-headed brooms for tropical climates" have engaged the attention of the authorities. It is, perhaps, of more importance than these details to mark the wrought-iron carriages of the 38-ton gun, of the 35-ton gun, of the 9-inch (Sultan type) gun, of the 10-inch (Sultan pattern), of the 20-pounder, of the 64-cwt. 64-pounder, the steel carriage of the 69-pounder, the wrought-iron field carriage of the 25-pounder have been finally settled; that the carriages for the 64-pounder converted 71-cwt. cast-iron guns, for land service, have been sealed and approved; that the wrought-iron platforms of the 38-inch guns have also been decided upon, and the various recoil arrangements perfected. Beside these even "galvanized iron coal tubs" and the "sockets for rocket sticks" lose their importance; nor do the "galvanized iron buckets for Moule's dry earth batteries" attract much attention.

Mr. Kennett, who has had considerable experience under the Red Cross of Geneva, has been charged with the distribution of the funds and stores of the Stafford House Fund for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded Turkish Soldiers, which has had, we are told, the best possible effect, moral and material.

Mr. M. E. Perruche, of Constantinople, informs us that he is ready to represent houses wishing to supply the Turkish Government with stores; but we need scarcely remind our readers that operations of that kind in warlike material or contraband of war are strictly forbidden by the Government of the country.

Of the maps issued by Mr. Stanford, to enable the public to follow the operations of the war, the most useful is that of "Turkey in Europe and her Tributary States." It is clearly drawn and well marked, and it will enable the possessor to mark the larger movements and to note the positions of the belligerents in a satisfactory matter.

The Russian Colonel, Baron Kaulbarc, who was sent to study the organization of the Prussian Army at the request of the Grand Duke Nicholas in 1875-76, has published in the *Voënnyï Sbornik* a very interesting report, for the knowledge of which we are indebted to our excellent contemporary the *Bulletin de la Reunion.* His observations may be summed up in one word:—"The characteristic cachet of the Prussian Army is the instruction of its troops with a methodical and systematic direction to one end only—a state of preparation for war. Such is the final result which is constantly kept in view in the organization of its exercises and of its labours."

The following are the troops detailed to take part in the summer drills at the Curragh, viz.:—The 3rd, 5th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, and 19th Hussars; B and C Batteries D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery; A, B, C, D, and F, and Depôt Batteries 14th Brigade Royal Artillery; 1st Battalion 1st Foot, 2nd Battalion 14th Foot, 2nd Battalion 18th Foot, 93rd Foot, 104th Foot, and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

The bursting of one of the boilers on board the French ironclad frigate the Revanche has caused the death of no less than twenty-seven poor fellows, while ten more are mortally hurt, eighteen severely wounded, and twenty-five slightly. The explosion is said to have had the effect of the discharge of an immense mortar, splinters of iron raking the vessel. Many of the men struck down first were then enveloped in steam. At the first moment there was a panic, and a number of men jumped overboard, one being drowned. It is said that the boiler which burst had served for eleven years, and was condemned a few months ago.

Owing to the want of accommodation in the London District, consequent upon the rebuilding of Knightsbridge Barracks, it is probable that when the 8th Hussars move to Hounslow, on the close of the Aldershot season, two troops will have to be detached to Hilsea. In this case, the two troops of the 20th Hussars now occupying that station would be recalled to head-quarters, one troop from Brighton being provided for at Shorncliffe.

An experiment is now under trial, the result of which, if successful, will be such a change in the periodical issues of clothing to Cavalry regiments as will save a considerable sum to the country, whilst at the same time it will prove no inconsiderable boon to the soldier. The idea is that the full-dress tunic should be issued every two years in future, instead of once in twelve months, a smart and useful patrol jacket being supplied annually, at Government expense, for use on ordinary parades. The stable jacket will still be retained, but will be worn only when the men are off duty.

The commanding officers of the following Militia regiments have been communicated with as to the formation of second battalions during the present training season—viz., the Royal Berks, Royal Glamorgan, Hampshire, 1st, 3rd, 4th 5th, and 7th Royal Lancashire, Leicester, 2nd Royal Surrey, East York, North York, 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th West York, Aberdeenshire, and Edinburgh. The replies received in some cases are not such as to hold out any hope, the existing battalions being below—in one or two instances much below—their establishment. In the case of the Lancashire regiments, it is likely the original intention of maintaining two battalions of seven companies each will be abandoned, and that the establishment of each battalion will be fixed at six companies.

The chances of Militia officers being allowed to assume the gold lace, to which they have so long aspired, is, if all we hear be true, most remote, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Militia Committee, which seemed to imagine that the only way of improving the Militia was by sweeping away all distinction existing between it and the Line. One recommendation of the Militia Committee may meet with approval, *i.e.*, the suggested change of uniform in the case of the vast number of Rifle regiments which are now maintained. What with Militiamen and Volunteers in black and green tunics, we are literally flooded with Rifles, a distinct arm, the value of which is only detracted from as matters stand. Let those regiments affiliated with the two Rifle regiments—the 60th and Rifle Brigade—be clothed as Riflemen by all means, but the regiments associated with red-coated corps ought to be converted into Infantry without loss of time, and it is satisfactory to learn that that portion of the Committee's recommendation which points out the inconvenience of the present arrangement meets with approval.

The new equipment which Surgeon-Major Oliver is now in London superintending the manufacture of does away with a difficulty which has long been perplexing our War Office. The introduction of the breech-loading rifle raised the question as to the best means of keeping men fully supplied with ammunition when under fire in face of an enemy. It is this requirement which Dr. Oliver's equipment has been principally constructed with a view of meeting; and though the invention has yet to be reported upon, its adoption is already spoken of as an almost foregone conclusion, so many advantages does it possess over the valise, which has from the first been unpopular.

We have now the shortest staff for a bayonet of any Army in the world, and theorists say that it is of no consequence, as the bayonet will never again be used. If our readers will, however, glance at any account of the capture of the Quarries at the siege of Sebastopol, of the battle of Inkerman, or the various operations at Lucknow during the Indian mutiny, they will see that occasions will continue to occur in which hand-to-hand fighting will take place. It does not, therefore, seem wise to sacrifice altogether the cold steel for the bullet. It is inevitable that the former will come into play at the storming of field works or houses, the capture of bridges, &c. Besides, the British soldier likes to close with his adversary, and it seems a pity to baulk so laudable a desire.

The Distinguished Service Reward, vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General H. Smyth, C.B., to the Colonelcy of the 2nd Queen's, has been given to Major-General E. S. Claremont, C.B. General Claremont served as Assistant Commissioner at the head-quarters of the French Army throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854, and up to August 6, 1855, including the battles of Inkerman, Alma, Balaclava, and siege of Sebastopol (medal with four clasps, Brevet of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B., Officer of the Legion of Honour, and Fourth Class of the Medjidie). Was also employed at the head-quarters of the French Army during the Italian campaign in 1859, and was present at the battles of Magenta and Solferino (medal). Promoted to Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1869. Was present in Paris as Military Attaché during the greater portion of the period of its siege and bombardment by the German Army in 1870. He joined the Army February 9, 1838, and became Major-General December 7, 1871.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. We are authorized to announce that chairman of the year, the annual dinner of the regimental club will not take place.
in consequence of the death of the Earl of Shrewsbury, the

2nd Life Guards. Capt. Doyle, the *Irish Times* says, is about to rejoin his regiment from the Staff at Portsmouth.

3rd Dragoon Guards will leave Dublin for the Curragh on the 7th proximo. Capt. Stevenson is retiring upon half pay, not selling, as it was at first thought probable.

7th Dragoon Guards have left Newbridge, and have gone under canvas in Donnelly's Hollow at the Curragh for the drill season.

3rd Hussars. Capt. Jervoise will accompany Sir Philip Wodehouse, the late Governor of Bombay, to England. Lieut. Fuller and Rdgmr. Rant have passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

4th Hussars. Lieut. Ramsay arrived home from India on Tuesday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

5th Lancers. The *Times* says "Lieut. the Duke of Montrose joined the Staff on Tuesday of Gen. Sir Hastings Doyle, commanding the Southern Military District, but will join his regiment, the 5th Lancers, on Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Garvock taking over the command at the beginning of July."

9th Lancers. Capt. Bushman has arrived home from India in the Euphrates.

11th Hussars. Major Garnett and Lieut. Verelst have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

12th Lancers. By latest accounts from Madras we (*Irish Times*) learn that the health of the 12th Lancers and 14th Hussars, stationed in that Presidency, had undergone a marked improvement. On their first arrival from England both regiments suffered most severely from change of climate.

19th Hussars. The squadron, under Brevet Major Fairbrother, from Athlone, and the troop from Castlebar, under Capt. Fairlie, arrived at the Curragh last week. Capt. Webster's troop left Longford on Monday, and the head-quarters and another troop, under Lieut.-Col. Craigie, marched the following day. Nothing could exceed the regret with which all ranks refer to the retirement of Col. Jenkins, who has brought the regiment into the highest state of discipline and efficiency, and this without ever adopting those extreme measures which render life in many of our smartest regiments almost unbearable. Col. Jenkins has published the following farewell order:—"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 19th Hussars,—No language that I could use would convey to your minds the intense regret I feel in thus announcing to you that my official connection with you is soon to cease. Indeed, I should have a heart of stone if I could take leave of you without deep emotion, after having been so closely and intimately associated with you for nearly nineteen years, during fifteen of which it has been my pride and pleasure to command you. It has not been your lot, as yet, to have seen any active service, but you have taken a prominent part in many large camps of exercise in India, in the Autumn Manœuvres of 1872-73 at Aldershot, and at the Curragh. On all occasions you have received the unqualified approbation of the general officers under whom you have served. In 1870 you received the thanks of the Indian Government for the excellent spirit in which you received the sudden order to return to England and the good order in which it was carried out. I also well remember how cheerfully you bore the discomforts caused by the incessant rain on the bleak, inhospitable Downs of Dartmoor, and I feel convinced the same soldierlike spirit will continue to pervade your ranks whensoever and wheresoever you may be called upon, either in peace or war, to undergo hardships, and to encounter dangers in the cause of your Queen and country. It is my firm belief that I leave you in a state of the highest efficiency, and fit to take your stand in the foremost ranks of any army in the world; but, seeing that perfection is not attainable in this world, I hope that you will never relax in your exertions, not only to maintain your present renown, but, if possible, to add to it. In conclusion, I desire to offer my most hearty thanks to all ranks (especially to my Staff, both past and present) for the cordial assistance I have at all times received from you, and for the good feeling you have one and all invariably evinced towards me personally during my command. I assure you that I shall always watch your career with deep and affectionate interest. I pray to God that every blessing may attend you as a regiment and individually, and that your fair fame may remain unsullied to the end of time. Farewell!"

Royal Artillery.

"C. R. L." writes:—"It is understood that there will be a Birthday *Gazette*, and, probably, many old warriors are looking forward to some recognition of past services. Few, however, among the recipients, will have better earned the honours of the Bath than Major-Gen. A. Huyshe, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, who has seen forty-five years' active service; and as he is not the man to memorialize, I trust you will permit me to speak on his behalf in your columns. Gen. Huyshe served as brigade-major of Artillery in the Gwalior campaign of 1843-44, and was present at Maharajpore. Those who are conversant with Indian history will never forget the day of Chillianwallah, which was at best a drawn battle. In that action, as is well known, the 14th Dragoons rode over our guns and tents in panic flight. Capt. Huyshe commanded a troop of Horse Artillery, and supported the 14th, but when they bolted he, with the devotion of a true soldier, wheeled round his guns, advanced them twenty-three yards, and opened fire on the advancing Sikh Horse. But they were upon him, and he and his men were soon engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict, Capt. Huyshe only escaping death at the hands of two assailants by a timely bullet from the pistol of the late Capt. Stuart, of the 14th, who, with the rest of his officers, strove to rally his men. Capt. Huyshe was also engaged at Goojerat, where he captured Sikh and Afghan colours, and after which the late Lord Gough presented him with a Sikh gun. In more peaceful fields Gen. Huyshe is equally distinguished. He wrote the 'Artillery Drill Book,' he was Inspector-Gen. of Artillery in India, and trained some of the officers who now add C.B. and K.C.B. to their names; he commanded the Artillery at Aldershot and Woolwich, where he received the commendation of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief; and he is known throughout his regiment as one of the best and smartest officers it has ever produced. Surely, then, the Bath would find a worthy recipient in Major-Gen. Alfred Huyshe at the approaching Birthday *Gazette*? I need hardly say I write this letter without his knowledge, and, indeed, have not learned these particulars from him."

An Indian paper contends that Major-Gen. Sir Arnold Kemball, K.C.S.I. (late Bombay), who accompanied the Turkish Army in the Servian campaign, might have been nominated to Constantinople instead of Mr. Layard. However, it suggests that Sir Arnold Kemball is just the man to place at the critical moment at Teheran. He would be "capable of counteracting Russian intrigues and of detecting in good time any inclination on the part of the Shah to take advantage of the troubles in Europe in order to add to his dominions a slice of Turkish territory in Asia."

Brevet Col. J. E. Michell, C.B., is to revert to Garrison Artillery, from the A Brig. R.H.A., on appointment to the command of a brigade of the Indian Army. Gen. Michell takes command of the Sealkote Brigade.

According to the *Irish Times* "the period of service of Major-Gen. J. H. Lefroy, C.B., R.A., as Governor of Bermuda, expired on April 8, but he will not return to England, until the arrival of his successor, Brigdr.-Gen. R. M. Laffan, Royal Engineers."

Major F. C. H. Lyon, C Brig. R.H.A., is about to resign his commission.

The *Whitehall Review* says:—"The many friends of Col. Lynedoch Gardiner, R.A., her Majesty's Equerry, will be glad to learn that he will shortly become a major-general, and that his promotion will not necessitate his vacating the appointment he so worthily fills in the Queen's household. Some of the most prominent soldiers about the Court are officers who wear on their breasts no order of any kind testifying to the services they have performed for their Sovereign and their country. Col. Gardiner is a case in point; for, excellent soldier though he is, he has not even been given a Companionship of the Bath, though it cannot be denied that he fully merits that honourable distinction."

The following officers arrived home from India on Tuesday in H.M.S. Euphrates, viz.:—Col. W. F. Swinhoe, 9th Brig. (late Bengal); Major E. C. W. Raynsford, B Brig. R.H.A. (late Bengal); Lieut. A. N. Rochfort, 2nd Brig.; Rdgmr. G. L. Wilkinson, 6th Brig.; Qrmr. T. Gibson, N. M'Leod, and Vet.-Surg. J. Hammond, 5th Brig.

Lieut. C. D. Dean-Pitt, 3rd Brig., has been appointed an aide-de-camp to Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay.

Col. H. E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I. (late Bengal), is shortly to vacate his appointment as Surveyor-General and Superintendent of the Topographical Survey of India.

Royal Engineers.

On the retirement of Major-Gen. Walker from the post of Chief-Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Madras, Col. J. Mullins was appointed his successor. Col. Mullins, however, held the appointment for only a short time, after which he resigned, and Col. E. A. Foord was nominated to the post. It is now strongly rumoured that even Col. Foord is not likely to keep the place long, and that the Government will be called upon to find some other officer for the post.

Lieut. M. H. Gregson and Lieut. F. R. de Wolski arrived home from India on Tuesday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

4th King's Own. The 2nd Batn. and depôt 1st Batn. left the Curragh on Thursday for Dublin, and took over Beggar's Bush Barracks.

5th Fusiliers. Capt. Ormond, 1st Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

7th Fusiliers. Brevet Major Colvin, 2nd Batn., is on leave to Calcutta until Sept. 1, on private affairs, and Sub-Lieut. Minchin to Bombay to Oct. 15, to study the native languages.

8th King's. Capt. Wheeley and Lieuts. Oakeley and Wade, 1st Batn., have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

9th Regiment. Lieut. Shuckburgh, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from India in the Euphrates.

11th Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Fairbrother, 1st Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

13th Light Infantry. Lieut. Parr, 1st Batn., has joined the Staff of Sir Bartle Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., as aide-de-camp, on his Excellency's arrival at the Cape as Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Who Lieut. Parr's successor is to be in the fort adjutancy of Natal has not transpired.

14th Regiment. The left-half battalion of the 2nd Batn. proceeded on Monday by rail from Belfast to the Curragh for the drill season. The head-quarters and remainder of the battalion was to have moved yesterday. Viscountess Templetown presented new colours to the battalion at Belfast on Saturday last. The Right Hon. Gen. Viscount Templetown, G.C.B., accompanied by the Viscountess and Major-Gen. Bell, C.B., commanding the Belfast District, arrived at the barracks at 12 o'clock, when the regiment, under command of Col. Thomson, was paraded at the upper end of the barrack square. Lady Templetown, in handing the colours to the two officers deputed to receive them, addressed Col. Thomson as follows:—"Col. Thomson, as wife, daughter, and sister of soldiers, no one can feel more deeply impressed than I do with the importance of the ceremony you have done me the honour of asking me to undertake; and I can assure the 2nd Batn. of the 14th Regt. that it is with very great pride and pleasure I present them to-day with their new colours. Your regiment stands high in its numbers, high in its reputation, and high also in the honours recently attained in its new designation. I wish also to add, I feel very happy, in the presence on this occasion of the distinguished general now in command of this district, in presenting to you these beautiful colours, just blessed by the Lord Bishop of this diocese. I commit to your charge the precious emblems of the honour and renown of your gallant regiment, knowing that whenever and wherever you may be called upon, you will guard and carry them forward through the dangers and difficulties of every conflict, and hold them firm on to its end. In bidding you farewell, I beg you to accept my sincerest wishes for your honour, welfare, and success."

15th Regiment. Lieut. Shortland, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

16th Regiment. Capt. Tabb, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Tuesday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

17th Regiment. Capt. Hunt, 2nd Batn., has leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs. and arrived on Tuesday in H.M.S. Euphrates. Lieut. Stacpole, 2nd Batn., and Private J. Stanley, 2nd Batn., have passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Butlin, 2nd Batn., has been appointed station Staff officer at Shahjehanpore, vice Lieut. Bromfield, resigned. Lieut. Curteis, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Tuesday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

23rd Fusiliers. Lieuts. Mainwaring, Clough, Evans, Whiting, and Sir R. A. W. Colleton, and Sub-Lieut. Griffith, 1st Batn., were examined at Dublin on Monday as to their qualifications for promotion.

25th Regiment. Capt. Coulson, 2nd Batn., arrived home on Tuesday in H.M.S. Euphrates from India.

32nd Light Infantry. H.M.S. Himalaya, with the head-quarters and service companies on board, *en route* from the Cape, is expected at Portsmouth almost daily now. The regiment will be stationed at Devonport.

40th Regiment. Major Shipley has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

43rd Light Infantry. We (*Bangalore Spectator*) regret to have to record the death of Sub-Lieut. Hobart, attached to the 23rd L.I., on April 11. He took ill with cholera on the 7th, but gradually grew worse, and succumbed to exhaustion and general break up of the system.

44th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Hand and Capt. Odell arrived home from India on Tuesday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

Royal Marines.

The following promotions have taken place:—Lieut. A Allen, R.M.A., to be capt., vice Durnford, retired; Gen. A. Anderson, C.B., R.M.L.I., having attained the age of 70 years, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 7th inst., under the provisions of Clause 4 of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870.

Consequent on the retirement of Gen. A. Anderson, C.B., R.M.L.I., the following promotions have taken place, viz.:—Lieut.-Gen. G. C. Langley, C.B., to be gen.; Major-Gen. H. Marriott to be lieut.-gen.; Col.-Commandant P. C. Penrose, C.B., to be major-gen.; Col. 2nd Commandant J. H. Stewart to be col.-commandant; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. W. A. Kennedy to be col. and 2nd commandant, vice Stewart; Capt. and Brevet Major W. H. W. Bennett to be lieut.-col.; Lieut. E. N. W. Holbrook to be capt.; Lieut. J. A. Sweny to be capt. vice Coppin, retired.

51st Light Infantry. Major Farrington has been appointed commandant of the Murree Convalescent Depôt, vice Major Shipley, 40th. Lieut. Boxwell has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

59th Regiment. Capt. Griffiths, on vacating his appointment as garrison instructor at Mhow, has been granted leave to England for fifteen months on private affairs. Capt. Powys has been granted leave from India to England, to appear before a medical board, and arrived home on Tuesday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

62nd Regiment. Capt. Kelly arrived home on Tuesday from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

63rd Regiment. Major Kinahan, says the Lahore paper, has been obliged to return to Europe owing to ill-health, and in all probability will retire from the Service very shortly.

66th Regiment. Lieut. Hassard has been appointed interpreter.

72nd Highlanders. Lieut.-Col. de la P. Beresford arrived home from India on Tuesday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

74th Highlanders. A correspondent writes:—"The head-quarters have been moved from Penang to Singapore, consequent on the departure of the 80th Regt. for the Cape. Col. M'Leod is in command. Lieut.-Col. Jago commands the detachment of two companies at Penang, Capt. Hamilton is in command of the company at Malacca, and Capt. Wallace of the company still remaining in Perak, which is divided between Banda Bahru and Qualla Kangsa. The *Straits Times* thus remarks on the first performance of the 74th's band in public—'Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest,' is a good and honest sentiment, and it cannot, therefore, be taken as unkind that while retaining a grateful and kindly remembrance of the pleasure afforded the community by the band of the 80th Regt., we should bear a ready and unhesitating testimony to the acquisition we have attained by the presence in Singapore of the band of the 74th Highlanders. They played for the first time here at the Botanical Gardens, and it is only just to say that even the most favourable anticipations were far more than realized. Amongst the pieces was a selection from *Il Trovatore*, which was rendered in a manner which afforded, we are sure, a surprise to all present, and certainly proved an effective contrast to anything that has ever been heard here before of band music. It was grand and imposing, and though no noisy plaudits followed its finish, the hushed stillness in which it was listened to (rarely usual here) proved ample testimony to its influence on those gathered around.' Lieuts. Carey and Pagan, who were left at Malta to complete their course in the garrison instructor's class, arrived at Penang by the P. and O. s.s. Khiva on March 17. The latter has proceeded to join his company at Banda Bahru."

78th Highlanders. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Fielden has, says the *Standard*, sent in his papers to retire from the Service on account of ill-health.

80th Regiment. Lieut. Swinburne, not Lieut. Saunders, obtains the company about to be vacant by the promotion of Brevet Major Rowland.

83rd Regiment. The depôt companies have accompanied their affiliated battalion, the 86th, to Aldershot from Ireland.

86th Regiment. "The regiment," the *Irish Times* says, "arrived in Dublin yesterday (Monday) morning from the Curragh, and proceeded to Kingstown, where it embarked in the Assistance for Portsmouth, *en route* to Aldershot, where it will be encamped on Rushmoor-common. This gallant corps is much regretted at the Curragh, and some disappointment is felt that it has not been allowed to spend some time in the capital of Ireland. When the barracks at Downpatrick have been completed the depôts will return to this country to form the 63rd Brigade Depôt."

88th Connaught Rangers. The embarkation of the regiment for the Cape of Good Hope, which was expected to take place about the 20th inst., has been postponed to the 8th prox., as the Orontes will not be ready sooner.

89th Princess Victoria's. Capt. Richmond was a passenger in H.M.S. Euphrates, which arrived home from India on Tuesday.

92nd Highlanders. Capt. Brooke will most probably fill the vacancy at the depôt caused by Capt. Papillon's appointment to the adjutancy of the 3rd Aberdeen Rifle Volunteers. Capt. Singleton, now on the Supernumerary List, rejoins the establishment, vice Capt. Papillon, and will embark for India in September to take up duty with head-quarters.

93rd Highlanders left Dublin on Thursday for the Curragh. Lieut.-Col. M'Bean, V.C., the *Irish Times* states, will shortly be called upon to vacate his command under the sixty years' rule.

95th Regiment. Henry Bird, late of the regiment, a pensioner in receipt of 1s. per diem, died at Lichfield on the 9th inst., aged ninety-two years. He served in the Peninsula, and was discharged to pension in consequence of wounds received on Dec. 12, 1811. He was granted the Peninsula medal and one clasp.

97th Regiment. Lieut. Cautley arrived home from India on Tuesday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

109th Regiment. Surg.-Major Thornton, who has been in medical charge of the regiment since July 23, 1870, is returning to England, with a view of retiring.

Rifle Brigade. Major Wood, 4th Batn., arrived home from India on Tuesday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

Army Service Corps. No. 11 Comp. was to have embarked at Dublin yesterday for Birkenhead, *en route* to Aldershot.

Medical Department. The *Civil and Military Gazette* regrets exceedingly to hear by telegram from Calcutta that Dr. N. H. Stewart, Depty. Surg.-Gen., Meean Meer, who left Lahore on April 12 for England, reached Calcutta in such a critical state that his life was despaired of. He was too ill on arrival to go on board ship. Surgs.-Major A. Guthrie, M.D., H. Kelsall, J. Davidge, A. F. S. Clarke, W. T. Martin, M.D., J. M'Creery, H. C. Gillespie, M.D., and J. Hector, M.B., and Surg. W. J. Fawcett, M.B., arrived home from India on Tuesday in H.M.S. Euphrates. Surg.-Major R. Waters, M.D., who distinguished himself a short time back by riding overland to Europe, has been appointed surgeon to Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay. Surg. J. J. Lamprey has elected to join the African Medical Department, and has sailed for Sierra Leone.

Veterinary Department. We regret to learn of the death, which occurred in London on the 26th ultimo, of Staff Vet.-Surg. W. Partridge, on the Half-Pay List. Mr. Partridge served in the Crimea from Feb., 1855, to the end of the war, and received the war medals; served in India with the 17th Lancers throughout the whole of the Central Indian campaign; employed at Alicante, in Spain, assisting in purchasing mules for the Abyssinian Expedition, and received the thanks of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War for his services there. He suffered severely during the Crimean campaign from ague, fever, and rheumatism, and towards the termination of the Central Indian campaign from dysentery, rheumatism, and fever. He was carried on dhoolies for fourteen days, admitted into the Officers' Hospital at Calcutta, and invalided home. The illness contracted on foreign service laid the foundation of a bad state of health, and which continued with intermissions during the remainder of his service. He joined the Veterinary Department Nov. 8, 1854; was promoted first class vet.-surg., June 29, 1862; Staff vet.-surg., Oct. 7, 1871; and was placed on half pay on the recommendation of a medical board July, 1875.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

Royal Berks will train at Aldershot.

Devon Artillery, occupying Tregantle Fort, will vacate it to-day, and go under canvas outside for the remainder of the training.

East Kent. Col. Pennefather and the officers gave a ball to a numerous assemblage at the Music Hall, St. Margaret's-street, Canterbury, on the 9th inst. Interest was attached to the proceedings from its being the occasion of the *débût* of Miss Howell, daughter of Col. Howell, 2nd Batn., the young lady being presented by the subalterns wtih a handsome bouquet as a *souvenir*, and as a slight token of the universal respect in which her father is held. On the following morning, the 10th inst., the regiment was inspected by the hon. col., Major-Gen. Bingham, C.B. The officers and a large party subsequently sat down, to the number of about eighty, to luncheon in the mess-room, at the Fountain Hotel.

3rd Royal Lancashire. The regiment, to the number of about 700 men, has completed its training at Preston, where it was visited by its hon. col., Lord Winmarleigh, who rode at its head on the occasion of its inspection, much to the satisfaction of officers and men. The inspecting officer was Col. R. W. Lowry, C.B., 12th Brigade Depôt, who spoke in high terms of the regiment, and expressed the great pleasure he would have in reporting most favourably of it.

1st Royal Middlesex will again undergo its training at Aldershot.

3rd Royal Middlesex will proceed to Aldershot for its training.

4th Royal Middlesex is to undergo its training this year at Aldershot.

Nottingham. The regiment assembles on Monday at Newark for training.

Royal Antrim. Mr. J. J. Rowan, late 62nd Regt., has been recommended for a company.

Kerry. The recruits assembled at Tralee for preliminary drill consist on parade of 1 capt., 1 lieut., the adjt. (Capt. Phibbs), the qrmr., 23 sergts., 7 drummers, and 134 rank and file.

King's County. The following are assembled at Birr for preliminary drill, viz.:—Two subalterns, the adjt., 21 sergts., 7 corporals, 6 buglers, and 100 privates.

Queen's County. Capt. G. Trench, late capt. Royal Dragoons, has been recommended for a company.

Tyrone Fusiliers is ordered to assemble for training at Omagh on Thursday next.

The following regiments assembled on Monday for training, viz.:—The Hereford, at Hereford; the Royal Montgomery, at Welchpool; the Norfolk Artillery, at Great Yarmouth; and the Suffolk Artillery, at Harwich.

Orders have been issued for new clothing to be prepared and issued forthwith to the following Militia regiments, viz., the Royal Anglesey and Royal Monmouth Engineers, and the Royal Cardigan, Sligo, and Wicklow Artillery, on their conversion from Infantry regiments.

"Paterfamilias" sends us particulars of a hard case under the proposed new Militia regulations. He says:—"My youngest boy has been brought up for the Army, and I decided to send him through the Militia in order to save the time necessary for study for competitive examination and to devote it instead to Hindostanee and Persian, to fit him for the Indian Staff Corps. He has passed the requisite Civil Service examination, is gazetted to a Militia regiment, and has the promise of a nomination for 1879. As he will not be 19 until October, 1878, he could not have a nomination before 1879. Now, under the new regulations—that is to say, if they are carried out by Mr. Hardy, as sketched in his speech the other day—my boy is excluded, and all we have done for him is thrown away, the cost of Militia uniform into the bargain. If Mr. Hardy would not exclude officers already gazetted, and who have received promises for 1879, no hardship would be done, no new cases could arise nor be manufactured, and the public service could not suffer."

Mr. Briggs asked the Secretary for War on Thursday whether he would inform the House how many of the 38,000 recruits enlisted last year for the Militia were under 18 years of age, how many were between 18 and 25, and how many were over 25 years of age. Mr. Hardy said there was no return in the War Office on the subject. It would be necessary to communicate with every Militia adjutant in the kingdom to obtain such information as the hon. member desired. He did not think it was worth while to make investigation, and therefore he was not prepared to call on the Militia regiments to make a return. Sir A. Gordon asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office whether he would expedite the preparation of the Index to the Militia Committee Report, so that it might be delivered to members by the end of the Whitsuntide holidays. Mr. Stanley hoped that the Dijest of the evidence and the Index would be laid upon the table either on the Thursday or the Monday after the Recess.

YEOMANRY.

North Devon Hussars. The annual eight days' training was concluded on Thursday at Barnstaple. On Wednesday the regiment was inspected in Youlston Park, the seat of its col., Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. The inspecting officer was Lieut.-Col. Mussenden, 8th Hussars, who said he should be pleased to make a favourable report. The men had gone through their drill in a very satisfactory manner. The officers afterwards lunched at Youlston House, and the men had an *al fresco* meal in the park, marching back to Barnstaple about 3 o'clock.

VOLUNTEERS.

"A Chaplain of Twenty-two Years' Standing" writes:—"If chaplains of Volunteers are required 'to be present at a certain number of parades, in order to make themselves efficient,' as your correspondent informs us is the case, by all means let them wear a Volunteer's uniform, both while learning the goose step, and, if they please, when they have made themselves proficient in the art. I simply take exception to their assuming, according to individual caprice, the captain's, major's, or colonel's uniform of the commissioned chaplains of the Regular Army."

"An Old Soldier" writes:—"I wish to suggest, through the medium of your paper, that there should be a revision of the 'Field Exercise' for Volunteer regiments. I think at present there is too much in the Red Book for regiments to learn who have so little time for drill. I would limit the battalion manœuvres to some three or four movements, and have the whole of the Light Infantry drill and the principles of it thoroughly got up. I think if this were done that the Volunteer regiments would become much more efficient soldiers, instead of doing as they mostly do now, viz., try to learn a lot of movements which would be practically of no use on actual service. The fancy movements may be useful as drill and for show to Regular troops, who have little else to do; but I feel sure any old soldier who has seen and known what fighting is would say that regiments who know thoroughly their Light Infantry and a few such movements, as being able to advance and retire in line and column steadily, deploying from quarter column, and, may be, one or two other simple movements, would be commanded by generals in action with much more confidence than regiments who know the whole Drill-Book indifferently."

THE INDIAN ARMY.

3rd Bengal Cavalry. Capt. G. T. Morris, squadron officer, has been appointed acting assist. garrison instr. at Lucknow, vice Lieut. H. A. Sawyer, Bengal S.C.

6th Bengal N.I. Capt. F. W. Crohan, General List, attached to 2nd N.I., has been appointed wing officer, vice FitzGerald, appointed to 3rd Bengal Cavalry. Surg.-Major J. C. Amesbury is the inventor of a range-finder which appears to have some features in common with Gen. Berdan's instrument. It far exceeds it, however, in portability, as instead of requiring a cart for transport, it can be carried in the coat-pocket. It gives the distance of any object within a range of three thousand yards. Dr. Amesbury is said to intend patenting his invention in England.

8th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. A. Taylor, second in command, commands during the absence of Col. Carey on furlough in England.

26th Bengal N.I. At a parade ordered for the purpose at Mean Meer, Subadar-Major Abdoolah Khan has been decorated with the 2nd Class Order of British India. This native officer joined the regiment in 1875, bringing with him 400 men.

45th Bengal N.I. Lieut. H. N. M'Rae, wing officer, has been appointed qrmr., vice Capt. C. L. Woodruffe, who has vacated on completing five years' service.

Central India Horse. The Indore correspondent of the *Times of India*, writing on the 16th ult., says:—"Major-Gen. Sir H. Daly has left for England on three months' leave, leaving Col. Watson, V.C., C.B., Central India Horse, in charge of the Residency. Col. Watson is not new to the appointment, having officiated for Sir Henry when on leave two or three years ago."

3rd Goorkhas. Capt. R. E. K. Money retains his appointment as qrmr. on the completion of his five years, and is to officiate as wing commander during the absence on furlough of Major G. C. Gregory; and Lieut. C. Pulley, wing officer, has been appointed adjt., vice Smith, vacated on promotion.

5th Hyderabad Infantry. Lieut.-Col. T. T. Turton, commandant, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years.

1st Punjab Cavalry. Major G. C. Bird, squadron commander, has returned to India and resumed duty.

7th Madras N.I. Capt. R. Stokoe, adjt., has arrived home from India on furlough.

28th Madras N.I Capt. G. Godfrey has returned to India and resumed duty as adjt.

33rd Madras N.I. Capt. H. E. D. Bayley, adjt., has arrived home from India on furlough.

34th Madras N.I. Major W. O. Foord, wing subaltern, has arrived home from India on furlough.

35th Madras N.I. Capt. S. L. Bagshawe, adjt., has been granted furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for one year, and for an additional year on medical certificate.

38th Madras N.I. Capt. K. F. Stevenson, qrmr., has arrived home from India on furlough.

1st Bombay Light Cavalry. Major C. J. Anderson, second in command, commands the regiment in the absence of Col. Blair, V.C., on furlough in England.

3rd Sind Horse. Lieut. E. V. P. Monteith, squadron subaltern, has arrived home from India on furlough.

3rd Bombay N.I. Surg.-Major C. Johnson has been appointed civil surgeon at Ahmedabad, and is succeeded as medical officer by Surg.-Major P. W. Cockell.

4th Bombay N.I. Col. A. P. Chesshyre, second in command, has been granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months.

6th Bombay N.I. Capt. E. R. Reay, qrmr., has been granted five months' furlough to England.

22nd Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. Blakeney, second in command, is about to return to duty in India.

30th Bombay N.I. The appointment of Lieut. G. C. Fuller, 3rd Hussars, as second wing subaltern, has been cancelled at the officer's own request.

The Army Gazette.

INDIA OFFICE, May 16, 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts.—Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, 109th Foot; Oct. 12, 1875. Lieut. E. D. H. Daly, 15th Hussars; Oct. 12, 1875. Lieut. C. Hogge, 22nd Foot; Dec. 30, 1875.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.—Lieut. F. W. S. Jackson, 11th Foot; Jan. 15, 1876.

THE CURRAGH CAMP.

(From a Correspondent.)

The first "field-day" of any importance took place on the 10th inst. The troops on the ground were as follows:—B Bat. D Brig. R.H.A., three squadrons 7th Dragoon Guards, 2nd Batn. 4th Regt., 75th and 86th Regts., under the command of Col. Bray, 4th Regt.; one squadron 7th Dragoon Guards, D Bat. 14th Brig. R.A., musketry detachments Dublin County Militia and Kildare Rifles, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wadeson, V.C., 75th Regt., the former force being an advance-guard, the latter a rear-guard. The idea was that a rear-guard of an army corps, retreating from Moddenstown on Newbridge, takes up a temporary position on the line of Gibbet Rath, Hare Park Hospital, with orders to hold the position for an hour against the advance-guard of an army corps advancing from Moddenstown. Those who have been stationed at the Curragh Camp will be familiar with the names of the several roads and places mentioned. The advance-guard was formed in "columns of route" on the Tully East, Moddenstown, Cunningham, and Suncroft Roads, and, upon the signal gun being fired from Gibbet Rath, was to debouch upon the Curragh, and so commence the fight. The 2nd Batn. 4th were sent on towards Kildare, and were to advance into the open and, by a flank movement, attempt to turn the enemy's right, whilst the 86th and 75th Regts. were to advance in skirmishing order direct upon the Gibbet Rath. The smoke of the signal gun had scarcely evaporated into space when the crack, crack of the Martini or Snider rifle was heard, as long lines of skirmishers advanced or retired through the dense gorse of the Curragh. The effect was exceedingly picturesque, the lovely green and yellow blossom contrasting strongly with the bright scarlet of the soldiers as they flitted through the bushes. The Gibbet Rath was very strongly defended, and the occupants poured a heavy and destructive fire upon the advancing or attacking force. Soon the 2nd Batn. 4th Regt. came upon the field, and created a diversion and a commotion, especially amongst the Cavalry of the enemy, for the thick gorse effectually prevented the latter from acting with effect, whilst it favoured the advance of the Infantry. The enemy, finding their flank so violently threatened, gradually retired, a strong force still holding the Gibbet Rath until it was gallantly driven pell-mell out of it by a point-blank bayonet charge. The "Cease fire" was then sounded, and the enemy took up a new position, but were soon obliged to retire precipitately before the furious advance of Col. Bray's force. The day was brought to a close by the usual march past. There was a good sprinkling of spectators at the saluting base, and they were evidently much pleased with the raree show. The Royal Horse Artillery and the Cavalry looked splendid; the horses were in a little too good condition—owing, I suppose, to their winter's inactivity. I was particularly struck with the fine appearance of the Militia regiments, and felt that England was quite safe as long as she could call into the field such splendid material. The head-quarters of the Royal Scots marched into camp to-day, and the men seemed to be a fine set of fellows. There are to be only seven regiments of Infantry, three of Cavalry, and some guns this summer here, the Militia regiment already here being the only one whose training will take place at the camp. If I might be so bold, I would beg to point out to the spectators of military displays, especially to the ladies, the danger of taking up a position in an enclosure which is sooner or later sure to be the scene of "deadly" contest. I was an eye-witness to-day to several ladies being in the very thick of a bayonet charge, and I can assure them that a prod from a bayonet is not at all to be desired.

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H.S.H. the DUKE OF TECK, G.C.B., in the Chair.

The following additions to the Rules will be proposed, viz.:—

Addition to Rule No. 3:—"Or some other duly registered Medical Practitioner; and that no Widow be admitted into the Asylum until passed by a medical officer of the Society."

New Rule after No. 5:—"6. That the Funds of the Asylum shall be invested in the names of three Trustees; but it shall not be necessary to transfer the funds into new names until only one of the three Trustees, in whose names the money is then invested, shall remain."

Four Widows will be elected at the Office on the 22nd instant, and the result will be announced at the Meeting.

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Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES.

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N.B.—See *General Orders*, March, 1877.

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No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.

Remittances should be made payable to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, o whom all business communications should be addressed.

CIVILIAN.—There is no means of ascertaining the dates, as they are not fixed upon until a few days before.

A. J. G. C.—Certainly they are.

ENQUIRER.—Refer to paragraph elsewhere.

OLD WELLINGTONIAN.—Certainly.

CORPORAL.—Boys' service does not count.

MESSRS. MORTEN AND CUTLER.—Thanks for the copy of counsel's opinion. There can be no question of the power of the Crown as represented by the Admiralty, and we see no use in agitating the matter.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

A History of Cavalry from the Earliest Times, with Lessons for the Future.
Two Months with Tchernaieff in Servia.
Hand-book of the Seat of War.
"Plate Swimming."
Essai de Simplification du Jeu de Guerre.
Mess Butler's Manual and General Instructions for Servants.
The Cheveley Novels.—A Modern Minister.
The Treatment of Iron for the Prevention of Corrosion.
Organ der Militär Wissenschaftlichen Vereine.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877.

The general total of the troops originally embarked for the East under Lord Raglan was 933 officers, 1,257 Sergeants, 432 drummers, &c., and 23,473 rank and file. The first battalions which embarked were those of the Brigade of Guards (February 23, 1854), who were conveyed in steamers to Malta, and the friendly occupation of Turkish soil did not begin till the first week in April, when the head-quarters and a battalion of the Rifle Brigade, as advance-guard of the Light Division, landed at Gallipoli, already in French possession. All through the latter part of February and the months of March and April the despatch of British troops to Gallipoli and Scutari went on, but it was not till May 29 that the first portion of the force could be dispatched to Varna, where by degrees the whole army was collected and echelonned, with its left at Devna and its right on the Bay. It was at the end of June that the allied Powers resolved to make a descent on the Crimea and attack Sebastopol. They had the control of the sea, a vast armada of men-of-war and such fleets of powerful merchant steamers and great transports (600 in all) as never were assembled in modern war. Making allowance for delays of all kinds—for the fire at Varna and the outbreak of cholera, and for the making of *chalandes*, flat-bottomed boats, &c.—there was a good deal of time spent on our side in moving the troops down to Varna and embarking them, so that the French became impatient, and St. Arnand sailed without us. The British had less than 1,000 Cavalry, and had only fifty-six guns. And yet, when we did land at Old Fort on September 14, the army had neither tents nor knapsacks, nor transport of any kind—no baggage train, no field train, not a single ambulance or field hospital, no reserve ammunition. It was, in fact, a mere flying column, dependent on the Fleet as its base of operations. If the Government were called upon to send in a hurry—and if a Government is obliged to wait, and to defer preparations till some event arises all of a sudden, or till it is foreseen to be imminent, it must act in a hurry—a corps of 30,000 Infantry, with Cavalry and guns, say 45,000 men, 5,000 horses, and 136 guns, to any point which might be at a distance of fourteen days' steaming from our shores, the time to be taken in the complete equipment of the force, so as to land it in a condition fit to take the field, will—or would—be far greater than that which we have heard assigned as the Government allowance for the operation. If there were magazines and stores at Haulbowline, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and other places which are railway termini, and suitable for the embarkation of troops, the operation would be facilitated; but only those who are practically acquainted with the work, and who know what such a business is when it comes to be worked out, instead of being done on paper, can understand the enormous difficulties of providing for an army of 45,000 or 50,000 men from one great central magazine. We shall not go into details connected with the fitting of ships for horses and guns, arm-racks, magazines, and the like, but shall content ourselves with the simple remark, justified by experience of thep ast, that the period within which it is calculated that 50,000 men could be placed *in situ* somewhere in Europe is ludicrously inadequate in the present state of preparation. The men are forthcoming, no doubt, and we hope the reserves will not fail. The Cavalry are excellent, and the Artillery will be always equal to its reputation. There we stop. Once more, let us call attention to the fact that the whole force originally embarked for the East in 1854 was under 25,000 men, and that our allies began with about the same number. In the course of the year 1854 8,197 men went from the provisional depôt battalions at home to join the service companies. There were embarked for Malta and the East in 1855 15,656 men, and 2,449 in 1856, making 26,302 sent out from the depôt battalions, which were thus reduced to 7,267 men. The number of volunteers from the Militia from November 1, 1854, to July 1, 1855, was only 7,480, but the total number of Militia battalions from November 20, 1854, to May 1, 1856, was 32,186. The total raised at depôt battalions and the total of volunteers added together gave about 65,000, all told, for active service. These are, we hope, useful facts and figures at the present time, and it is not necessary now to do more than set them out for reflection.

We have from time to time for many years appealed to those responsible for the armament of our ships, forts, siege train, and field artillery to reconsider the decision to ignore the breech-loading system of ordnance, which, arrived at under the influence of prejudice, passion, and obstinate conceit, and founded on comparisons between very imperfect specimens of breech-loading guns and a muzzle-loading system of great excellence, has driven us in a direction quite in antagonism to that of the most experienced and scientific artillerists in Europe. We do not ask or expect that the Government should entertain any proposal to lay aside the immense stores of muzzle-loading guns with which the country is provided in the same hasty way as they condemned the Armstrongs, of which, however, some rare specimens may be seen still in Indian field batteries, but we would pray the authorities to keep a close watch on what is going on at Essen and elsewhere. The Navy could scarcely refuse to admit the advantages of breech-loaders if the new shield guns prove successful, and for forts and defences such ordnance must prove of inestimable value. There is not the least chance of our Artillery being called upon just now to act against any enemy; but if we were engaged in war, say with Russia, we should be encountered by guns of greater calibre, throwing, of course, shells and projectiles of greater power, just as we should be, as is admitted even by Woolwich, exposed to the action of more powerful field ordnance if we were engaged in a war with Germany. The best way of putting it is—that our field artillery is inferior in power to the field artillery of Russia and Germany. *Ought* it to be so? Why is it so? *As* to the facts, there are the official returns and reports. The Austro-Hungarian Army has been also equipped with a new Uchatius gun, which exceeds the corresponding British gun in calibre, is lighter, and is as accurate.

Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales were examined at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich last Monday and Tuesday, the 14th and 15th instant, precisely in the same manner as ordinary candidates for Naval Cadetships. Both Princes passed a very satisfactory examination, and in some of the subjects exhibited a more than usual degree of proficiency. They have been instructed in their mathematical studies by the Rev. W. H. Drew, Professor of Mathematics at King's College.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levée at one o'clock on Monday, May 28, at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the number being limited to 150.

There is to be a social gathering of the former pupils of the Wellington College on June 19, and the fact speaks well for the influence exercised by the institution over the gentlemen who have educated for the public service, and for their career in life within its walls. This is the age of "dinners," and a very good age it is, nor can there be any more pleasant way of renewing the memories of one's boyhood than is offered by occasions which "give back to worn life the early pinions' play," and restore "the wild freshness of morning," if it be not too "fresh" and a little too late.

A correspondent writes to us:—"Your account of the 7th Léger at Inkerman led me to refer to the *Gazette*, and to compare the casualties reported there with those of the French regiment, and I have been astonished to find that, if Mr. Kinglake's account be true—and no one can question his desire to tell the truth when he can see it without any veil of French grey in his eyes—our officers and men bore charmed lives on occasions when our allies suffered severely, as if Fate punished them for showing the white feather which Mr. Kinglake has provided so plentifully for their *képis*. Fourteen officers named were killed and wounded, forty-two non-commissioned officers and rank and file were killed, and 153 non-commissioned officers and rank and file were wounded out of the 7th Léger, which Mr. Kinglake says was 900 strong; but, as it was only one battalion of the regiment, I may safely set it down at less than 700, and 209 casualties out of that number was not a bad score. But of the 55th Regiment, whose deeds Mr. Kinglake enlarges upon—at least, he gives *thirty* of them led by Daubeney the credit of breaking through the great trunk column of Russians, 2,000 strong—I cannot find that any officer was killed; 14 rank and file were killed; 5 officers, 5 sergeants, and 63 rank and file were wounded—Daubeney himself 'slightly,' and, I premise, not in the passage of arms with the trunk column. Again, the historian describes how Pennefather and his many officers, all mounted, cheered on the French and led them to the charge. How was it that not one of them was then touched—not one at the time, certainly, while the French were getting it pretty hot? *Gazettes* are stubborn things, and play the deuce with the play of fancy and prejudice on the part of a fine historian like Mr. Kinglake."

The *Bulletin de la Reunion*, &c., last week contained the beginning of an article on the constitution of the English Army, which promises to be of interest. It will of course be very French. It does Englishmen good sometimes to be reminded that they are not all born demi-gods, and we are not likely to remain in ignorance of that fact when we listen to our neighbours. At the very outset, in speaking of Marlborough and of Wellington, the writer of this article recalls the fact that the former was a pupil of Turenne and the latter a pupil at Angers.

The authorities are said to be busy arranging the lists of those who are to be the happy, and who may be sometimes unconscious, recipients of the Queen's Birthday honours, and we hope the Admiralty and the War Office will find it less difficult to come to terms now than they have found it to be on former occasions. When one looks about and sees the gallant, distinguished, and meritorious officers, naval and military, and the useful servants of the public who have been passed over from time to time, and compares them with the C.B.'s and K.C.B.'s who are, he is sometimes tempted to accuse those who guide her Majesty's choice of want of judgment; but we believe there is no official duty which is discharged with more painstaking and laborious investigation, and with more complete conscientiousness.

We understand that the Household Cavalry will be represented in any Cavalry force which may be sent abroad for active service, and that they will not be left out in the cold as they were in the Crimea. This restitution will be due to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir C. Ellice, and others who upheld the claims of these gallant regiments to maintain their old reputation in case of need.

The Government, if not the country, are placed in considerable difficulties in shaping the course best suited to the policy which has been announced in reference to present complications in the East. Any indications of a warlike tendency must be avoided. Nevertheless, it is necessary to prepare for what may occur. Preparations cannot be made, no matter what pains may be taken, without "leakage;" and secrecy, thus defeated, causes suspicion, and is, besides, inoperative. But if preparations be not made in anticipation of events, the march of the latter may be too rapid. Then the blame will fall on the Government, and they will be asked, "Why did you not prepare to meet this contingency?" Suppose the *contingency* does not arrive, and that the Government have prepared *for it*, they will be censured for needless distrust and for purposeless extravagance. Should there be great activity in the dockyards, and should there be any appearance of fitting out an expedition, there will be, we are told, clamour in the country, and there are possible interpellations and demand for explanations out of it. The scheme of an Anglo-Franco-Austro-Hungaro-Danish alliance, though regarded in some quarters with great favour, offers difficulties to which we need not now more particularly refer. The departure of the British Fleet to the Port Said entrance of the Suez Canal seemed to indicate either a policy or an apprehension, neither of which commends itself, as far as we can understand it, to men of judgment. There is not any danger to the Canal from the Russian Fleet, either from the Red Sea side or from the Mediterranean, which needed the appearance of the Fleet at such a very disagreeable anchorage. The Russians cannot come into the Mediterranean without their presence being reported at Gibraltar, which is in telegraphic communication with the Bay of Suda, which Admiral Hornby left with his ships; nor can they come into the Red Sea without its being known at Aden, which also is in telegraphic communication with the Mediterranean stations. Even if they were to make an attempt to enter the Canal or obstruct it, which we do not think they would dream of doing, it could be frustrated with ease by the means at the disposal of the Egyptian Government. If the British Fleet were stationed off Port Said as a base for the landing of an expeditionary corps, the selection of such a spot as the bare sands of the coast near Lake Menzaleh indicated a deplorable ignorance of the country, which affords neither fresh water nor food nor shelter, which is exposed to dust storms and hot winds, to extreme heat, and to the visitations of such plagues of the camp as small-pox, ophthalmia, fever, and dysentery. Indeed, we cannot suppose that such an idea was entertained for a moment, and we are, therefore, at a loss to imagine why the Fleet was sent there. The reasons for the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to the Khedive are patent enough. It is little more than a year since the Grand Duke Alexis and the Prince of Wales were enjoying the hospitality of the Viceroy, who is now visited by one of the Royal Family under such very different circumstances.

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY, May 11, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. William Moore has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank.

May 14, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer William R. Davey has been placed on the Retired List from this date.

Royal Marine Artillery—The following promotion has taken place in the Royal Marine Artillery, consequent upon the retirement, under the provisions H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, of Captain and Brevet Major Edward Congreve Langley Durnford, viz.:—Lieut. Alexander Allen to be Capt.; May 8, 1877.

May 17, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Fleet-Surg. Charles Douglas Shephard has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 9th inst.

Royal Marines—The undermentioned promotion has taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Lieut. John Alfred Sweny to be Capt., vice Capt. Charles Francis Coppin, retired at his own request, under the provisions of H.M.'s Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Feb. 5, 1872; dated May 4, 1877.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., to the Achilles; Sholto Douglas, to the Resistance.

Lieutenants—James J. L. Sison, to the Malabar, to date from June 1; J. L. Heane, to the Lord Warden, additional for service in command of the Tyrian, tender, vice Duthie, sick.

Midshipman—William F. Peel, to the Swiftsure.

Fleet-Surgeon—G. V. M'Donogh, to the Euphrates.

Staff Surgeons—Edward J. Sharood, to the Cambridge; and A. Turnbool, to the Duke of Wellington, for Harbour Hospital.

Surgeon—William F. Spencer, to the Squirrel.

Chief Engineers—George F. Booth, to the Resistance; and Thomas Edgar, to the Achilles.

Engineers—John Wright, George Brewer, and William L. Brunt, to the Achilles; William C. Archibald and Edward W. Marsh, to the Resistance; William C. Hilder and James Stirling, to the Resistance, as additional.

ACHILLES, Capt. Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., which is to take the place of the Resistance in the Channel Squadron, was recommissioned at Devonport on the 17th inst.

ALBATROSS, Com. E. Rice, was at Panama by last accounts.

AMETHYST, Capt. A. J. Chatfield, is on the Coast of Chili.

ARGUS, Capt. R. Harris, left Bermuda for Halifax on April 21 (arriving there about April 27) to bring down the mail.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. Prattent, arrived at Kingstown on Saturday.

AVON, Com. L. C. Keppel, is on south sub-division of the West Coast of Africa.

BELLEROPHON, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. C. Key, was at Bermuda on April 21; the ship was undocked on April 11, and was refitting in the Camber. The Admiral is to be addressed at Halifax.

BLACK PRINCE, Capt. E. H. Howard. Rear-Admiral W. M. Dowell, C.B., hoisted his flag on board as second in command of the Channel Squadron on the 17th inst.

BULLFINCH, Com. R. M. Lloyd, has been ordered to Nassau to relieve the Zephyr.

CHARYBDIS, Capt. T. E. Smith, left Shanghai on March 28 for Hong Kong, her crew having completed a period of as nearly as possible three years and six months' service on the China Station. The vessel is reported to be in excellent order. Her new crew has joined at Hong Kong; the relieved crew comes home in the Tamar.

CONTEST, Lieut.-Com. G. W. Allen, was at St. Helena by last accounts.

CYGNET, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hammick, was off Appi by last accounts.

DARING, Com. J. G. Hanmer, left Realejo on Feb. 19, and arrived at Acapulco on Feb. 25; she will go to Esquimalt.

DRYAD, Com. J. E. Stokes, is to be sent to the Jamaica Division. She was put out of dock on April 23.

ECLIPSE, Capt. G. E. Erskine, was to rejoin the flag at Bermuda about the end of April, and will be senior officer at the Newfoundland Fisheries, with the Pert and Zephyr under her orders.

ENCOUNTER, Capt. R. Bradshaw, was to leave Bermuda about the end of April for Antigua, as senior officer on the Barbados Division.

EUPHRATES, Capt. W. H. Cuming, arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay with a large number of officers, invalids, and time-expired men on Monday.

EXPRESS, Lieut.-Com. Hon. A. C. Littleton. A Reuter's telegram from Gibraltar, dated May 11, states that nine Spanish smugglers ran a boat ashore the previous night in Camp Bay, and resisted the officers of the cutter of the Express by throwing stones. The men were made prisoners and brought before the magistrate for the assault. They were fined £5 each, or two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FANTOME, Com. T. M. Maquay, is at the Sandwich Islands.

FALCON, composite gunboat, of improved Arab class, made her official trial at the measured mile outside Plymouth Sound last week. Her dimensions are:—Length, 157ft.; beam, 29 feet 6 inches; and tonnage load displacement, 774 tons. Her machinery, which, as well as the vessel, was constructed by Messrs. Laird, consists of a pair of horizontal direct-acting compound engines of two cylinders; the high-pressure cylinder is 31½ inches, and the low-pressure cylinder 54 inches in diameter, stroke two feet. The screw is on Bevis's patent feathering principl,e and the blades can in a few minutes be turned from their working pitch to a position right fore and aft, bringing the edges of the blades in the direction in which the vessel is sailing, and the lengthy process of lifting the propeller is avoided.

FLIRT left Greenock last week for St. Kilda, with provisions, seeds, and agricultural implements for the inhabitants. An agent of the Highland and Agricultural Society accompanies the vessel, to instruct the natives in the use of the machinery, and advise them as to the best means of cultivating the land. A number of the crew of the Aurora were sent with the Flirt to assist in landing the implements and stores, which, it is expected, will be a difficult undertaking, unless the weather should be exceptionally favourable.

FOX, Staff-Com. J. G. Dathan, arrived early at Plymouth on the 17th inst.

IMMORTALITE, Acting Capt. Gerard Noel, will be ready to pay off at Portsmouth on the 21st inst.

JACKAL, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Digby, has been docked at Devonport and had bottom cleaned and recoated with composition.

MALLARD, Lieut.-Com. Warry, was off Jackin by last accounts.

MINOTAUR, Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr, flagship of Rear-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron, will leave Portsmouth for Devonport on May 26. Admiral Seymour will then assume the command of the squadron, which will be formed of the following vessels:—Minotaur, Black Prince (flagship of Rear-Admiral Dowell), Achilles, Defence, Resistance, Valiant, Lord Warden, and Thunderer.

NARCISSUS, Capt. Lord Charles Scott. Rear-Admiral Lambert, C.B., commanding the Detached Squadron, struck his flag on board on Monday. She has been placed alongside Devonport Dockyard to prepare for paying off, all standing.

NEWCASTLE, Capt. R. G. Douglas, belonging to the Detached Squadron, will be paid off at Sheerness, all standing.

OSBORNE, Com. H. L. Pearson, is expected at Portsmouth about the 21st inst. from the Mediterranean.

OSPREY, Com. the Hon. Henry Holmes A'Court, left Sheerness on the 12th inst., at 1.30 p.m., for a week's cruise off the Scillies. She arrived at Plymouth on the 17th inst.

PEARL, Capt. L. Brine, was signalled passing the Lizard steering east on the 17th inst. 5 p.m.

PIONEER, Lieut.-Com. E. Hotham, was expected at Little Poppo on April 9 from Sierra Leone.

PLOVER, Com. H. B. Stewart, was at Belize on April 15; she will be employed in taking soundings between Cuba and Jamaica.

RESISTANCE, Capt. S. Douglas, was recommissioned at Devonport on the 17th inst. A large portion of the officers and crew of the Resistance turned over to the Achilles.

ROCKET, Lieut.-Com. C. R. Harris, was at British Columbia by last accounts.

ROVER, Capt. T. Barnardiston, left Bermuda on April 10 for Jamaica, where she arrived on April 23; she would visit ports on the coast of Cuba.

SEAGULL, Com. Maxwell Heron, was in the Gambia, but is ordered to Whydah.

SHAH, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, flagship of Rear-Admiral de Horsey, was at Valparaiso on April 6, having arrived on April 2. The Admiral would leave Valparaiso on April 10 for Coquimbo, where he would remain about fourteen days, and then go to Callao and Panama.

SIRIUS, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, was off Little Poppo on April 9, doing duty as senior officer's ship. She would leave for Cape Coast in time to meet the Danae.

SPITEFUL, Com. A. T. Powlett, would leave Whydah for England, on the arrival of the Seagull.

URGENT, Com. R. H. Boyle, went out of harbour at Portsmouth on Monday; she will be towed clear of the Channel by the Valorous.

VALIANT, Capt. W. S. Brown, has had a trial of engines, which was considered very satisfactory, and the vessel has been put out of the basin at Devonport. The completion of her defects, additional ventilation, &c., will have to be done afloat.

VALOROUS, Capt. L. F. Jones, sailed from Spithead on the evening of the 14th inst. for Queenstown and Killybegs. She left Queenstown on the 17th inst.

VOLAGE, Capt. H. Fairfax, was at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, on April 2. She left Monte Video on March 10, in company with the Shah, and parted company on the night of March 12, and arrived at Port Stanley on the 23rd, having visited places on the Coast of Patagonia. Capt. Fairfax intended leaving for Chupat on April 18, and will be in the River Plate about the middle of May.

ZEPHYR, Lieut.-Com. W. G. Le Cocq, would rejoin the flag at Bermuda.

Incomparably the most powerful vessels in the Turkish Navy, both for offence and defence, are the sister ships the Messudieh and the Menduhieh. With a displacement of 9,140 tons, a mean draught of water of 26 feet, and engines capable of developing 7,200-horse power, they can attain a speed of between thirteen and fourteen knots an hour. About the water line they are protected by a belt of armour, consisting of iron plates 12 inches thick in the middle of the ship, 7 inches thick at the bow, and 5 inches at the stern. In the centre of the vessel is a casemate, protected likewise by 7 inches of armour on the sides and by transverse bulkheads formed of 6-inch iron plates. A German military paper reports that shortly before the present war was proclaimed a series of experiments were carried out by the Russian artillerists against targets representing the various portions of the side of the Turkish ironclads. The 12-inch armour, it was found, could be penetrated by the projectile of the heaviest gun in the Russian Service, a 40-ton piece of ordnance of 12 inches calibre, at 1,500 yards; but at 4,000 yards it could not be pierced. The 7-inch armour on the bow was penetrated at 340 yards by a 9-inch gun weighing 15 tons, and at 4,000 by the 12-inch gun. The 5-inch armour on the stern was pierced by the projectile of a 9-ton 8-inch gun fired with a charge of 35lb. of powder at 430 yards, and by an 11-inch 28-ton gun at 4,000 yards. The projectile from this latter piece of ordnance, fired with a charge of 91lb., penetrated the 7-inch armour on the casemate at 2,100 yards; while the 6-inch plates, of which the transverse bulkheads of the ships are formed, were pierced at a distance of 1,300 yards by the 9-inch guns, and at 4,000 yards by the 11-inch. The Messudieh and the Menduhieh themselves are each armed with twelve 10-inch guns in the casemates and three 7-inch on the upper deck, arranged to fire fore and aft as well as on the broadside. The only weak point of these powerful ironclads seems to be that the rudder-post is somewhat exposed.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A court-martial assembled yesterday on board the Duke of Wellington for the trial of Capt. J. A. Hume, late of the Immortalité, on three charges—First, for having on Dec. 2 last, on board that ship, at Singapore, indecently assaulted W. Rogers, ordinary seaman; second, for having assaulted Rogers on the same day on an occasion separate from and subsequent to the first; and, third, for having assaulted Rogers on the same day on an occasion separate from and subsequent to the second. The court comprised Vice-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, President; Rear-Admiral Foley, Capts. Herbert (Excellent), W. H. Whyte (Warrior), J. C. Wilson (Thunderer), G. H. Parkin (Asia), Boxer (Active), and Arthur (Vernon). Mr. G. P. Martin, Deputy Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, and Captain G. J. Blake, barrister, instructed by Mr. Harvey, Admiralty Law Agent at Portsmouth, prosecuted.

Wm. Rogers deposed that on Dec. 22 he was doing duty as captain's messenger, and was walking with the sentry near the prisoner's cabin. Prisoner beckoned him to come in, and he went. The prisoner then directed him to go to the ward-room to fetch the *Saturday Review*, but before he could leave the cabin the prisoner caught hold of him, put his arms round his neck, kissed him, and said he was a naughty boy not to write to his friends. Witness tried to get away, but prisoner pulled him towards him, after which he (witness) got out of the cabin and went for the paper. On returning the prisoner acted in a similar manner, and witness again left the cabin and told the sentry what had happened, and that he would put some paint on his hand and mark the captain if he tried it on again. The prisoner called him into the cabin again and assaulted him a third time. He put his hand, which was covered with red paint obtained from a gun-slide, on the prisoner's jacket, just at the back. He reported what had happened to the commander, and subsequently he repeated his statement in the presence of the prisoner, whose jacket was found to be marked. Witness was made a prisoner from that time up to Dec. 29, when he was released by the prisoner's order.

Milton Peckett, the secretary, corroborated Rogers' evidence as to the report made to him.

The Master-at-Arms and Com. Noel (acting captain) having been taken, the court adjourned till to-day, when Mr. Fegan, barrister, will assist the prisoner in his defence. Upon the application of the prisoner the cross-examination of the witnesses was postponed.

The Report of the Council of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, just issued, states that the following old pupils, amongst others, have distinguished themselves since the issue of the last Report, viz.:—Capt. G. S. Nares, R.N., F.R.S., in recognition of his distinguished services, has, on his return from the Arctic Expedition, been nominated a K.C.B. Lieut. H. M. Tudor Jones passed out in May last first at the examination of sub-lieuts. at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, with 1,372 marks out of a maximum of 1,500. As he had previously obtained first class-certificates in seamanship and gunnery, he was immediately promoted. Lieut. G. Shergold Smith, who gained the Yarborough Scholarship and first Naval Cadetship in 1860, and who also distinguished himself in the Ashantee war, was appointed, in the spring of last year, leader of the Nyanza Expedition, sent out under the direction of the Church Missionary Society. Mr. F. C. T. Jones, who passed first out of 42 successful candidates for admission to the Britannia in Nov., 1875, gained the first place, of his year, at the Christmas examination. Mr. P. G. Huggins, who, in Nov., 1875, successfully competed for a Line appointment, has just left Sandhurst with a first-class certificate. Mr. L. T. Pease, who, in August, 1875, passed for the Royal Marine Light Infantry, is one of the four who were selected in August last, to qualify for the Royal Marine Artillery. Mr. W. R. Woodrow passed in Nov. last third out of 15 candidates for the Woods and Forests Department of the Indian Civil Service. Mr. E. H. Tuck, who gained the Gold Medal in 1874, passed, in June last, for admission to Cooper's Hill College, 6th out of 50 successful candidates. Mr. W. Gillies, of whom mention was made in the Report for 1872, has, at the recent examination for appointments in the Indian Medical Service, passed 9th out of 46 candidates. Mr. F. J. Allan has just passed his first professional examination for the degree of M.B.C.M. of the University of Edinburgh; he has also obtained honour certificates in chemistry, anatomy, physiology, and surgery; and in March last he was elected a Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. The following pupils were specially prepared under the direction of the Principal, the Rev. E. B. Slater, and passed direct from the School:—For the Line, Messrs. A. Carden, D. Cole, and H. J. Evans; and Mr. J. C. W. D. Nicol as a Queen's Cadet. For Assistant Clerkships, R.N.—Mr. C. S. Moore, in June, 1876, 2nd out of 6 successful candidates; and Messrs. H. Robinson—winner of the Prize nomination—and J. H. F. Campion, in November last, 1st and 2nd respectively, out of 25 candidates. For Naval Cadetships—Messrs. J. W. Bushnell and E. E. Anson, in June last, 15th and 21st respectively out of 70 candidates; and Mr. W. P. Lodder, 27th out of 60 candidates at the November examination. The Clothworkers' Scholarship, so kindly founded by that Company in 1875, was awarded to Mr. W. A. G. Woods (son of the late Dr. W. H. Woods, R.N.), who obtained in October last, by open competition, a Sizarship at St. John's College, Cambridge, being fourth on the list of 50 candidates; since which he has passed, in his first term, his "little go" examination in the first class, he having elected to be examined a year before the requisite time.

The first anniversary of the opening of the Sailors' Rest, Fore-street, Devonport, was celebrated on the 11th inst. One hundred seamen, marines, and soldiers accepted Miss Weston's invitation to supper, which was held in the hall of the Institute. The idea, which was most successfully carried out, was the imitation of a public dinner without intoxicating drinks, to show the men how a thoroughly convivial and enjoyable evening could be passed without the aid of the decanter or beer jug. After supper, dessert being supplied, glasses were filled, and the first toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Sailors' Rest," was proposed by T. Carbis, seaman gunner, H.M.S. Cambridge, and drank with due honours and loud applause, the company standing.

The appointment of Harbourmaster at Labuan is now vacant. Salary £400 per annum. A retired naval officer is wanted to fill the post. Applications should be made to the Colonial Office, where particulars as to the duties to be performed can be ascertained.

FURNISH ON THE NEW HIRE SYSTEM.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea. —"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

THE DROWNING OF MR. WINGFIELD.

The Court of Inquiry appointed by the First Lord of the Admiralty to investigate the circumstances attending the lamentable death of Mr. Harold Wingfield, the young midshipman of H.M.S. Newcastle, off Singapore, in December last, sat yesterday morning at 10.30 o'clock, in the Board Room of the Capt. Superintendent's office at Sheerness, where the ship is at present stationed to pay off.

The Court consisted of Vice-Admiral Chads, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore (President); Capt. T. Brandreth, Superintendent of the Dockyard; and Capt. D'Arcy-Irvine.

Major Walter Wingfield, of the Royal Body Guard, the father of the unfortunate gentleman, was in attendance, and was permitted to put questions to the witnesses after their examination in chief. The young widow of the deceased was also present, and was greatly distressed.

It transpired that there had been a preliminary examination on board the Newcastle, and it was proposed to read over the statements then made, and then append any additional testimony that might be deemed desirable.

It was stated that the inquiry would be conducted in an open court, but not even the officers in charge of the dock-gates appeared to know anything of the matter, and there were scarcely half-a-dozen persons present.

On the court being opened, the President asked the captain of the Newcastle to describe the incidents of Dec. 13, when the fatal accident occurred, by which the lives of Mr. Wingfield and three other men were sacrificed.

Capt. R. Gordon Douglas then handed in a statement which he had made in writing, addressed to the rear-admiral, and said that he had nothing to add to the account which he had there given of the occurrence. It was in answer to a command to explain the circumstances alleged in an article inserted in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of Feb. 3 last, from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and a copy of the journal was enclosed. The capt. said that H.M.S. Newcastle was descending from Hong Kong to Singapore on Dec. 13 last, when, about 3 p.m., he heard the cry of "A man overboard." He rushed up from his cabin to put the helm hard aport, but finding that Commander Davies had already ordered the helm hard astarboard, and hearing him say that he was coming on the port tack with the head-yards square, he desired him to carry on. The ship was then running with the single-reefed topsails, topgallant sails, between eight and nine knots an hour. On running aft to the bridge he saw a man in the water thirty or forty yards astern of the ship, which was then rounding to. In the excitement of the moment he lost sight of the man, and never saw him again. He ordered the men to keep their eye on the men in the water, and then superintended the lowering of the first cutter, Commander Dacres coursing on with the sails. The boat was clear of the ship in about five minutes, although the men, failing to unhook the sails, it was dragged nearly broadside, and two men jumped out, leaving only ten to work the twelve-oared cutter. One of the life-buoys had been lowered, but a large heading block aloft had fallen and disabled the other. The commander asked him to wear, but he said it could not be done with such a sea, the Newcastle being bad at staying. Everything was done to rescue the men consistent with the safety of the cutter and ship. He considered the accident was caused by disobedience of his orders in working the log-line from the mizen chains. Mr. Wingfield had fallen over himself on a former occasion in a similar way. He had ordered the line to be worked inward. The life-buoy, owing to a sudden jerk of the chain, fell on its side. Lieut. Bethell was the officer on watch; when the cutter had been away an hour, he ordered the signal to return to be raised. No man on board had the slightest hope that either of their lives could be saved; none was expected. The Newcastle was always an uncertain ship with anything like a sea on. She dragged to leeward considerably. In his opinion she could not have got considerably further. The boat was about half-an-hour reaching the ship. She must have been between two or three miles off. She was called at four p.m., and arrived at 4 30. It was a gloomy afternoon, and there was a haze. It was dark about six or soon after. The port boat was fitted with Reece's patent. The starboard boat had been fitted with Bristowe's hooks, but on one or two occasions the men had lost faith in them, and they were taken out and supplied with the ordinary Service fittings.

At the suggestion of Major Wingfield, witness was asked if anything was done to lower the other boat, after the first had been launched, and if not, why? He said that under no circumstances whatever would he have permitted the other boat to be lowered under the then conditions of the ship and the state of the sea. Knowing the ship well, he had no hesitation in saying it would have been fatal to have hove to, and he could not have stayed. In reference to his allegation that Mr. Wingfield had shown great rashness, he said that the latter was on duty at the time as midshipman on watch.

By the Court: When the signal was given to the cutter to return, there was danger of her losing sight of the ship, although it was easier than to see the cutter from the ship.

Capt. Douglas asked to be permitted to add that Capt. Trupp had expressed his opinion that no man could have held up long in such a sea. He regretted to say that Mr. Wingfield had evinced a great desire repeatedly to throw himself overboard, and that he heard Green say he was anxious to obtain a medal. He had thrown himself over twice without any cause.

Evidence was then given to show the origin of the accident to Miles, capt. of the mizentop, who fell overboard while attempting to catch the log-line. Mr. Wingfield leaped into the sea after him, and was followed by Hesk and Reid, two A.B. men, who jumped over from the forecastle to help the struggling men. Timms, the naval instructor, said the ship was turned to as he was reefing the life-buoy. He saw it going astern. Danberry, single midshipman, saw the first two men in the water immediately after the alarm was given, but he did not see any life-buoy. After the boat was lowered the ship turned, and he saw no more of them.

J. W. Robinson, coxswain of the first cutter, said the boat was lowered into a very rough sea, but if the men had been above water he believed they should have seen them. They had to pull hard to windward, and made very little way—about two miles an hour. At the time the call was given to return, he thought they had reached the spot where the men had been seen in the water, but could not be certain. It was a very difficult sea to swim in, and even a good swimmer could not have kept afloat an hour. In his opinion, they never saw the life-buoy from first to last. Not one of the men had any hope that either of the men could be saved, when they returned to the ship. They could only see the ship when they rose with the waves.

Major Wingfield wished to know if they continued their search after the call? He asked if the men were on their oaths?

The President said some of the witnesses were on oath. This was merely a preliminary inquiry for information, and not a judicial one.

Major Wingfield said that Mr. Ward Hunt had stated that any one might put questions, and he was anxious to know where the previous examination of the witnesses just called had taken place, and when.

Witness said that his previous statement had been made to the captain-commander of the Newcastle, in the after-cabin, in the presence of the captain and the paymaster. (Each statement was read over, and the witness asked if he had anything to add.)

The President: Do you think that sufficient efforts was made to search for the bodies?

Witness thought that nothing more could have been done?

Major Wingfield asked if a life-buoy could sink? He could not otherwise account for its not being seen by any of those men.

The answer was "No."

Another witness stated that he saw Miles in the water with Mr. Wingfield, and he saw the latter put a life-belt round his neck. He saw them come into collision once or twice, and then lost sight of them both. Did not think they could see the life-buoy. The third man who jumped over went in the direction of the life-buoy, and must have reached it, he thought. They were about three miles off when the call was made, and were thirty or forty minutes returning. Did not think they had quite reached the spot where the men were. All the witnesses admitted that Mr. Wingfield was a first-class swimmer, and might have kept the water (with his clothes on) for another hour.

The Court had a short adjournment for luncheon, and re-assembled at 3.15.

The engineer, and Lieuts. May and Field were examined, and gave similar evidence.

Mitchell, coxswain of the second cutter, said it was manned, but not lowered. From this point he saw the four men in the water, and the life-buoy in the centre between them. He saw one on the buoy and another close to it. The others were all 100 yards off. The buoy was righted then.

The President asked if there were any more witnesses to be examined?

Major Wingfield said he wished to hear the opinions of the other chief officers of the ship not included in the captain's examination on board. It would be very satisfactory if they could be heard. He suggested the commander, for example.

The President: Let him be called.

Commander Dacres was then examined as follows: I was on the forecastle assisting the watch, when I heard a cry which I thought was "A man overboard." I am not sure. I immediately ran out, when I heard the cry repeated. I crossed the quarter-deck and saw two men in the water. Could not say who they were. I saw the life-buoy close by them. I ran on the bridge and gave orders for heaving to. The captain came on deck shortly afterwards, and, as he came up the ladder and ordered to come to with the mainyard square, I told him what I was doing, and he said, "Very good, carry on." I saw the captain attending the lowering of the lee boat. I went over to the starboard side of the bridge just as she touched the water, and saw the coxswain steer the boat off. She got broadside on, or nearly so. The order was given to overhaul the calls, and she cleared the ship. When I saw the boat clear I asked him if I should wear. He said, "No, square the mainyard." I then saw the captain go to the compass, putting his hand over it, and hail the boat to pull in the direction she was then going, which was head to wind. After a short time I went to the mizentop to see if I could see anything of the men, and look after the boat. There were two signalmen with glasses—or may be three. I told them to keep a careful look out in the boat. When I reached the top the men had been lost sight of. Could not say what time had elapsed. In such a case it is difficult to estimate time. It seemed very long, but may have been a short time. I also gave orders to look about for the men. I waited on the mizentop till I saw the boat safely turned, after the call had been put up.

By the Court: I saw neither men nor life-buoy. They had been lost sight of by the men there before I reached them. The boat was about two miles off when she turned, I should think. From the time the cry was given, "A man overboard," till the boat cleared the ship, I should say about five minutes had elapsed, although I can't speak as to time. Judging from the rate at which we were running, I could not say how far the ship was from the men at that time. The ship was going about eight knots, and the wind was still coming up. My notion in asking the captain if I should wear was that we might get nearer to the boat a little; but, in making sail, it was my idea we should make that up. If we had filled and made sail in the wind, I think we might have stayed. I did not suggest that we drifted about a mile away, and the boat, in my opinion, was two miles off from our original position. The weather was more cloudy than hazy.

The Court: Can you suggest anything else that could have been done?

Witness: I can suggest nothing more than I have already said. I do not think anything more could be done to save life. It was dark a little after six, I think, at that time.

The Court: Could the ship have stayed with screw down?

Witness: I think so, as the Newcastle screw makes very little difference.

The Court; Have you been steaming lately?

Witness: I cannot say with certainty.

The Court: Is it usual in your squadron to use the screw with a fair wind?

Witness: Coming down from Hong Kong the screw would not come up or down. The screw was down, but not all the time.

The Court: Do you think the boat was called back prematurely?

Witness: I think the boat might have remained longer away; although, when the boat's crew returned, I noticed that two or three of the men were very much fatigued.

The Court: Were you at all anxious about the safety of the boat?

Witness: Yes; but only during the time of her turning round.

(The log was here referred to. It alleged that the screw was up and the fire out at the time of the occurence.)

The Court: Did any one suggest that the boat should remain longer away?

Witness: No one.

The Court: Was any question asked on the boat's return about the life-buoy—whether it was seen, or otherwise?

Witness: The boat was hailed by both the captain and myself as to whether they had seen either men or life-buoy. They said they had not.

The Court: Then, in your opinion as commander of the ship, everything was done that could be done under the circumstances to save the lives of the men?

Witness: I repeat, yes, with the reservation which I made before in my evidence.

Capt. Douglas asked if he gave any reason on the bridge why witness should not wear?

Witness: I heard no reason given. I heard no remark made about the distance of the boat from the ship. The duties of a signalman in the daytime is to let go the life-buoy and hoist the pennant.

The Court: Were the crew of the first cutter picked men?

Witness: The lifeboat crew are not picked men.

Was a second boat called away in order to be lowered?

Witness: The lifeboat's crew and the watch below went, to the best of my belief, into their boat immediately on their arrival on deck, and, without any further calling away. When I turned round, after seeing the first boat in a precarious situation, I saw that the crew in the boat had received no orders to lower.

The Court: When were the life-buoys last tried?

Witness: The order of the ship is to slip the life-buoys, with the rope attached to them, every Saturday. I cannot recall to my remembrance the last time that I saw them slipped before this occurrence. They were usually tried once a week. There was no sentry in charge of them. There were two circular life-buoys on the bridge. The life-buoy was in the water when I ran out. I saw it bobbing up and down, but cannot say whether it was floating exactly perpendicular or not—as I had only a cursory glance at it.

Lieut. Poë said that he saw two men in the water, one of them with a life-belt round him, about fifty yards off. After consulting with the other lieutenants, he went to Com. Davies and asked if they ought not to work up the ship to them. He replied "Yes." He then requested the commander to ask the captain to do so. He said he had already done so, and the captain had refused. (The commander, on being recalled, said he did not remember any such conversation as this, or any whatever with Lieut. Poë). In answer to the captain, witness said he had never known the Newcastle to stay in such wind and weather. She was tolerably sure in staying in fine weather, but not bad.

Lieut. Schonberg corroborated this latter statement, and also the statement of Lieut. Poë as to the conversation about working the ship towards the men in the water. Mr. Poë told him what the commander and the captain had said on the subject. It was a lumpy sea, but not a dangerous one, although bad to make head against.

The Court: On reflection, do you really think the ship could have worked up to the men in such a sea without danger to herself?

Witness: I think so, with the aid of steam; but it is doubtful if in time to save the men.

Lieut. May said he had, indirectly, spoken with Lieut. Poë about the expediency of working up to the men.

Lieut. Field gave similar evidence, saying that he had found out that the steam could be got up in fifty minutes.

Chief Engineer Hill deposed that the fires were laid, but the boilers were not up. The screw was up. Steam could be got up, in a great emergency, in fifty or sixty minutes. She was a very doubtful ship when stayed.

Paymr. Burniston said that he saw two of the men clinging on to the life buoy, and they were the two last men who went over. The life-buoy was floating on its side.

Capt. Douglas wished to state emphatically that no representation whatever was made to him by the lieutenant as to the expediency of working the ship towards the spot where the men had been seen. No further evidence of a material nature was given.

Major Wingfield begged to thank the court for the kindness with which they had allowed him to question some of the witnesses on points which he should be excused for regarding as very important in this inquiry.

The President then ordered the court to be cleared, the sitting having lasted till nearly half-past 6.

In answer to Mr. Childers, Mr. Hardy said on Thursday he had not yet received any communication from the India Office or the Treasury with regard to his plan of Army Promotion and Retirement. As soon as a decision was arrived at on the subject he would lay the papers on the table. He proposed on the earliest occasion he could, after they were laid on the table, to make a statement with the view of affording an opportunity for the discussion of those points to which members might wish to call attention.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief was to have proceeded to Aldershot on Thursday to make a minute inspection of the troops at the station, but the weather was so unpropitious that the visit was postponed. The troops were to have been paraded as follows, viz.:—3rd Brigade, at 10-15 a.m., on the parade ground, E, F, G, and H Lines, North Camp, in two lines, facing west. Royal Engineer troops and companies, at 11-10 a.m., on parade ground, I Lines, facing east. 1st Brigade, at 11-30 a.m., on general parade ground, facing north. R.H.A. and R.A., at noon, in front of Infantry Barracks, facing south. Cavalry Brigade, at noon, in front of East and West Cavalry Barracks, facing north. 2nd Brigade, at 12-45 p.m., on their parade ground, when vacated by R.A. Men specially equipped, as directed in A.A.G.'s memo. of the 15th inst., to form on left of Royal Artillery, at noon. The Army Service Corps (all branches) and Bucks Militia to be in readiness to parade—the former after noon, and the latter after inspection of 3rd Brigade. All recruits and dismounted men of mounted corps to parade in rear of their respective regiments. The C.R.A., C.R.E., A.A.G., and A.Q.M.G. to meet the Lieut.-General at Farnborough Station at 9-45 a.m.

Mr. John Holms asked the Secretary of State for War on Thursday if he would inform the House on what day after the Witsuntide Recess he will further consider the Army Estimates in Committee of Supply. Mr. Hardy was unable to give accurate information on the subject, but hoped that they would be taken on the second Monday after the recess.

The undermentioned officers have joined the 42nd Army Signalling Class at Aldershot:—1st Dragoons—Lieut. Ames. 16th Lancers—Lieut. Babington. 18th Hussars—Lieut. Warner. 19th Hussars—Lieut. Smith. 20th Foot—Lieut. Dunne. 52nd Foot—Capt. Butler. 76th Foot—Lieut. Logan. 77th Foot—Sub-Lieut. Law. 96th Foot—Capt. Willoughby. 107th Foot—Lieut. W. J. Haynes. 108th Foot—Capt. Justice. Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Hon. G. Bennet. Bombay S.C.—Lieut. F. H. Forgett. engal—Major Wavell. Bengal Infantry—Lieut.-Col. R. Worsley. Madras Cavalry—Major W. C. Stevens.

The *Cologne Gazette* gives the following particulars respecting the autumn manœuvres which are to be carried out this year by three of the German army corps in the presence of the Emperor. The 7th, 8th, and 12th Corps, and a division of Cavalry under the command of Major-General von Wichmann, are the forces which will be reviewed. On Sept. 3 there will be a grand parade of the 7th Corps. On the 4th the whole corps will manœuvre, and from the 6th to the 8th, both days inclusive, the two divisions of which it consists will be opposed to one another in the field. On Sept. 10 the 8th Corps will parade before the Emperor, on the 11th it will execute manœuvres, and from the 13th to the 15th the divisions will operate against one another. On Sept. 17, the 12th Corps will be formed up on parade for the Imperial inspection, on the 18th it will manœuvre against a marked enemy, and from the 20th to the 22nd the one division will manœuvre against the other.

WAR NEWS.

The works for the defence of Constantinople will be constructed by the inhabitants of the city. The defensive works between Buyuk Tchekmedji, on the Sea of Marmora, and Lake Derkos are to be carried on by the forced labour of the population.

Many Turks resent the idea of even a friendly occupation of Constantinople by the English. "If England wants to help us," they say, "she should do so on the Danube or in Asia. If she comes to Constantinople it will be to keep it for herself. We will not have the English here."

A Russian military expedition has been organized at Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian, and is proceeding in a south-easterly direction towards the country of the Akhal Turcomans. This tribe recently tendered their allegiance to Persia, and are at present reported to be perfectly quiet. In well-informed quarters here the object of the expedition is believed to be the acquisition of fresh strategical positions.

Official telegrams from Batoum giving details of the battle fought near that place Friday week state that the fighting, which lasted eight hours, was of a most determined and sanguinary character. The Russian corps which attacked the Turkish positions left 4,000 dead on the field.

Tiflis, May 12.—Lieut.-Gen. Oklobgio announces that after securing the fortified position of Uukhaestate he sent forward on the 11th inst. two advanced columns against the Khatzubani heights, skirting the river Kintrisoi. This strong position was stormed by our troops, who all worthily upheld the old renown of the Army of the Caucasus. Our artillery was handled with admirable effect. The losses on our side were twelve men killed, and nine officers and 107 men wounded. The Turkish losses were enormous. The Khatzubani heights mentioned in the above official telegram are situated near Batoum.

At two o'clock this morning (May 14) six ships conveying a Turkish force attempted to cross the Danube near Giurgevo in the direction of the Island of Mocan. The Roumanians, having received reinforcements from Giurgevo, compelled the Turks to retreat after a brisk exchange of musketry.

Roumania is entirely in the hands of Russia, having neither money nor troops.

An Imperial ukase orders the incorporation of the 4th, 13th, and 14th Corps in the Danubian Army.

Gen. Tchernajeff will receive a command in the Army of the Caucasus.

The following telegram has been received from the Grand Duke Nicholas, dated Ploesti, 14th inst.:—"I reached Ploesti this morning in good health, having met with a cordial reception on my journey hither from the municipal authorities, the clergy, and the people, who welcomed me with loud hurrahs. Bread and salt were presented to me. A guard of honour, composed of Bulgarians, was posted before my quarters at Ploesti. At two o'clock Prince Charles arrived to welcome me. I received him at the station with a guard of honour. After a stay of two hours the Prince returned to Bucharest. To-morrow I shall proceed to Bucharest to return his visit, coming back to Ploesti in the evening. Our divisions have had no encounter with the Turks. The Roumanian troops have had a few unimportant engagements in the direction of Widdin and Oltenitza. The weather is hot and sultry. The health of our troops is perfectly satisfactory. I have decorated the officers who distinguished themselves on the occasion of the blowing up of the Turkish monitor."

Adjt.-Gen. Tsemeka telegraphs as follows from Odessa, May 19:—"Of the four ships' boats despatched from the steamer Constantine two arrived at Poti on the morning of the 12th inst. The other two succeeded in returning to the Constantine, which arrived safely at Sebastopol this morning without any loss in killed or wounded. The steamer Argonaut, which was ordered to cruise between Ontchakoff and Odessa, on arriving at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, met four Turkish ironclads, who gave her chase, but soon desisted from the pursuit. This morning the Argonaut returned to Ontchakoff."

Five Turkish monitors bombarded Soukhoum Kalé on May 15 for two-and-a-half hours. A portion of the town sustained considerable damage. An attempt of the Turks, however, to land a body of troops was brilliantly repulsed by five companies with two pieces of artillery, the enemy leaving a number of killed on the shore. On our side there were neither any killed nor wounded; there being only six Cossacks missing. The enemy's ships remain stationed before Soukhoum Kalé.

It is reported that a serious engagement has been fought between the Turks and some Russian detachments which have crossed the Danube at Potbashi; but the result is uncertain.

The *Stamboul* states that the Sultan has determined on the admission of Christians into the Army. A draught of 200,000 men is to be equally levied among Ottoman subjects, without distinction of race or creed.

It is officially announced from Batoum that a squadron, under Hussein Pasha, landed some forces at Soukhoum Kalé, and, aided by 10,000 revolted Circassians, took and destroyed the town.

The Russian movement of concentration upon Kars from Poti, Akhaltsik, Alexandropol, and Erivan has come to a standstill a few marches from the frontier. The delay is partly occasioned by the necessity of establishing stores for victualling the troops on Turkish soil, and partly by the Russian generals even now recognizing the change effected in the primary conditions of warfare by the universal adoption of the needle-gun.

The telegraph is still at work between Constantinople and Kars, so the latter city cannot be surrounded by the attacking forces.

It is intended to establish a sort of Mutual Insurance Company against Turkish bombs and shells in the Russian seaport towns.

The 10th Russian Army Corps at Odessa has received orders to proceed to the Crimea to prevent the spread of the Tartar insurrection.

The Czar is going soon to Kieff to stay there during the summer campaign.

The Russian garrison at Soukhoum Kalé was commanded by General Kramtschenko. The Turks first bombarded a town called Otschamschir, lying to the south of Soukhoum Kalé, in order to deceive the enemy as to their real design.

In spite of the unequivocal warnings of Austria, Servia continues her armaments.

An official telegram published at Constantinople announces the capture of Soukhoum Kalé by the Turks, and the rising of the Mussulman Circassians in the adjoining country, who massacred the Russian garrison, and burned the town.

A Turkish ironclad has left Soukhoum Kalé for Batoum to obtain muskets and ammunition for distribution among the Circassians, who, it is announced, continue fighting against the Russians.

The following official despatch was received at Constantinople on Wednesday:—

"Attacked both by sea and land, Soukhoum Kalé has fallen into our possession. The enemy, completely defeated, has fled in confusion, after suffering heavy loss. The inhabitants everywhere welcome our troops with open arms. Insurrectionary movements against the Russian rule have broken out in Circassia and several points of the Caucasus."

A Russian Infantry corps of 52,000 men, with a proportionate force of Cavalry and Artillery, is marching in the direction of Zimnitza, opposite Sistowa. It is believed that the Russians will attempt to cross the Danube with the main body of the army between these points.

INDIA.

Rumour says, the *Times of India* has it, that Major-Gen. Beale, lately commanding the Deesa Brigade, is to have a division this year; but that will soon be known, as Gen. Montgomery vacates Mhow early next month. But Gen. Schneider, from Aden, must not be left out of the calculation. Then Gen. Aitchison has got an extension of his appointment as adjutant-general till October, when he will go as brigadier to Bombay in place of Gen. Gell. Who goes to Aden? Report says a colonel of Artillery from Bengal, but it is only rumour at present. An Artillery officer used to command at Nusseerabad, but the gunners are ousted from that now, and have nothing. By all means give Aden to a gunner, but we hope it will be a Bombay one.

A Bombay contemporary understands that last year the officers of the frontier force were precluded from obtaining the usual privilege leave, and that now matters are more settled, and leave again open, Government have very liberally extended the period of leave to ninety days.

Col. C. M. Macgregor, C.S.I., Bengal S.C., left Lahore on his way to Simla to resume his appointment as first assist. qrmr.-gen. on April 18. His official report of his travels and explorations between Mekran and the River Helmund is anxiously expected by the Government and by the public; but the latter will probably, the *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks, have to wait.

At the examinations held on March 1, 1877, and following days of the officers attending the twenty-second course of garrison instruction in Madras and Bombay the following qualified in Part II., Examinations A and B (G. O. 275 of 1873). Officers of British regiments whose names appear in the following list are held to have passed the special Army examination laid down Horse in Guards' G. O. 65 of 1870:—Major W. N. Wroughton, Madras S.C.; Capt. A. R. Heyland, 1st Bombay Cavalry; Jerrard, 33rd Foot; W. Stainford, 36th Madras N.I.; J. I. Tinling, 17th Bombay N.I.; T. Walker, Royal Horse Artillery; and Williamson, 43rd Foot; Lieuts. Curran, 33rd Foot; Eagar, 83rd Foot; Fawkes, 2nd Batn. 16th Foot; and Strachan, 43rd Foot.

The following sub-lieuts. having undergone the course of instruction in Madras and Bombay, have passed the qualifying examination for the rank of lieut., and have been classified for the antedate of their commissions as under:—First Class—Sub-Lieuts. Ventris, 44th Foot; Marling, 83rd Foot; Paget, 68th Foot; Burn, 14th Hussars; Neild, 45th Foot; Stock, 56th Foot; Anson, 83rd Foot; Fairbrother, 1st Batn. 11th Foot; Coney, 45th Foot; Rayner, 66th Foot; Forbes, 43rd Foot; Minchin, 7th Foot; Knoker, 1st Batn. 21st Foot; MacMahon, 67th Foot; Palmes, 14th Hussars; Harrison, 15th Foot; Gibbings, 108th Foot; Presgrave, 1st Batn. 21st Foot; Prichard, 43rd Foot; and Jackson, 3rd Hussars. Third Class—Sub-Lieut. Harrison, 56th Foot.

Capt. St. V. A. Hammick, 43rd Light Infantry, who has been employed for some time past as a garrison instructor, has been appointed assist. adjt.-gen. of a division of the Madras Army from April 16, 1877, vice Col. A. C. M'Master, Madras S.C., retired on completing his five years' tenure. Capt. Hammick, who holds the Staff College certificate, served in the New Zealand war in 1864-65, and was mentioned in despatches as having "performed his duty as acting adjutant with great coolness and courage under a heavy fire" in the action of Te Ranga (medal). He joined the Army May 12, 1861, and became captain Feb. 26, 1870.

Lieut.-Col. G. de la P. Beresford, Madras S.C., assist. adjt.-gen. at Army head-quarters, Madras, has been granted furlough to England for two years on private affairs.

During the absence of Lieut.-Col. Beresford, Madras S.C., on furlough in England, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Arbuthnot, Madras Cavalry, officiates as assist. adjt.-gen. at head-quarter Fort George.

On assuming the Governorship of Bombay, Sir Richard Temple has appointed Lieut. C. D. Dean-Pitt to his Staff as aide-de-camp, and Surg.-Major R. Waters, M.D., as medical officer.

Col. W. Q. Pogson, Bengal Infantry, whom the major.-gen. commanding the Oudh Division some time ago summarily removed from the command of the 6th Bengal N.I., has, the *Times of India* hears, laid his case before the Army authorities at home, and is likely to be reinstated.

Major-Gen. W. Forbes, on the Retired List, late Bengal Army, died on May 6 at Dover, of heart disease. The deceased joined the Army in Jan., 1841, and retired with the rank of major-gen. in Sept., 1875. He served the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan under Gen. Pollock, and was present at the forcing of the Khyber Pass (medal), and took part in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battle of Ferozeshah (medal).

Brigdr.-Gen. J. W. Schneider, C.B., Bombay Infantry, from the command of the Aden Brigade, has been selected to succeed Major-Gen. C. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., Bombay Infantry, on the Divisional Staff of the Bombay Army. Gen. Schneider commanded the Contingent, Infantry, and Irregular Cavalry of the Rajah of Sattara in the campaign in the Southern Maratha Country in 1844-45, including the storm and capture of the forts of Punalla and Pounghur; commanded the Kolapore Infantry at the suppression of the mutiny in the late 27th Bombay N.I. in July and August, 1857; also at the recapture of Kolapore in Dec., 1857 (medal); served with the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force in 1868 with the rank of brigdr.-gen.; commanded the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, which led during the advance in Magdala, and was engaged at the battle of Arogee, and in the assault on Magdala (C.B. and medal). He joined the Army Dec. 11, 1840, and became col. Jan. 1, 1867. During his command at Aden he displayed great ability and intelligence.

Col. F. A. E. Loch, C.B., Bombay S.C., commanding the Sind Frontier Force, succeeds Gen. Schneider, C.B., as Brig.-Gen. on the Bombay Establishment. Gen. Loch served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, and acted as Extra Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Dundas, commanding the Bombay column; during the siege and until the surrender of the fort of Mooltan (medal with clasp); was present at the mutiny of the Bengal troops at Nusseerabad on May 28, 1857; wounded at the first attack on, and subsequent capture of, Awah; at the siege and capture of Kotah, and pursuit of the rebels into the Gwalior Territories. Served with Smith's Brigade in Central India; at the recapture of the fort of Chandaru, at the action of Kotah ke Serai, and capture of Gwalior (brevet of major). Siege and capture of Powree; surprise and pursuit of the rebels under Maun Sing at Noondree, Nov. 14, 1858 (medal with clasp). He joined the Service April 7, 1844, and became col. Aug. 15, 1868.

A telegram from San Francisco, received at New York on Wednesday, announced the departure of the Russian corvette Vastock with sealed orders. The remainder of the Russian vessels were to have followed during the week.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. W. Prevost, half pay, late 42nd Highlanders, having vacated his appointment as Staff Officer of Pensioners at Carlisle, the *Irish Times* announces the appointment of Major C. H. Rhoddy, half pay late Ceylon Rifles, to succeed him from Jan. 1, last.

ERRATA.—By a typographical error, we were made to say last week that Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Garvock entered the Service Sept. 4, 1865, instead of Sept. 4, 1835. In last week's read in the article "On the 7th Léger at Inkerman," "Bréger" for "Bréqer," "Rincheval" for "Rinccheval," "Quinemant" for "Quinernant," "Drevou" for "Drevon."

THROAT IRRITATION.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

THEATRES.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Mr. Charles Mathews appears to be bent on giving a very extensive exhibition of his *repertoire* during his present engagement, and though there is nothing new about any of the impersonations, their weekly change has furnished a great part of what novelty London playgoers have enjoyed of late. During the week *Used Up* has been given to a fair amount of patronage. The principal part was played by the veteran comedian in the style which is peculiarly his own, and not yet approached by any living actor; but those who could recall the same performance a quarter of a century ago experienced, at least, a slight shade of disappointment. There was no longer the perfect ease and grace which were so charming; in their stead was a labouring after lightness, which, in time, became painful. It is difficult to avoid thinking that if Mr. Mathews had retired when he made his threat in 1861, his reputation would have stood much higher than it does at the present moment. But, for all that, we have no actor who could render Sir Charles Coldstream so well in parts, and so we must come to the conclusion that all has been for the best. Praise must be given to Mr. J. H. Barnes for his manly and effective reading of the blacksmith; also to Mr. Maclean, Mrs. Young, and Miss Hollingshead, for the good service they did in the cast of the piece. *Used Up* was preceded by *A Husband's Secret*, and followed by *A Cosy Couple*; in the latter, of course, Mr. Mathews appeared. *Married for Money*, and the burlesque of *Don Cæsar de Bazan* are announced for Monday.

STRAND.—Mr. Sydney Grundy's comedy, *Mammon*, after having been successfully produced at morning performances at the Strand and Gaiety, has been included in the regular evening programme of the former house, in conjunction with Mr. J. S. Clarke in *Toodles*, and the company in the ever-welcome *Trial by Jury*. *Mammon* is really a very good play; interesting in story, powerful in characterisation, and effective in incident; while for those who look for a moral in their amusements, it offers, as the auctioneers say, special advantages. The young writer has covered himself with glory by his successful transfer into English of such an impracticable piece as the *Montjoye* of Octave Fueillet to the positive approval of the British Philistine. It may be whispered that more probability would attach to one situation had the scene been French instead of English; but even as it stands it is sufficient for its purpose. Mr. W. H. Vernon has at last a chance of showing what a good actor he still is, despite the years in which he has wasted his abilities upon unprofitable farces. Miss Ada Swanborough raises the small part of the wife to importance, and by her excellent activity lends great aid to secure the triumph of the last scene, to witness which no one will regret a visit.

DEATH.

DE BATHE.—May 12, at Hope Hall, Pendleton, Manchester, of empyema, in her sixteenth year, Cicely, third daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry de Bathe, Baronet.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Mdlle. Albani.—This evening, May 19, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia, Mdlle. Albani; Enrico, Signor Graziani; and Edgardo, Signor Gayarre.

NEXT WEEK THERE WILL BE SIX PERFORMANCES.

Mdlle. Zare Thalberg.—Monday, May 21, FRA DIAVOLO. Zerlina, Mdlle. Zare Thalberg; Lady Koburg, Mdlle. Ghiotti; Lord Koburg, Signor Ciampi; Beppo, Signor Tagliafico; Giacomo, Signor Capponi; and Fra Diavolo, M. Capoul. Conductor, Signor Bevignani.

Mdlle. Albani.—Tuesday, May 22, RIGOLETTO. Gilda, Mdlle. Albani; Rigoletto, Signor Pandolfini; Sparafucile, Signor Scolara; and Il Duca, Signor Gayarre.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Wednesday, May 23, DINORAH. Dinorah, Madame Adelina Patti; and Hoel, Signor Graziani.

Thursday, May 24, IL FLAUTO MAGICO. Pamina, Mdlle. D'Angeri Astrifiammante, Mdlle. Marimon; Papagena, Mdlle. Bianchi; and Tamino, Signor Pavani.

Mdlle. Albani.—Friday, May 25 (first time this season) TANNHAUSER. Elizabetta, Mdlle. Albani; Un Pastore, Mdlle. Cottino; Valter, Signor Pavani; and Tannhauser, Signor Carpi.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Saturday, May 26, DON GIOVANNI. Zerlina, Madame Adelina Patti.

The Opera commences at half-past 8.

The Box Office is open from 10 till 5. Pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. — New Programme.—Ye WONDERFULLE TALE OF WHYTTYNGTON AND HYS CATTE. By Tifkins Thudd, Esq.; given by Mr. Seymour Smith.—HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE. A popular lecture, with interesting experiments, by Prof. Gardner.—BUDS AND LEAVES: a Spring Lecture. By Mr. J. L. King.—THE COMPOSITION OF LIGHT, with Illustrations. By Mr. J. L. King.—THE SEANCE, new edition. By the Polytechnic Medium.—Master Taylor, the premier Plate-Dancer and Artificial Clairvoyant.—Madame Hickson's COSTUME RECITALS, &c., &c. Admission to the whole, 1s.; schools and children under 10, 6d.; reserved stalls, 2s. 6d. Open from 12 till 5 and 7 till 10.

MISS THOMPSON'S NEW WORK.

MISS THOMPSON'S NEW WORK—The RETURN from INKERMAN.
"None of the pictures now before the public can compare with 'Inkerman.'"—"World."
"A noble sequel to the three pictures by which this admirable and most conscientious young paintress has won reputation."—"Graphic."

MISS THOMPSON'S BATTLE PIECES: "The Return from Inkerman," "The Roll Call," "Quatre Bras," "Balaclava," "Missing."—These five celebrated pictures are NOW ON VIEW at the FINE ART SOCIETY'S GALLERIES, 148, New Bond Street. Admission, 1s.
"The connoisseur will be equally wanting in his duty to art and to himself if he neglects to swell the glorious trio of reminiscences of "The Roll Call," "Quatre Bras," and "Balaclava" into a more glorious quartet by an indispensable pilgrimage to inspect Miss Thompson's latest picture, 'Inkerman.'"—"Telegraph."
"The Yeoman's Wedding," the most important work ever painted by J. D. Watson; "Moretta," by F. Leighton, R.A.; a large collection of Watercolour Drawings and Statuary, by C. B. Lawes and others, are included in the exhibition.

LOAN COLLECTION of RACE CUPS AND PLATES,
To be Exhibited at the
AGRICULTURAL HALL, LONDON,
During the HORSE SHOW, 21st to 26th June, 1877.
COMMITTEE.
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort.
The Right Hon. Viscount Falmouth.
Prince Soltykoff.
Sir J. D. Astley, Bart., M.P.
J. H. Houldsworth, Esq.

The desire of the Committee is to secure a complete collection from the earliest period to the present time.

Owners willing to lend will oblige by kindly communicating with the Secretary to the Committee, Robt. Dale, Agricultural Hall, London.

BOARD and RESIDENCE offered, with first-class accommodation, in a handsomely-furnished residence, situate in a pretty neighbourhood, within half-an-hour's ride of London by the S.W. Railway. Apply to Deeks, Gibbs and Co., 136, Westbourne Terrace, W.

GENUINE INVESTMENT.

TO RETIRED OFFICERS, &c., &c.—An Officer wishes to sell a few of his Fully PAID-UP Shares, £5 each at par, paying TEN PER CENT., in a bona fide Company. Strictest enquiries courted. Solicitors or Principals only treated with to save time. Address Colonel M., Kelley's Library, Vigo Street, W.

N.B.—No letter answered unless real name and address given.

WANTED, for a Cavalry Mess, a first-rate MAN COOK. Send terms and copy of testimonials to Messman, 16th Lancers, Shorncliffe.

DRUM-MAJOR.—REQUIRED, for the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, a discharged sergeant, or one about to be discharged, who has served in the Regular Army in the above capacity. Applications, furnishing references, to be made to the Commandant.

A Middle-aged or Elderly GENTLEMAN may meet with superior APARTMENTS, together with home comforts, in a beautifully-situated country house in Shropshire. Pleasure-grounds, garden, and farm. Stabling if required. Particulars on application to Mr. D. C. Davies, Ebnal Lodge, near Oswestry.

INDIA.—A Respectable Person, who can give first-class references, is anxious for an appointment as ATTENDANT, for the Voyage, upon a Lady going out to Bombay. Address, A. R., General Post Office, Manchester.

PARTNERSHIP or LOAN. — £1,000 WANTED at 15 per cent. Security, valuable lease, patents, plant profit, &c., of a good manufacturing business. "M.," 223, Gresham House.

WILLS' "BRISTOL MIXTURE"
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A CHOICE COMBINATION OF "FIRST GROWTHS."
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THACKERAY, in the "VIRGINIANS," says:—
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GOLDSMITH, MASONIC JEWELLERS, NAVAL AND MILITARY MEDALLISTS.
210, STRAND, LONDON.
Manufactory, 1, Devereux Court, Strand.
MASONIC APRONS and JEWELS for every degree in Freemasonry, a large assortment always in Stock.
WAR MEDALS and ORDERS of KNIGHTHOOD, Regulation, &c., in Miniature.
MINIATURE ASHANTEE WAR MEDALS and all other English and Foreign Medals and Decorations.
THE NEW REGULATION MILITARY BUCKLE now ready in all sizes.
N.B. Jewellery of every description kept in stock.

THE ST. JAMES'S, 69, REGENT STREET, and 25, PICCADILLY.
REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

5TH FUSILIERS. 31ST MAY.

101ST REGIMENT. 8TH JUNE.

DORSET MILITIA. 5TH JUNE.

The Suite of Rooms specially set apart for Regimental Dinners are unexceptionable.

3RD DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Regiment will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on the 28th MAY, at a quarter to Eight o'clock.

Officers who intend to be present are requested kindly to send notice to Messrs. Charles Hopkinson and Sons, 3, Regent Street, at least four days before that date.

4TH (Royal Irish) DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers of the 4TH (Royal Irish) DRAGOON GUARDS will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on SATURDAY, June 16th, 1877, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to be present are requested to notify the same to Messrs. Willis as soon as possible.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

The CARABINIERS DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on FRIDAY, June the 15th, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine will oblige by sending their names to Frederic Carne Rasch, Windham Club, St. James's Square.

7TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, at half-past Seven for Eight o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to signify the same to Mr. Whitelaw, Craig's Court, London, three days previous to the dinner.

3RD KING'S OWN HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL, Waterloo Place, on MONDAY, the 28th May, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen who intend dining will send their names to the Manager of the Pall Mall at least three days previously.

5TH LANCERS

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place on THURSDAY, the 31st May, at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, at half-past Seven for Eight o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to signify the same to Mr. Whitelaw, Craig's Court, London, three days previous to the dinner.

11TH HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on SATURDAY, 2nd June, 1877, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

A notification of your intention to be present to be addressed to Mr. B. Street, Craig's Court, S.W.

15TH HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place on MONDAY, the 28th May, at WILLIS'S, King Street, St. James's, at half-past Seven for Eight o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to signify the same to Mr. Whitelaw, Craig's Court, London, three days previous to the dinner.

16TH LANCERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on MONDAY, the 4th June, 1877, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

A notification of intention to be present to be addressed to Mr. H. Salter, Craig's Court, S.W.

6TH (Royal) REGIMENT

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the SHIP AND TURTLE TAVERN, 130, Leadenhall Street, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of June next, at 7.45 o'clock, p.m.

Gentlemen wishing to be present are requested to send their names, addressed to the Hon. Secretary, or to A. Malim, Esq., Craig's Court, S.W., before 1st June.

11TH (North Devon) REGIMENT.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at 8 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 31st of May, at the LANGHAM HOTEL.

Officers who propose to attend are requested to send their names to Capt. F. Watson, Raglan Barracks, Devonport.

13TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S) LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will be held at the CRITERION on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, 1877.

Officers wishing to attend are requested to give notice to Mr. Sydney Baird, Cox and Co., Craig's Court.

21ST ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the CITY TERMINUS HOTEL, Cannon Street, on THURSDAY, the 31st May, at 8 o'clock.

General Sir Frederick Hamilton, K.C.B., Colonel of the Regiment, in the Chair.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to send their names, before the 28th inst., to Major Shadwell Clerke, Royal Body Guard, 33, Golden Square, W.

24TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the 24th Regiment will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on TUESDAY, 29th May, 1877, at Eight o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to signify the same to W. G. Jennings, the Albion, by the 26th inst.

31ST (Huntingdonshire) REGIMENT.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at half-past 7 o'clock. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Edward Lugard, G.C.B., presiding.

It is requested that a notification of intention to be present, or otherwise, be sent to Lieut.-Col. T. Sweltenham, 31st Regt., Kingston-on-Thames, on or before Friday, 8th June.

41ST ("The Welsh") REGIMENTAL CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION on TUESDAY, May 29th, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Members intending to be present are requested to notify the same not later than the 24th May to Mess President, 41st Regiment, Pembroke Dock.

47TH (Lancashire) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the CRITERION, Piccadilly Circus, on FRIDAY, the 15th of June, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen who intend dining are requested to send their names to the Manager not later than the 12th June.

49TH (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place on TUESDAY, 29th May, 1877, at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Captain A. G. Huyshe, 49th Regiment, Portsmouth, on or before the 23rd May, 1877.

53RD (Shropshire) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place on the 15th JUNE at WILLIS'S ROOMS.

62ND REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place on TUESDAY, the 29th May, at 8 o'clock, at the CANNON STREET HOTEL.

Officers wishing to dine are requested to send their names to the Manager.

78TH HIGHLANDERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the "CUIDICH'N RIGH" CLUB will take place on TUESDAY, the 29th May, 1877, at a quarter to 8 o'clock, at the SHIP AND TURTLE, Leadenhall Street.

N.B.—It is particularly requested that members who wish to dine will notify their intention to Mr. H. A. Slade, 2, Craig's Court, S.W., on or before the 25th May.

90TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS on FRIDAY, 1st June, 1877, at 8 o'clock.

Those who intend to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. B. Street, care of Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W., by 25th May, 1877.

91ST (Princess Louise) ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS

REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT, JUNE 13th, at 7.30 p.m.

Notice to be sent to the Manager.

96TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place on THURSDAY, the 31st May, at 8 p.m., at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street.

Gentlemen who intend to dine are requested to notify the same to the Manager of the Albion on or before the 28th May.

101ST FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL on FRIDAY, 8th June, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Officers wishing to dine are requested to inform, as soon as possible, Captain Warner, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.

RIFLE BRIGADE DINNER at WILLIS'S ROOMS, WEDNESDAY, June 6th.

H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief will take the Chair at 8 o'clock.

For tickets apply to Alfred Malim, Esq., Craig's Court.

£10 REWARD

Will be given to any Gentleman who can wear out a Pair of
FRANK PORTER'S REAL PORPOISE HIDE BOOTS
In six months, every-day wear.
Note the Address—40, LUDGATE HILL.
Lowest price for nett cash, 16s. 6d.
Warranted waterproof, and as soft as a glove. Gentlemen with tender feet have been known to wear these boots for two years without repairing.

RUPTURES (BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT)

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention for the curative treatment of hernia. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the manufacturer,

MR. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a single truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.; post free. Double ditto, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.; post free. An umbilical ditto, 42s. and 52s. 6d.; post free. Post-Office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post Office, Piccadilly. Every description of RIDING BELTS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS to draw on, and ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS, on new and improved principles.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London,

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
12th May, 1877.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of her Majesty's ARMY will be held in London on the 13th August next, and following days:—

1. Candidates having two qualifications—one to practice medicine, and the other surgery—under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 32 years of age at the date of the London examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Those gentlemen who may be selected for appointments will receive £250 per annum and allowances in addition, after passing the examination at the Army Medical School at Netley.

3. The tenure of appointment will be limited to ten years, and on the completion of that period of commissioned service, surgeons, unless they be specially selected for further employment in the Department, will be entitled to receive, in lieu of all pension on retirement (pension for wounds excepted) the sum of £1000.

4. Application for admission to the examination should be made in writing, without delay, to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

5. There will be 50 appointments offered for competition.

(Signed) W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Notice is Hereby Given that an examination of candidates for nineteen appointments as Surgeon in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on Monday, the 13th August next, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least a fortnight before the date fixed for examination.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,
Military Secretary.
India Office, 15th May, 1877.

ENTRY OF ENGINEER STUDENTS IN HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having decided to offer 45 vacancies to be competed for, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that a Competitive Examination for these vacancies will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th September, 1877, and following days, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Devonport.

The age of Candidates must be not less than 14 nor more than 16 on 1st May, 1877.

The parents or guardians of all engineer students will be required to pay each year in advance the sum of £25 during the first three years of the student's training. The engineer students this year and next year will be entered at Portsmouth Dockyard only, and board and lodging will be provided for them in the Dockyard, where they will be required to reside.

A small weekly rate of pay (annually increasing) will be given to each engineer student during his six years' training. The engineer students will be under the supervision of the Captain of the Steam Reserve and a staff of competent officers, and subject to such rules and regulations as their Lordships may deem necessary.

Parents or guardians will be required to enter into a bond to the amount of £300 that the students, *after completing their training, will enter the Naval Service.*

References as to respectability and good conduct will be absolutely necessary.

The Lords of the Admiralty having, by recent changes, *very materially raised and improved the* position of the Engineer Officers of the Royal Navy, desire, by early publication of the above regulations, *to encourage more general competition for these* appointments.

For further particulars apply, by letter only, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London.

Application to be permitted to compete will not be entertained after 31st July, 1877.

By command of their Lordships,
ROBERT HALL.
Admiralty, S.W., 16th May, 1877.

"SANITAS."—The only true Antiseptic & Disinfectant Combined. Non-Poisonous, Sanitary, Medicinal, Preservative. For use in Houses, Hospitals, and all Public Institutions, Stables, Warehouses, Factories, and all places where noxious, infectious, or bad smelling emanations exist.

"SANITAS"—Has Sanitary Powers equal to both Carbolic Acid and Ozone, and has no injurious action on clothing, furniture, carpeting, &c. It is the best preservative of Skins, Paste, Albumen, and all Animal matters liable to decomposition, such as Meat, Fish, Poultry, &c.

"SANITAS"—Is strongly recommended against Small-Pox, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Hay Fever, Rheumatic Complaints, Foot and Mouth Disease, &c.
NO HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT "SANITAS."

"SANITAS"—"This solution has considerable advantage over most of the substances which have been from time to time proposed as either disinfectants or antiseptics; it is neither corrosive nor poisonous, and, as it leaves no stain on textile fabrics, and does not injure them, it can be directly applied to clothes, carpets, furniture, etc. IT POSSESSES AN AROMATIC ODOUR, AND IS, THEREFORE, IN THAT RESPECT SUPERIOR TO CARBOLIC ACID, now so much employed."
(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.,
Senior Physician to the Royal Free Hospital.
(Signed) OTTO HEHNER, Public Analyst.

"SANITAS"—May be had of all Chemists and Wholesale Druggists.
Prices.—Bottles, first quality only, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d.
Per Gallon—First Quality, [illegible]s. Second Quality, 10s.
Special quotations for large Orders.
Odourless "Sanitas" at same prices.
For Pamphlet and full particulars enclose stamp to the "SANITAS" COMPANY, 57, Moorgate-st., London, E.C.

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The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the safest aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies, children, and infants.

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172, New Bond Street, London, and all Chemists

COLCHESTER, ESSEX, on the outskirts of the town, within 10 minutes walk of St. Botolph's and the Hythe Stations on the Wivenhoe Branch of the Great Eastern Railway, and only two miles from the main line station, from whence there is an excellent service of quick trains to London.—An exceedingly attractive Freehold Residential Property, known as Scarlett's, situate on the east side of the garrison town of Colchester. It comprises a substantially-built and and well-arranged residence, in capital order, including three reception rooms, four principal bed and two dressing rooms, two secondary bed rooms, bath room, and suitable domestic offices, with cellarage in basement. The residence occupies a dry and elevated position, commanding extensive and pleasing views over an undulating country, placed nearly in the centre of about 20 acres of very ornamental land, approached by two carriage sweeps, with entrance gates, surrounded by lawns and pleasure grounds, tastefully studded with choice specimen shrubs, conifers, and other trees of great beauty and luxuriant growth, intersected by shaded and winding walks, leading to productive kitchen gardens, with conservatory, vinery, and forcing pits, well-stocked orchard, and productive closes of pasture land. In the rear is a small farmery, gardener's cottage, and the requisite outbuildings. The whole occupying a charming position, and, with the exception of about two acres, is in hand, and will be sold with possession.

MESSRS. BEADEL are instructed by the Proprietor to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse yard, London, on Thursday, the 7th of June, 1877, at 2 o'clock precisely, in one lot, the above very attractive FREEHOLD PROPERTY. Particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be obtained of Horace Philbrick, Esq., Solicitor, 50, Old Broad-street, E.C.; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Beadel, 25, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

UNITED MILITARY AND NAVAL CLUB. Secretary's Office: 17, REGENT STREET, Waterloo place, S. W.—Members of this Club are Honorary Members of the Verulam Club, 54, St. James's Street, S.W. For gentlemen who hold, or have held her Majesty's Commission in the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Auxiliary Forces, no Entrance Fee at present. Subscriptions: Town Members, £4 4s.; Country, £3 3s.; Abroad, £1 1s. For prospectus, &c., apply to the Secretary.

JUNIOR NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB, PALL MALL.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Club will take place on MONDAY, the 28th May, at One o'Clock.

By Order,
C. H. J. COLLINGS,
14th May, 1877. Secretary.

RALEIGH CLUB. — The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, 16, Regent Street, S.W., on FRIDAY, the 25th May. The Chair will be taken at one o'clock. By order.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 2 p.m. on the 28th inst., being Monday in the Derby week.

H. ASTLEY HARDINGE,
Secretary and Manager.
Army and Navy Club, May, 1877.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB.—The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Club will be held on SATURDAY, 26th May. The chair will be taken at 1 o'clock p.m. Members who are unable to attend the meeting may obtain voting papers upon application, personally or by letter, to the Manager.—By order of the Committee.

J. G. WALLACE HOARE, Manager.
18th May, 1877.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Club will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, 26, King Street, St. James's, on MONDAY, the 28th of May, at 2.30 p.m.

April, 1877.

HIRE SYSTEM. Elegant and useful FURNITURE, CARPETS and BEDDING, and FURNISHING REQUISITES of every kind on this convenient system, displayed in numerous extensive and the most beautiful show-rooms in the kingdom. Prices fixed from an Illustrated Catalogue representing the stock, and all the advantages offered by numerous wholesale houses are combined and to be found in this establisment, and at one profit only.—Prospectus and priced Illustrated Catalogue on application to the Manager, Hire Department, 81, Brompton Road. Established 60 years.

JNO. GOSNELL and CO.'s "CHERRY TOOTH PASTE" greatly excels all other preparations for the Teeth. Price, 1s. 6d. per pot.

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"PATENT TRICHOSARON," or newly-invented HAIR-BRUSH, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accomplishes the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.

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BAUMGARTEN'S INVIGORATIVE NERVINE ESSENCE. A most powerful nutritive cordial, which restores to their normal condition all the secretions on the integrity of which perfect health depends.

Report by Dr. Hassall.—"Having analysed the preparation to which Messrs. Baumgarten and Co. have given the name of 'Invigorative Nervine Essence,' I am of opinion that it is a combination well calculated, from its containing, amongst other ingredients, Pepsine and Phosphate of Soda, to prove most serviceable to the debilitated, the nervous, and the dyspeptic."

Price 8s. per bottle, or four quantities in one, 22s. Carriage free on receipt of remittance. Sole agents, BRANT and CO [illegible] Strand, London, W.C.

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CELEBRATED CAMPAIGNING KIT,

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BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, BLANKET, PILLOW, BATH, WASHSTAND, BASIN, CAMP-STOOL, BUCKET, LANTERN, POLE-STRAP, LOOKING-GLASS, PYJAMAS, AND SLEEPING CAP.

ALL OF WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN HIS

LOCK-UP WATERPROOF BAG.

Which, when packed with the above articles, supplies room for clothing and other necessaries. The chief feature in this Kit is T. White's FOLDING BEDSTEAD (recently improved), weighing 16lbs., price 30s.; or his larger sized ditto, 18lbs., price 35s., intended for officers entitled to carry extra weight. Also his CANTEENS for company messing, to cook for and dine three or more officers, as supplied and thoroughly tested during the Manœuvres of 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875. This Canteen was used by Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., his Staff, and the 42nd Highlanders (the Black Watch), and other regiments during the Gold Coast campaign, and is recommended and patronized by the highest military authorities.

The above Campaigning Kit, or Canteens, and in most instances both, have been supplied to his Majesty the Emperor of Germany; H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c.; H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., &c.; H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B.; the late General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B.; Generals the Right Hon. Sir John Michel, G.C.B.; Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B.; Sir Charles Ellice, K.C.B.; Major-Generals Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B.; Sir Alfred Horsford, G.C.B., Military Secretary; J. S. Brownrigg, C.B.; Henry Smyth, C.B.; Lord Mark Kerr, C.B.; D. Lysons, C.B., Q.M.G.; Sir Thomas MacMahon, Bart., C.B.; Sir E. Greathed, K.C.B.; G. V. Maxwell, C.B.; Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B.; C. Shute, C.B.; W. Parke, C.B.; A. J. Herbert, C.B.; and Sir Garnet J Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., besides some thousands of officers of nearly every branch of and regiment in the Service.

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Begs leave to inform Commandants of Corps, Presidents of Messes, and Officers generally, that he

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Cooking Utensils, Cutlery, Electro-Plate, Crockery, China, Glass, &c.

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STANDING CAMP TENT KIT,

As supplied by him for 12 years to the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, and to Officers at Aldershot when under canvas, consisting of the following articles:—

Wood Folding Camp Bedstead
Hair Mattress
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Sponge Bath
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Tent Pole Strap
Strip of Matting
Tripod Washstand.
Looking Glass
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Lantern

Can be had on hire, in any number, to meet the requirements of regiments or County Rifle Meetings. The weight of each Kit complete is about 80lbs. The Kit includes everything necessary for camping out, and is looked upon by the large number of officers who have used it in England Ireland, and Scotland as a great convenience, saving them the trouble and annoyance of looking out, packing, and conveying their own goods (which are often unfitted for the purpose) to the camping ground.

P.S.—The Campaigning Kit is for Sale, and not for Hire; the Standing Camp Tent Kit is for Hire only.

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MANUFACTURE OF SPOONS AND FORKS.

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A WARM, SOFT, AND NOISELESS CARPET,

For Hotels and Clubs.
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For Churches and Public Buildings.
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For Halls and Stone Floors.
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Plain, and in the Choicest Designs. Soft as an ordinary carpet, and specially recommended for the Nursery. Will wash, and does not absorb dust.

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INDIA RUBBER GARDEN TUBING,

In 60 feet lengths, with Brass Fittings complete. Syringes, Pumps, Hose Reels, &c.

VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER MATS,

For Carriages, Warehouses, Offices, Conservatories, and Entrance Halls, &c. Made any size and thickness.

Sole Makers of the Patent Draught and Dust Excluder,

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE,

Which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever Croup, and Ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout Cancer, Toothache, &c.

From Lord FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Dec. 11, 1868.

Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

*** Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of PIRACY and IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

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J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, LONDON.

THE STAFFORD HOUSE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of SUFFERING among the TURKISH SOLDIERS.

President, the Duke of SUTHERLAND, K.G.

The Turkish dominions having now been invaded, and hostilities having actually commenced, the suffering among the Turkish soldiers is very greatly increased, and as will be seen from the annexed statement by Captain Burnaby, who has just returned from Asia Minor, they are in the greatest need of clothing, of food for the hospitals, and of medical stores and surgical instruments.

The Committee, therefore, appeal strongly to their countrymen for subscriptions to enable them to mitigate the horrors of the war by sending out to the Turkish soldiers such additional succour as is now most urgently needed.

STATEMENT BY CAPTAIN BURNABY.

"Regent's Park Barracks, April 27, 1877.

"In the course of my recent travels through Asia Minor, I visited several Turkish military hospitals, and conversed with the surgeons in charge. They often complained to me of the great scarcity of drugs, and said the authorities at Constantinople found it impracticable to supply many of the necessary specific medicines and surgical instruments, all of which have to be obtained in Europe.

"If people in this country could only realise to themselves the sufferings which the wounded will undergo when being operated upon without chloroform and with worn-out surgical instruments, I think they would willingly subscribe to the Stafford House Fund.

"The soldiers from the southern parts of Anatolia suffer very much from the change of climate, and are utterly unsupplied with warm underclothing. Many a time I have met battalions of Redifs on the march, the men with bare feet and wading through deep snow while the thermometer stood at zero. Many were frost-bitten on the march to Erzeroum and Kars. A supply of warm stockings and flannel shirts and blankets would save thousands of lives."

Communications to be addressed to T. Gibson Bowles, Esq., 2, Harriet-street, Lowndes Square, S.W., or to H. Wright, Esq., Stafford House, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Subscriptions will be received by Major-General Sir Henry Green, Hon. Treasurer, Stafford House, S.W.; and will be acknowledged in the published list.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard, FRIDAY, May 25th, Captain J. C. Colomb, late R.M. Artillery, on "Russian Development, and our Naval and Military Position in the North Pacific." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

THE REGENT UNITED SERVICE STORES, Limited,
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This Company is founded on the business of the

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BREECHES TREES, 30s., 35s., and 40s. Case 10s.

BOOT TREES, Ankle, 12s. 6d. to 30s.; Top, 20s. to 60s.

BOOT STRETCHERS, Instep, Joint, and Toe, 12s. 6d.

GLOVE TREES, 6s. 6d.; polished, 8s. 6d.

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ST. LAWRENCE-ON-SEA, NEAR RAMSGATE.

THE "GRANVILLE" HOTEL.

THE "GRANVILLE" PRIVATE SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS to ST. LAWRENCE-ON SEA, near Ramsgate, in 1 hour and 45 minutes. Departures every Friday, from Charing Cross at 3.45, and Cannon Street at 3.55 p.m. (See bills.)

THE "GRANVILLE."
"The situation of the palatial establishment on a cliff somewhat removed from the town, though conveniently proximate thereto, is an advantage greatly augmented by its superb suite of ozone and various other health-giving baths, its well-constructed rink, its excellent and cheerfully appointed table d'hôte, and all other liberal additions of comfort, luxury, and amusement since the hotel has come into the present enterprising hands."—"Daily Telegraph," March 29.

THE "GRANVILLE" HOTEL.
The "Saturday Review" says:—"The scenery, the air, the accommodation for visitors were described as of the most perfect kind; and we could not help wondering how it was that this place, which had been in existence in a quiet way for several years, had suddenly, like Byron, gone to bed and awoke famous."

THE "GRANVILLE" HOTEL.
"Mayfair" says:—"The proprietor of the hotel, which has carried the name of St. Lawrence-on-Sea to the utmost ends of the earth, has energetically and judiciously lavished a fortune, first in making the 'Granville' Hotel one of the most charming seaside residences in the Kingdom, and next in bringing the fact under the notice of the public."
Address the Manager, Granville Hotel, St. Lawrence-on-Sea, Ramsgate.

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LANG, LANCASTER, PURDEY,
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CENTRAL-FIRE.
200 ALWAYS IN STOCK.
FROM £7 7s., WARRANTED.

SECOND HAND.
DOUBLE and SINGLE RIFLES,
EXPRESS, and every description.

Catalogue and Price List, 3 stamps.
MUZZLE-LOADERS bought for CASH,
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COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,
after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, has been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them. It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ inches and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle-loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL. FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER,
Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence (see "Land and Water" and "Bell's Life," April, 1875). Weight 12½ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL. POLICE REVOLVER,
Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges. 4in. barrel. Weight 15 ozs.

COLT'S DERINGER FOR THE VEST POCKET,
Weight 6½ ozs.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY, 14, PALL MALL LONDON, S.W.
Depot at Messrs. REILLY & CO., 2, Rue Scribe, Paris.

FISHER'S GLADSTONE BAG
Perfect as a Dressing Bag—Perfect as an empty Travelling Bag.
FISHER'S STEEL BANDED, Solid Leather Portmanteau; a new article.
FISHER'S DRESSING BAGS
Catalogues Post Free.
188. STRAND

THE DIRECTORS of the BRIGHTON LIVERY STABLES COMPANY, Limited, give notice that Prospectuses inviting application for the portion of unallotted Shares may be obtained from the Secretary at the Offices of the Company, to whom an early application should be made.

A. J. BODDINGTON, Secretary.
17 Prince Albert Street, Brighton.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This cooling medicine has the happiest effect. When the blood is overheated and a tendency to inflammatory action is set up in the system. one Pill, taken shortly before dinner, does away with the indigestion, fulness, and flatulency, indications of a weak stomach or disordered liver. A few Pills taken at bed-time act as alteratives and aperients. They not only relieve the bowels, but regulate every organ connected with them, overcome all acrid humours, and encourage a free supply of all the secretions essential to our well being. Holloway's Pills thoroughly cleanse and perfectly regulate the circulation, and beget a feeling of comfort in hot climates and light temperatures which is most desirable for preservation of health.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS, MAY, 1877:—

The Directors have again the pleasure of reporting a material advance in the amount of new business effected by the Company during the past year.

The Policies issued were 474 in number, assuring £249,060, or nearly £50,000 in excess of the preceding year. The average amount of each Policy was £525, and the new premium income represented was £8,295 3s. 10d., or £2,100 more than in 1875. The increase on the Total Revenue from Premiums and Interest was £4,995.

The sum paid for claims by death during the year was not in excess of the amount anticipated; but the aggregate disbursements on account of policies falling due exceeded that of any former statement, owing to an increased number of Endowment Assurances having arrived at maturity. Nevertheless, £23,000 were added to the Funds of the Company.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

WILLIAM NICHOLLS,

21, TICHBORNE STREET, PICCADILLY CIRCUS.

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AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877.

THERE is, apparently, a growing feeling that the manner in which the discipline of the Royal Naval College is maintained is not altogether satisfactory, and that the present President is not as happy as was Sir Cooper Key in his relations with the officers voluntarily studying at this establishment. Not long since we alluded to the discharge of three Lieutenants for "irregular attendance." The impression was that these officers had at least been frequently absent from the College on occasions when they should have been at their duties. But we soon learnt that the irregularity complained of was nothing more than being "late for school," and, as such a punishment as standing the naughty scholars in the corner was hardly suitable, they were sent away altogether. Is it to be wondered at, bearing in mind the absolute freedom from close attention to study usually enjoyed by the naval Lieutenant while afloat, that he should find regular hours for schooling irksome? There is no doubt that where large numbers are concerned, be they officers or men, it is absolutely necessary to enforce regularity and conformity with the routine laid down for the control of the establishment, but it is scarcely requisite that ward-room officers should be treated as mere boys, and be reminded of those days when they were classed as "the young gentlemen." "An Old Collegian" ventilated his grievances in these columns some time ago, and an evening contemporary has also been appealed to in the matter, and we hope the serious attention of the Admiralty may be given to the causes of the discontent and annoyance now felt by many who have entered the College while on half pay for the purpose of improving their professional knowledge. Another question which has been raised is the supervision exercised over these officers' wine bills, and it is actually stated that an officer has been discharged because he incurred a wine account of something over £4 in the course of a month. The necessity for maintaining the strictest sobriety in a Service such as the Navy is so apparent, and the advisability of checking any approach to the introduction of an extravagant mode of living in messes so great, that we can scarcely condemn the present system of keeping a wholesome check upon wine accounts, provided this power is exercised neither offensively nor unnecessarily. The fact that a naval officer is considered "always on duty" while on board his ship debars him from enjoying the same freedom as in the sister Service, and the liberties of a civilian are far removed from him; and when it is remembered that every drop of liquor taken by an officer on board is put down in his account, and that the bill is limited to an amount which would satisfy very few men living on shore, it must be acknowledged that the Navy is a remarkably sober Service. The number of officers tried by court-martial for offences against sobriety is very small when it is borne in mind that these cases are never overlooked, and that many have been put on trial and punished for "appearing excited," as was the case recently on board the Crocodile, although witnesses were called to prove the prisoner's sobriety. Under these circumstances it does appear to be stretching the regulations rather far to interfere with an officer who is on half pay and voluntarily attending the College, by hauling him over the coals for having nearly expended a five-pound note in wine in the course of a month. To one who entertains his friends at the mess this limit simply means that, if he ventures to put on the table anything beyond "Gladstone claret," he will be compelled to confine himself to nothing more expensive than beer for the rest of the month, so as to keep his account within such limits as may find favour in the eyes of the President. Surely officers who have long reached years of discretion might be relieved of some of this supervision and interference. As it is, there exists in the Navy too strong a tendency to continue far into life the use of leading-strings.

We called attention recently to the irregularity of punishing a man twice for one and the same offence, as we have reason to know has been done in a ship on a foreign station, and it would now seem that this peculiarity has not been confined to seamen, but has also been applied to officers. A correspondent informs us that in a small vessel on a distant station a junior officer who committed some impropriety was reprimanded for his fault, and afterwards, to his surprise, application was made to the Commander-in-Chief for him to be brought before a court-martial for this identical offence. The application was granted, and he was tried, but we believe the matter has now been brought under the notice of the Admiralty.

What has become of the scheme for improving the position of Assistant-Paymasters? Can the Treasury have set aside Mr. Hunt's good intentions, or is the question "burked" once again? The sum required to put these officers on a proper footing with regard to others of similar age and seniority would be but trifling, and their present prospects are lamentable.

One would imagine that the unfortunate negro on the East Coast of Africa read our papers and Parliamentary debates on fugitive slaves, for since there has been so much stir on behalf of the runaways they have been increasing, and by one mail we hear of three having been received in boats cruising in search of slave dhows.

Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert struck his flag on board the Narcissus, as Rear-Admiral commanding the Detached Squadron, on Monday last at sunset. The ships of the squadron have all received paying-off orders, but they will not be dismantled, nor will any stores be returned or their guns landed.

The senior officer of the Royal Marines, General Alexander Anderson, C.B., has been retired on reaching the limit of age, and has consequently been the means of giving a step throughout the corps. By the retirement of this officer, Colonel Penrose, C.B., has been advanced to the Generals' List, and by his promotion a Good Service Pension for Colonels, £150 per annum, has been placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Chairman of the Goodenough Memorial Committee has been informed by the Admiralty that a deed of trust has been prepared under which the Admiralty will take over the bust of this lamented officer and will place it in the Painted Hall at Greenwich. The scholarship or testimonial which has also been founded by the fund subscribed to keep the name of one so respected and beloved alive in the Service has met with the full approval of the Admiralty, and it has been arranged that the officers who may win this distinction shall be notified in the "Navy List" by having a certain mark or letter placed against their names.

The number of troop-boats which have recently been ordered by the Government is thirty. Twenty of the same class were ordered to be built and delivered at Devonport and Deptford some time since, so that the delivery of the latest order in the course of next month will place fifty of these boats at the disposal of the Transport Department.

It will be remembered that some time ago a lamentable accident with fatal results occurred on board the Dryad owing to the bursting of valve-boxes. An examination of these boxes by a court ordered to inquire into the circumstances of the case proved that they were most defective in construction, and it was apparent that the imperfect manner in which they were turned out of hand was the main cause of the accident. The Dryad was fitted at Devonport, and, though this machinery was supplied by contract, some suspicion of a want of careful supervision naturally attached to the officials of the yard at which she was prepared for the pendant. Many months have now elapsed since the news of the explosion and deaths reached England, but, in justice to those to whom some suspicion, however slight, was attached, we are glad to give prominence to the fact that the Admiralty have just communicated to Rear-Admiral Willes, Superintendent of Devonport Yard, the expression of their opinion that the Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, Mr. Trickett, as well as his assistant, Mr. Nicholl, must be altogether exonerated from any blame in the matter. This is understood to be the result of further inquiry and the application of tests to those valve-boxes which were allowed by them to be fitted on board. This is as satisfactory to the Service as it is to the officers mentioned, for, with the many break-downs which have recently occurred with contract-made machinery, it is more than ever of importance that the Service shall be able to feel every confidence in those who are responsible for detecting defective workmanship or "scamping."

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As an officer of the Indian Army, I have naturally given some thought and consideration to the subject of the invasion of India, both during my service in India and whilst on a visit to those parts of Russia whence any expedition undertaken by that country for such a purpose would start. For the reason that I do not hold an invasion of India by Russia likely to be attended with the slightest chances of success, unless her invading army followed the route indicated by the great Napoleon,* the remarks which I propose now to make will be limited to the review of the present or future practicability of such a weighty undertaking by this route. We learn from Capt. Terentyeff's book, entitled "Russia and England in the East," translated into English by a gentleman in the Calcutta Foreign Office, to which allusion is made in Capt. Burnaby's "Ride to Khiva," that Capt. Terentyeff, of the Imperial Russian Army, is of opinion that Napoleon's project for the invasion of India, if considered feasible in the reign of the Emperor Paul I. (more than seventy years ago), is much more so at the present day. This opinion, so far as I was able to gather whilst in Russia, is shared by a large number of Capt. Terentyeff's brother officers, and though with the great mass of them "the wish is undoubtedly the father to the thought," and no more, it seems that they can be induced, or are permitted, to occasionally give to the world—though unfortunately in a language which is a sealed book to the majority of Englishmen—the benefit of their views on a subject so closely connected with the future of Great Britain as an Asiatic Power. Now, whether we consider a Russian invasion of India by any route a practicable undertaking or the reverse (and on this question opinion is greatly divided), it may be well (1) if we direct our attention to the position in which Persia may now be said to stand with regard to Russia—that of a mere outlying province of the already huge Empire of Russia, and If (2) we consider beforehand the probable results of Russian ascendancy in Afghanistan (Cabul), the present ruler of which country is showing a disposition to yield to Russian influences, and to waver in his friendly relations with the Indian Government. In the case of Persia two remarkable circumstances have of late given colour to the belief above stated, which is held by many out of England, at any rate. The first of these is this. Shortly after the return of the Shah to his own country from visiting civilized Europe, the people of Great Britain were pleased at hearing that an Oriental potentate had taken all his lessons to heart, and had become so enlightened as to grant a liberal concession to Baron Reuter for the construction of railways throughout Persia, and for the general improvement of that country. Unfortunately, however, the Shah "had reckoned without his host." He had done all this without asking the permission of the Government of the great Tsar. This omission led to the fact that the British public heard no more, and will probably hear no more, of "the liberal concession" made by the Shah of Persia to Baron Reuter for the general improvement and opening out of his kingdom. The Russian authorities were naturally very averse to having additional light cast, in such a fashion, upon a country lying within easy reach of the Army of the Caucasus; and so the great scheme for the introduction of foreign capital and foreign interests into Persia somewhat suddenly collapsed. The second circumstance to which I have alluded is of a much more recent date, and it is to be found in the remarkable admission† made by the Shah's

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* This will be found in a paper in the Russian language published at Moscow in 1847. The title of the work is as follows—"Project for an Overland Expedition to India, submitted to the Emperor Paul Petrovitch (Paul I., son of Peter III.) of Russia by the First Consul of France, Napoleon Bonaparte."

† I read this in one of the leading Russian papers (the *Moscow Gazette*), and a reprint appeared, if I mistake not, in some of the English journals.

Government, to the following effect:—"Looking to the probable neutrality of England in the Eastern Question, the Government of the Shah will adopt a conciliatory policy towards Turkey, *unless the Russian Government should bring great pressure to bear on the policy of the Persian Government.*" There surely is a remarkable admission of either weakness or dependence involved in the concluding clause which I have emphasized. The Russian Government has, as we have since heard, actually exercised this pressure, for Persia has been forced to mobilize her Army to act against Turkey if required. The far-seeing Muscovite thus hopes to split up the Moslem forces into the two great factions "Sunnis" and "Shiahs," whereof the Sultan of Room (Constantinople) and the Shah of Persia are the respective heads. These circumstances, then, added to the observations of Englishmen who have long resided in the countries south of the Caucasian Range, may be said to give at least some strength to the notion that Persia has ceased to exist as a wholly independent State. The question then arises: With the following points in her favour, would Russia, unassisted by allies, find the invasion of India, by Napoleon's route, an altogether impracticable undertaking at the present day? The points in her favour are:—1. An almost complete system of railways (constructed with English gold) that would enable her to concentrate, without any very great difficulty, any number of troops at Vladikafkaz, situated at the northern entrance to the pass through the mountains of the Caucasus. 2. A splendidly-constructed military road through and across these mountains, by which reinforcements could be brought from Vladikafkaz to Tiflis, the head-quarters of the "Army of the Caucasus," which, on a peace footing, is computed at 90,000 men of all arms. (The distance between these places is 197¾ versts, or 131 5-6ths English miles.) 3. A sufficiently good road connecting Tiflis with Baku, a port on the Caspian. 4. The power open to her, in the summer months, of bringing an army down the Volga to Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea. 5. A most efficient fleet of steamers and other vessels on the Caspian (well called a Russian lake) by which she could convey an army, without the slightest possibility of opposition, from either Astrakhan or Baku, or both, to Astrabad, the point indicated in Napoleon's scheme, situated on the south-east shore of the Caspian. Capt. Burnaby tells us at page 429 of his book of the arrangements made by the Russian Government with certain steam navigation companies to transport, when required, stores and troops, &c., at certain rates, from Astrakhan, Petrofsk, and Baku to the east coast of the Caspian. Arrived at this point, and previously assured of either the cordial co-operation or the passive indifference of the ruler of Afghanistan, it is apparent that Russia could move without opposition along the route indicated by Napoleon until she came into collision with the advanced posts of the British Indian Army either at Quetta or Peshawur. In one of the appendices to Capt. Burnaby's book will be found a portion of this route, and also a pronunciation of Russian opinion as to the importance of it at the present day. (It is significant to notice that the treaty recently concluded between the Khan of Khelat and the Indian Government has not only excited the suspicion and anger of the Amir of Cabul, but also has "aroused the bitter comments of the Russian Press.") It seems to me, then, that with the comparative facilities which Russia now possesses, and with the increased facilities that each succeeding year appears to bring to her, she would not think of invading India *except* through Persia and Afghanistan (supposing, of course, her intrigues in the latter country to have been completely successful); that she would never dream of using her Central Asian Army except for the purpose of damaging by its near presence British *prestige* in India, and of creating, in fact, a diversion and a scare amongst our easily-excited native fellow-subjects. It should always be remembered that, in Central Asia, Russia has to move forces through countries far away from any very secure base of operations over immense distances and bad roads, and that she would have, in the event of any distinctly aggressive move towards British India, to take her Army over passes which are said to be extremely difficult, if not quite impracticable for the passage of artillery. Against the argument that a Russian invasion of British India, even through Persia and Afghanistan, is practicable, nay, even possible, it will be advanced that Russia is just now not in a position to undertake anything of the kind, that she is bankrupt, or next door to it, that her Army is not yet remodelled on the German system, that it is not in an efficient state, that the Turks in Europe and Asia are not yet crushed, &c. I believe there can be no sort of doubt but that the finances of Russia are in a most unsatisfactory condition. Indeed, one act alone of the Russian Government has avowedly admitted this to be the case. I allude to the enforced payment from the first day of the present year (old style) of all customs due in gold. The highest bit of metal currency in Russia is of the value of 6d. The object of this arbitrary enactment is said to be to obtain a sufficient quantity of gold to keep up the credit of the Russian Government in the London and other European markets, where that Government is a debtor to a large amount. Yet, notwithstanding the present straitened position of the Russian Government (produced largely, no doubt, by the almost stagnant state of trade in the country), I suppose few who have visited Russia will deny that there is enormous wealth in the land, and that if the Tsar asked for a loan to carry out some very popular undertaking, money for the purpose would be forthcoming. A practical proof of this is likely to be afforded in a very short time. I have no doubt that the means to enable the Russian Government to pitch into the hated Turk will be found in Russia. One of the things which struck me very much while I was in Russia was the belief existing amongst people of many classes that Russia's acquisitions in Central Asia, expensive and unprofitable, from a money point of view, as they have proved, are but the costly means to a highly remunerative end, and that end is India. Another was the widespread notion that in the event of England and Russia being engaged in war, the latter Power could certainly reckon on aid from America and Italy, and that countless Alabamas would sweep British commerce from the seas, &c. I was repeatedly told by Russians with whom I conversed, when travelling or on other occasions, that the future field of strife between Russia and England will be the countries adjacent to India. This idea is no doubt in some measure but one of the many demonstrations of the roving and aggressive proclivities of the Russian character, derived from Tartar blood. Yet we should keep before us the fact that the mind and nature of the Muscovite are essentially Oriental, and that they will always compel him to look towards and covet countries which he considers to be more blessed than his own. Hence it comes to pass that the real and undeveloped wealth of his own land remains exactly in the state in which he has inherited it from his fathers. Much has appeared of late in the English papers on the subject of the inefficient state of the Russian Army—I mean as to organization, equipment, &c. I believe many of these statements to be wild, and others to be wholly untrue. I have not had the privilege of attending any of the Russian autumn manœuvres, at which the best troops of the empire are assembled; but I have seen Russian troops on the march, and I have noticed bodies of them at different times, and the impression which they have always conveyed to my mind is that of a young-looking body of men, very mixed as to size, but rough-and-ready in appearance, and very serviceably clothed. Some of the Cossacks whom I saw in the Caucasus are particularly fine men; and if the Cossack element of the Russian Army is throughout of the same description, Russia has in them some truly splendid soldiers. (A picture appeared in the *Graphic* not many months ago purporting to represent some Cossack troopers on the march. This picture amused the Russians, I believe, very much, and it certainly was not a correct representation, so far as my observations enable me to speak.) The officers of the Russian Army, especially those about St. Petersburg, are, as a rule, exceedingly fine and very intelligent looking men. What, then, are the immediate chances for and against a Russian invasion of India? The present Emperor of Russia is deservedly lauded and esteemed as being a man of distinctly pacific tendencies. Yet, it is a striking feature of his reign that Russia has been most active in the extension of her territory; notwithstanding, too, most solemn assurances to the contrary. What this may augur for the reign of his successor (the present Tsarevitch), who is said to be "a man of war," is sufficiently apparent. In short, everything points to the conclusion that Russia "is moving on," and must continue to "move on." She has been baulked in her great and no longer concealed desire—for Russians openly assert it—to drive the Turks out of Europe, "partly by the individual action of the Emperor, who has laboured from first to last to keep back his people from a wanton war," in spite of all that has been said to the contrary. She has been baulked in a great measure by the determined attitude of England several months ago, *i.e.*, before the unpatriotic agitation about "Bulgarian atrocities" and "Christian massacres." (I was in Russia during a period of most intense excitement, and I well know how anxiously Russians looked to the attitude of the British Cabinet, and how they hoped that our present Government would be ousted from office immediately Parliament opened.) She has been baulked, too, by discovering the fact, at almost the eleventh hour, that the "sick man" had more than a "kick left in him." But she will assuredly return * when she can to the accomplishment of this object. Foiled, again, in this quarter, the Russian will be active elsewhere—either in Persia, Asia Minor, Central Asia, or towards Kashgar (Yarkund) and Afghanistan (Cabul). A recent telegram tells us that Gen. Kaufmann has at last contrived to fasten a quarrel on the Amir of Kashgar. He has asked for large reinforcements "to guard against the Amir of Kashgar, who has assumed a threatening attitude towards 'Holy Russia!'" From this we see that the progress of the Muscovite towards his great Indian goal is only arrested by the course of events on the other borders of his huge Empire. Whether the secret societies, which undermine the whole fabric of the Russian Constitution,† will, on the termination of the reign of the present Emperor, prove powerful enough to bring the unwieldy Empire down with a crash, or whether the military party, having organised and equipped an army, which, in point of numbers at least, the world will have never beheld, shall gain the ascendancy and divert the attention of the Russian people from social matters to the "glories of war," is a problem that the future alone can solve. We may, in any case, I think, fairly conclude by saying that the safety of India from Russian covetousness and aggression lies:—1. In the continuance of the reign of the present Emperor. 2. In the temporary, or, it may be, permanent rottenness of Russian finance. 3. In the bribery and corruption which, eating like a canker into the very vitals of every institution and department in Russia, would cause a question like the invasion of India to assume such financial proportions as would frighten even a Russian Chancellor of the Exchequer. 4. In the probable and possibly early disintegration of the huge and unwieldy Russian empire. 5. In the hollowness of the triple alliance, which can never unite the German, the Austrian, and the Russian so long as the Baltic Province Question remains unsettled, and the Slavonic protectorate puzzle is still unsolved. 6. In the approaching violent agitation ‡ of the Eastern Question which will undoubtedly excite the bitterest feelings of hostility towards Russia on the part of Moslems generally, and our Indian Mussulmans in particular. Sir George Campbell has lately been assuring the British public that there is no bond of feeling between the Mahommedans (Sunnis) in India and the "Sultan of Room" (Constantinople). Now, I venture to assert that the opinions of nine out of ten Indian officers (military or civil) who have ever conversed on the subject with any intelligent representative of the feelings of our Indian Mahommedan fellow-subjects, would be of a contrary nature. Be this, however, as it may, we would prefer to follow the guidance of an undoubted authority like Sir William Muir, who has openly testified to the difficulties which the Indian Government may have to face should the feelings of our Indian Mahommedans be roused by the action of Russia. 7. In the early prospect of Russia receiving, whilst in her lustful pursuit of conquest, such a blow as will prevent this disturber of the peace of the world from recovering either her position in Europe or her *prestige* in Asia. 8. And last, but not least, in the watchful attitude of our Home and Indian Governments. One word yet remains. Many of our great English authorities, when writing on Russia, have given the whole weight of their influence and endeavours towards the movement for eradicating what they term "English distrust of a great and friendly (?) Power." Now, if the millennium had arrived, and, consequently, if all nations could remain in undisputed possession of what they had already acquired, an outburst of love and affection for Russia on the part of the English people would be much to be desired; but so long as the Russian character retains its Tartar elements and its Oriental type, so long will Englishmen who have not allowed themselves to be carried away by feelings of pure sentiment turn with suspicion and distrust from a people who connect double-dealing with diplomacy, and from a nation whose interests are being secretly shaped, so as to clash in the future with their own.—I am, &c.,

WALTER E. GOWAN,

London, March, 1877. Capt., H.M.'s Indian Army.

P.S.—Whilst apologising for the great length of this communication, I beg to be allowed to state that my only object in writing thus fully is to give my countrymen the benefit of those convictions which a study of the Russian language and a close observation of Russian character during a recent residence in that country have enabled me to form.

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* Russia has returned somewhat sooner than was expected to the pursuit of her old game of annexation under the cloak of Christian sympathy, &c.

† Witness the manifestations at the Kazan Cathedral in St. Petersburg, I think in October last; and in ghastly contradiction to the assertions of the Russian Press, that it was an affair of no moment, the hideously severe and cruel sentences dealt out by Russian justice to some twenty individuals.

‡ Russia has declared war against Turkey, and has informed Europe that her sole object in doing so is to free her brethren (the Slavs) from the oppression of the Turkish yoke. If this is so, is she justified in carrying the war amongst the Mahommedans of Asia Minor? If this is so, is she justified in seeking to filch territory not in Europe—notably the much-coveted port of Batoum in the Black Sea?

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am much obliged to your correspondent "Common Sense," who is quite unknown to me, for his advocacy of my unfortunate case in your issue of April 28. The question seems to me to be not one of "common sense," but of "common justice." Nobody believes that service in India can be a crucial test of administrative ability there or elsewhere. Sir W. Muir does not believe it himself, because if he did, he would not have promoted Mr. John Small, who never saw India. "The greatest fool in the world" may serve in India for twenty years, and yet come out "the greatest fool in the world." The real question is: Suppose the rule to be the best that can exist, to be an infallible test of administrative ability, to be most important to the welfare of the country in general, and to the efficiency of the department in particular—bestow any eulogy upon the rule you please—still the real question remains: Why, when this local rule was found to be so excellent, that it was resolved to make it general in its application, was this resolve not made public for the information of those whom it most concerned? When Sir W. Muir said to me in June last—"I think I see my way to giving you your promotion," why was this "general" rule not mentioned also? When Sir William, again, in November following, said to me—"The names of the two officers just above you have gone in for promotion, and you shall be in the next Gazette," why was I left in ignorance of the "generalizing" of this rule? And, therefore, I ask publicly, is it in accordance with the laws of English justice that the prospects of an old officer, of acknowledged experience and general service, should be destroyed at the very moment of expected success by the "generalization" of a local rule, however excellent, which has never been promulgated as such to the department, either virtually or by Warrant, letter, circular, or memorandum. It is hard, sir, to lose, to all intents and purposes, twenty-seven years of continuous service to my country in peace and war, but I feel it much harder to bear that I should be pronounced "unfitted" for administrative duties in my profession by the head of my department, who has had an ample opportunity of judging from personal experience, and who, I know, has been pleased more than once to express a very different opinion, not only to myself, but to many others.—I am, &c.,

R. COOPER TODD.

11, Bouverie-place, Folkestone.

SIR,—Surely it is not intended to disfranchise a considerable number of the medical officers because they have not served in India, and for causes over which they have no control! Nearly two-thirds of the administrative appointments are made for service at home and in the colonies; hence the absurdity of such an arrangement is self-evident. Tropical service is much the same everywhere, and a man who has treated and looked after British soldiers, say in the West Indies, is as capable of taking care of them in India. I believe I am correct in stating that a somewhat similar rule was formerly in force as to brigade commands in that country, but, owing to its inconvenience and unfairness, has been some time abolished.

A. M. D.

INDIAN RETIRING ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Several Warrant officers of the Indian Army have represented to the Government of India the inconsistency in the scale of retiring allowance, and I would ask to be allowed to notice the same in your columns, in view to its coming under the observation of the India Office authorities, to whom the matter has been referred. The regulations which were framed last century may have answered the time when there were few Europeans in India. They allow a man with twelve years' service who invalids and remains in India a much higher rate of pension than one who completes his full term of service, and desires to return to England, or to proceed to one of the colonies. At the present day this equality appears absurd. No other class in the Army receives a higher pension by remaining in a certain country, nor is any inducement held out to invalid before the completion of the term of service required for pension. Should a Warrant officer live to retire in the rank of deputy commissary (sad to say, very few do) he would receive in England £15 a-month, but in India 240 rupees—*i.e.*, £24 a-month. Government must acknowledge that the few who retire in the grade of deputy commissary after a service of thirty to forty years in India in responsible appointments well deserve the 240 rupees a-month for the few remaining years of their lives; then why should they not be allowed to draw it in any of her Majesty's dominions, and not be mulct £9 a-month on embarking at Bombay? I consider that the time has arrived for a revision. If it is considered that the Indian rates of pension are too high, then take the mean of the Indian and English rates, or say deputy-commissary £240 a-year assistant-commissary £180, deputy assistant-commissary £13 conductor £100, sub-conductor £80. A Warrant officer inv liding after serving half the prescribed period, to recei four-fifths of the pension of his rank; if of less service, th the reduced allowance sanctioned for the next lower gra This would be a very fair scale, and would involve no ex expenditure. Few Warrant officers live to enjoy a pension, and the small increase to the English rates would be counterbalanced by the saving effected in the pensions of those who invalid to suit themselves with short service.—I am, &c.,

W. O.

London, May 1.

THE NAVIGATING CLASS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I can assure you the navigating class are much obliged to you for assisting in obtaining the change of Admiralty Circular of Oct., 1876, about navigating and pilotage duties of the Fleet, by another issued last week, dated March, 1877, which gives acting navigating sub-lieutenants, on passing, all their seniority on Sub-Lieutenants' List, if they choose to accept it; and as Art. 8 of the October Circular is repeated in March, some captains have given their decision that, as staff-commanders and navigating-lieutenants by Art. 11 of the same Circular are to have the same appointments and do the same duties as before—viz., navigating duties—therefore, each will be "the officer appointed for navigating duties" in the ship to which he belongs, and as their seniority has been for many years according to date of commission with commanders and lieutenants respectively, so those captains intend to allow (by Art. 8) in their absence the officer appointed for navigating duties, whether he be staff-commander, lieutenant, or navigating-lieutenant, to take command according to seniority, which will enable the navigating officer to have authority to do those duties he is responsible for, and not depend on the inclination or willingness of an officer much his junior to carry out his directions. Often in difficult circumstances the senior officer's power or authority is disputed, and when the captain or flag officer hears of it, very often they have said—"Why don't the Admiralty give you authority to do your duty?" and order the disputing lieutenant to do what the navigating officer requires; but, in the meantime, the damage has been done. Now, by this Circular the authority will be acknowledged by seniority, so that in navigation and pilotage, about moorings, &c., in the absence of the captain he will be able to carry out his duties. This is what most of the navigating officers wish, and not transfer to the Executive List, which Mr. Hunt says he expects to be done in a few years, as will be seen by only half of the navigating-lieutenants promoted last Oct. choosing to accept the offer to go on the Lieutenants' List. What many navigating officers wish is, that the Admiralty should give staff-commanders and navigating-lieutenants retired pay, according to the small scale of age and service as commanders and lieutenants, and not transfer except for that object; and as there is only about an average of one promotion a-year for staff-commanders to staff-captains, by making the maximum retired pay of staff-commanders £450 a-year, it would prevent so many applicants to every vacancy in dockyards; and instead of making it promotion by seniority, the Admiralty would be able to select those they thought most fit, because those passed over would, by serving, not lose in their retirement. If these suggestions should be carried out as to retired pay, and anticipate by a few years what will be a general rule to those beginning to serve now, and in some measure those who have served long and well, will get what would not injure the advancement of any other officer, and fairly satisfy their claims.—I am, &c.,

A READER.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the last letter which you did me the favour to publish I suggested that among the probable ill-effects of the changes in Army reorganization now proposed, one would be an increase of Parliamentary interference in the Army, as opposed to the authority of the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, nominated by the Crown. This, one can understand, is just what the extreme section of the Liberals would, viewing the matter only in a political light, desire. A little reflection should make it clear, however, that the discipline of the Service must suffer from divided authority. "No man can serve two masters" is a truth superlatively true when the man is a soldier; and as it is not generally desired that the Government of this country should become Republican, it seems unnecessary further to weaken the influence of the Sovereign over the Army. There was, I believe, an instance not long since in which an officer declared at a public meeting assembled in opposition to the Government, at a moment of intense political excitement, that he should not draw his sword, if ordered to do so in defence of Turkey, against Russia. The officer referred to was a member of Parliament. Here we have an example how the spirit of military discipline can be subordinated to political animus, or a sense of responsibility to Parliamentary constituents. The events of the last eight months might suffice to make our rulers pause before they transfer more power from the Horse Guards, in matters of military discipline and regulations, to the elective branch of our Legislature. All modern history proves how unfit popular assemblies are to make laws for soldiers. What a sad spectacle does ours now present to Europe of divided counsels in a crisis of paramount national importance! With what astonishing fatuity have we blinked at, and so favoured, Russian designs upon Constantinople—designs which again began openly to shape themselves as soon as France succumbed to Germany, once or twice upon even an indirect show of resistance on our part, single-handed, notably upon the order for our Fleet to move to Besika Bay! Russia seemed to draw back, and although this happened in less than eight months after the Turkish Government (acting, it is said, upon the advice of Ignatieff) had declared itself insolvent. Nevertheless, national vanity felt flattered by the effect created by this apparent hint to Russia. War on the part of that Power seemed to be really averted. The deposition of the Sultan Abdul Aziz following so closely after, on May 30th, was, by the enemies of Turkey and England alike, attributed to British influence; the Russian Ambassador, whose power over the Sultan had been great, retired from Constantinople, and for a time conspiracy appeared to be defeated. The attitude of our Government was at that time very dignified; its characteristic was calm determination. The Opposition made no sign. But in September all was changed. The Government, hitherto so popular and so strong, was suddenly shaken to its foundations by news of atrocities in Bulgaria, and by the way in which this news was put before the people by more than one eloquent tongue and too facile pen. History will declare whether the faction had anything to do with the concealment from the English people of certain facts—to wit, that the perpetrators of "the atrocities" were not only Ottoman Turks, but in numerous instances Circassians, who, driven from their homes in the Caucasus, when the Christian Russians annexed their country, were given an asylum, 150,000 of them, in Turkey seventeen years before; that in many instances the atrocities were committed by Mussulman, converts of the Slav race, and not by "the one great anti-human specimen," or Ottoman race; and, lastly, that prior to any Christian massacres, the Christians in Bulgaria had, at the instigation of Russian pan-Slav agents, commenced a rebellion against the Turkish Government, and massacred many unoffending Mahommedans. From that time all has been vacillation on the part of Government, and Russia has steadily advanced; and now, with marvellous assurance, the Opposition, having thwarted the original policy of the Government, affects to hold it responsible for failing to preserve peace. Cant has triumphed for the time, and we find war declared on behalf of freedom and Christianity by the Power that, in 1873-74, massacred Christians of the Uniat Greek Church in Poland for refusing to join the Ritualistic and Orthodox Greek persuasion, of which the Czar is Head, or Pope; while at home we have seen a suicidal change of front all at once executed under the influence of exaggeration and fanaticism, and England, with forty millions of Mahommedan subjects, countenancing a new crusade. Our Opposition orators have suddenly discovered that Russian soldiers are the worthy vindicators of humanity, and that Christianity is to be preached by "that evangelical weapon the breechloader," while Turks, who were "Bono Johnnies" during the Crimean war, are now "the one great anti-human specimen." What a satire is to be read now in the epitaph composed by the great Liberal scholar and orator Lord Macaulay for the monument to our soldiers at Scutari, in which they are declared to have died "in defence of the liberties of Europe!" It is a significant fact that for twenty years, while the Turks paid seven and ten per cent. on money borrowed from us, we heard no abuse of them by the men who, since they became bankrupt, have been loudest in denouncing them, and it is also little calculated to allay suspicion as to the disinterestedness and purity of these agitators' motives to remember that during the same period the Russian Government, which previous to the Crimean war had borrowed only £12,000,000, has since raised £147,000,000 by foreign loans, of which about £102,000,000 are due to England. In 1854 Russia had half-a-million sterling to pay as interest on her foreign debt. Now she has increased the sympathy of foreigners, for the most part English, in her stability, by owing them as interest on money received some £10,000,000 a year. It is but fair to remember these things when we have the sins of Turks studiously paraded before the British Lion, while their pious invaders are lauded as the champions of Christianity. In the present divided condition of our country the prospect is not reassuring. "We have peace without tranquillity, greatness without intrinsic strength, the present time uneasy, the future dark and threatening." This iniquitous crusade, and, above all, the soldierly and noble proclamation of the Sultan, will excite every Mahommedan pulse in India. Already we begin to feel its effect upon Afghanistan, while for Europe we may well suspect that with France for the present only convalescent, Germany will balance any gain to Russia on the Black Sea coasts by an intrusion of her own upon the Baltic. The gospel preached to us daily in the *Times* is that the strong can do no wrong. Certainly this is not the time to select for tampering with the soldierly *esprit de corps* which more than anything else has hitherto borne our noble Line Infantry regiments, even in spite, at times, of blundering commanders, triumphantly through so many battles, proudly even through some disasters.—I am, &c.,

C.

April 30.

The Proclamation of the Sultan will be understood throughout the East as a threatened *Jehad*, or fight for the Mussulman faith. It indicates desperation. We may thank Christian bigotry for it.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It may be asked whether the problem of bringing the Line and Militia together in close association cannot be achieved by means less radical than the changes recommended by the Military Forces Localization Committee? It is maintained that something must be done to prevent localization becoming a mere sham, and in this we all agree; but the measures to bring this about might be modified so far as to make it more acceptable to the mass of the Army, who would then view it as a desirable, instead of a repugnant reform. It is true no change can be introduced without bearing hardly on some, but let the measure of hardship be minimised as much as possible. For instance, if some plan like the following was laid down as the basis of the reform, it would, while producing the effect intended—that is the localization of our regiments—give at the same time greater elasticity to our military organization, and would also retain the numerical designations of most of our regiments. We know that our present number of Line battalions enables us to keep one half abroad and one half at home; but we also know that we have no margin, as it were, left for contingencies, and there is always a likelihood, therefore, of the present system of relief either being unduly taxed or collapsing altogether. Looking at this (and also at the war, which has probably, ere this, broken out, and which might any day draw us into its vortex), we should increase our present force by adding twenty-eight or thirty more second battalions to one single battalion regiment. I think if this was done we could leave intact the numbers of our regiments up to the 77th or 78th. The regiments above that number could either be linked to corresponding ones of the same county association, becoming their second battalions, or could remain simply as at present linked, with their officers and men interchangeable. And by a readjustment of our present Brigade Depots, reducing their number from sixty-eight to forty-two, or forty-five, we could retain at the headquarters of each of these depots a battalion, which, being permanently associated with it, would make localization a reality. The question of cost would be, of course, one of the chief arguments used against the adoption of any scheme like the above, but even this might be surmounted if economy in other branches of our military administration were duly practised. I will only note here that we are the only nation in Europe that still go on retaining the excessive number of companies (10) in a battalion. The Germans, French, Russians, and Austrians consider four service and one depot company sufficient for a battalion. But we are told we cannot follow this rule, our battalions having so much foreign service to perform. To this I would answer, let the battalions on foreign service have eight companies, if it is proved that a less number would not be sufficient; but why keep the battalions at home on this excessive establishment?

F. O.

If the above scheme is carried out with the present number of battalions, and the existing Sub-Districts under the heading "North British," it is evident that there must be sad giving up of famous names, serious disruption of old associations. It is natural to suppose, therefore, that the first aim of those in power will be not only to reduce this regrettable necessity to the very smallest possible limit, but also to take care that the designations adopted by the reconstituted regiments shall be those which bid fair to remain in the future—as they notoriously have been in the past—the most valuable adjuncts to that great factor, *esprit de corps*. It is consequently submitted, for reasons which will appear as we proceed, that it would be advisable to add to the battalions now posted to Scotland two national regiments which at present appear relegated to South Britain. For let us glance at the problem before us. We have to deal with completely separate corps, and it is proposed to reduce these by just half the number, or into double regiments. The task, moreover, is greatly complicated by the requirements of the roster for home-foreign service, according to existing stations. With twelve battalions, as now allotted to the six Sub-Districts above, it is not possible to comply with the last clause, and to complete the work satisfactorily. It would surely be far preferable, then, to make a slight change in the programme, and to even allow of certain temporary deviations from the letter of the theory, in order to insure a really strong union and a final and complete success. Going carefully through the list of regiments, and putting aside those which, already consisting of two battalions, are fortunately not affected, it is believed that a verdict must be found for retention, as primary titles, of the following:—Cameronian, Royal Highland, the Black Watch, Ross-shire Buffs, Cameron, Argyllshire, Gordon and Sutherland Highlanders. The grand difficulty is to link these seven to the others not chosen; bringing in, whenever possible, part of the so-to-speak lapsed title, and making one selection in each case upon the not easily reconciled grounds of historical propriety and the exigencies of the public service. Hereunder is a proposed solution, taking the Highland Brigade first. To the Royal Highland Regiment should be, as a matter of course, rejoined its old second battalion, now the 73rd. There would be no opposing traditions to get over, no heart-burnings to smooth down. Quite the contrary. But there remains the troublesome fact that both are abroad. If circumstances should render this objection insuperable, give the rightful place of the 73rd to its sister, the 90th. The Perthshire Volunteers would thus become absorbed into what has always been considered as, *par excellence*, the representative regiment of their native county. The 71st and 78th are left as proposed in the official scheme. The Cameron Highlanders, now allied to the 42nd, and in such a manner as to entail complete wreck of identity for both, receives the old second battalion of the Black Watch. The Perthshire by this means gets back its Highland character, if not its original connection. The 74th and 91st are placed together. Both were raised in the West Highlands, and from much the same sources. The 75th joins the 92nd. It thus obtains partial restoration of its old traditions, and escapes total suppression and loss of nationality. The 93rd are united with the 72nd, a regiment formed like it in the northern counties, and which has, besides, no clan name to lose. This completes the Highland Brigade, which, as reformed, would stand—each regiment with one battalion at home, one abroad—thus:—Royal Highland, the Black Watch, 42nd—90th; Highland Light Infantry, Ross-shire Buffs, 71st—78th; Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, 73rd—79th; Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders, 74th—91st; Gordon Highlanders, 75th—92nd; Sutherland Highlanders (Duke of Albany's), 72nd—93rd. There remains the "Cameronian" Regiment. To it join the 99th—although both are, for the moment, at home—and add the title, "Duke of Edinburgh's," 26th—99th. In conclusion, let it be remembered with hope by all who love our glorious Service and its memories, that Mr. Hardy is reported to have said that the scheme, as officially printed, is not final, that regiments disposed to seek more kindred fellows will receive full justice. The writer of the foregoing rough notes but desires, while yet there is time, to draw the attention of stronger pens than his own to the point he has worked up to—the necessity for revision in the exceeding harshness of the present linking. He is one who believes that localization is thoroughly sound in theory, and that it is, if due pains be only taken, susceptible of being carried into practice without trenching upon traditions which may rightly be called sacred. Leaving to English and to Irish officers the task of showing where the shoe pinches in their cases, he ventures to claim for his own countrymen treatment more liberal, consideration more careful than that suggested in the published list.

SIR,—Should the highly obnoxious territorial scheme be forced upon the Army, let us see if we cannot in some slight manner preserve the highly-valued traditions of the British Infantry. You are, doubtless, aware that though the Prussian Infantry all wear scarlet collars and cuffs, their shoulder-straps, both officers and men, vary in colour. If amalgamation of regiments be finally decided upon, let regiments now wearing different facings adopt blue collars and cuffs, and let each retain cloth shoulder-straps of their old colours on which their former number and badge should be retained, officers' shoulder-straps to be faced with gold. For Highland corps I suggest the universal use of the Royal Stuart tartan. The term "Royal" is too freely lavished in the new scheme. I am glad to see in the appendix to the report that it is proposed to keep the old battalions intact with their numbers, badges, and battles. I conclude that the accoutrements, cap-plates, &c., will have to bear the brigade numbers of the territorial regiment. A universal blue cuff and collar would simplify matters still more.—Yours, &c.,

A GENERAL OFFICER WITH THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS' REGIMENTAL SERVICE.

April 5.

THE SYSTEM OF ATTACK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the present system of attack great difficulty is sometimes experienced in practising the movement in which the supports close on the shooting line before the final rush on the enemy. This difficulty is due to the fact that a great many more men are present in the "attacking line" companies than would be the case in actual warfare. As it should be the object of peace manœuvres to reproduce as accurately as possible a picture of actual war, I would suggest that the casualties which occur when exposed to hostile fire should, in practice, be represented by men falling out. Each of the commanders of the leading companies—*i.e.*, the attacking line—should be provided with tickets to the amount of 30 per cent. of the number of men in his company. These, with the aid of the section leaders, he would serve out to the men as they advanced to the attack. Each man receiving a ticket would fall out and lie down. Similarly, the "supporting line" companies should have tickets issued to them to the extent of 12 per cent. of their numbers. The total strength thus lost in an attack would be 21 per cent., certainly not an excessive allowance. The men would be practised in filling up the gaps which necessarily occur in such a movement, and the confusion incidental to the attack could be organized and practised in peace time. It is obvious that this system would apply equally as well to the defence as to the attack, and that it may be used to realise many different cases, such as a sudden gap made in a line by a shell, &c. The object of the tickets is to ensure the detection of men falling out without permission.—I am, &c.,

WALTER H. JAMES, Lieut. R.E.

SIR,—It is possible the British Army may ere long find itself face to face with an enemy. A good deal has been written and said about the new form of attack. Now, it occurs to me that there is a very simple method, and one which I have not yet seen advocated, for forming your first or attacking line with support. Let the base of all attack movements in the open be from the line formation. First, form line whatever your attacking force of Infantry may consist of, section, half company, company, battalion, or brigade, and so on *ad infinitum*. Select whatever may be necessary, be it (as before stated) section, company, any particular companies, battalion, or even brigade, according to circumstances, and let the front rank only of the selected portions receive the word "Quick march"; these can be opened out, *i.e.*, extended from any flank or named man, and compressed again at pleasure. The rear rank will next follow also in rank entire as support, and, if necessary, can form loose files by word of command, "Fours deep." The remainder can be manœuvred in reserve exactly as circumstances, ground, &c., may call for. I think that even half-drilled recruits would easily pick up this simple method of forming for attack; and commanding officers would not be puzzled when just coming under fire with intricate movements requiring a good memory and cool head even upon the parade-ground. If you think this suggestion worthy of insertion, I shall feel much flattered.—I am, &c.,

MILITIA ADJUTANT.

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

"Sceptic" writes:—"A strong feeling having gained ground in the Army that the present state of political affairs may be the means of postponing, and, in case of war, entirely annulling the retirement scheme for officers, and this opinion being strengthened by the marked reticence of the Secretary of State for War with regard to the time when this measure is to be introduced, also his statement made some time since implying prolonged delay by the Treasury, and the present advanced state of the Session, are all creating a feeling of distrust and irritation, which is none the less mischievous because suppressed to the outer world. Allow me, therefore, to point out that it is the continued doubt surrounding this question which constitutes essentially its injurious feature. There are in nearly every regiment some officers who have been "holding on" for years in the hope of being able to retire on better terms than those offered by the Army Regulation Act of 1871. These form a by no means desirable class to retain in the Service. They may go through their duties in conformity with regulations; but there is a great difference in a duty performed mechanically and one wherein heartiness and zeal are exercised, and this especially in a Service which much must necessarily depend solely upon the true loyalty of its members; and at whose instigation are we retaining this effete element at the cost of those who have made the Service their profession, whose interests are centred, and who seek their rewards in it, and not out of it? These will soon be brought to a state of apathy and disgust which stagnation and the hopelessness of success must inevitably engender. Retirement will remove the existing evil, promotion will avert an impending one. But what hinders a clearance and perpetuates this state of stagnation? It is the feeling of hope which many officers still entertain. Fulfil this hope or dissipate it if you like, but do not prolong it, and the evil will speedily be mitigated. It, therefore, cannot be too emphatically urged that an immediate declaration should be extracted from the Government whether it is intended to bring the Army Retirement Scheme before Parliament this Session, or postpone it to the next, or entirely to dispose of it; for, next to the scheme itself, nothing would be so effective a means of creating retirement and promotion as the certain knowledge that nothing further was to be obtained from the country." [Our correspondent may read Mr. Hardy's statement in the House on Thursday night with some benefit.—Ed. A. and N. G.]

INTER-REGIMENTAL MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your paper of the 28th ult. you call attention to the officers' and sergeants' inter-regimental rifle matches having been kept open for entries an extra fortnight this year, and also announce that, unless better supported, Capt. Thompson will not have anything more to do with them. It seems a pity that these contests should cease, and I, therefore, wish to show the reason why several regiments have ceased to enter. When the matches first commenced, five officers from each regiment constituted the team. With the result of the shooting for the year 1875, issued from Aldershot, Aug. 4, seven new propositions were annexed for the consideration of regiments, to be carried out if agreeable to the majority of competitors in the following year. Early in the year 1876 the conditions of the next match were published, and it was then found that the number of each team to compete had been reduced to four. This was not one of the seven propositions submitted for consideration, and it bore on its face the possibility of favouritism to some particular regiment, for I know one regiment which, when on home service, particularly wished the number reduced from five to four, because it had that number of first-class shots, and the fifth man spoilt its average. I know some regiments which have decided never to enter under the present system, and I am certain the match might be continued annually with increased interest and far larger entries if the numbers to constitute regimental teams were made ten, or even more; and I hope, at any rate, before the whole thing is allowed to die out, that a match under these conditions may be tried. All thanks are due to Capt. Thompson for having, I believe, originated the contest, and the trouble he has taken in it; but if he will not continue his services unless under the present system, I feel sure there are other officers interested in rifle shooting who would undertake them.—I am, &c.,

KENNEBEC.

ARTILLERY ORGANIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your leader in your last issue calling attention to the reorganization scheme for the Royal Regiment of Artillery, which is to come into operation in July, and the effect it will have on the position of the lieutenant-colonels, and reduction of Brigade Staffs as affecting the sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant of the absorbed brigades, forces on my mind the anomaly of keeping upwards of twelve hundred officers on the roll of one regiment. Just think for a moment if the whole of our Cavalry regiments constituted for the officers one regiment, and that on every step of promotion or vacancy an officer was to be removed from Lancers to Dragoons or Hussars, what little interest or *esprit de corps* an officer would have whilst serving with any Cavalry regiment to that which he now has; and, to add to the confusion of an arrangement such as this, it were possible to throw in as a prize, or, as an apple of discord, the occasional selection from amongst these Cavalry officers for filling up vacancies in the Household Brigade of Guards, just imagine the difficulty and confusion and labour in keeping all these thousand officers in control and good temper! Now, such is the actual position of the officer of the Royal Regiment of Artillery; only, instead of the Household Brigade as a prize, we have the jacket of the Royal Horse Artillery, the acquirement of which is the ambition and test of family patronage of every young officer of the regiment; and, once worn, although relinquished when becoming a captain, is again sought for as the dearest prize in the Service. How much better would it have been in carrying out this reorganization that every double brigade should be like the first and second battalion, or the linked battalion system, and the officers of this double brigade to be in every sense the officers of that regiment, and that the Royal Artillery be divided into three regiments of Royal Horse and eleven regiments of Royal Artillery, to which and to each regiment the officers should be exclusively posted, and take promotion in that double regiment as officers in the Line do in regiments having one or more battalions. The linked home or foreign service portions of the Artillery regiment would be better divided into half garrison and half mounted, so as to be able to select from the large body of officers and men those best adapted for mounted or garrison work, transferrable at the discretion and judgment of the senior colonel, and so obviate the necessity of turning drivers into gunners. Just think for a moment the great good it would do to have officers and men constantly serving together, instead of as now. The officers are half their lives running about, on every step of promotion, from one branch of the Service to another, from one end of the world to another, leaving foreign stations on promotion to come to batteries at home or elsewhere, going on leave on promotion, going on leave on coming home from foreign stations, going on leave on being ordered to proceed to a foreign station, staying at home on leave until their battery returns from abroad, and when the battery comes home again transferred to some place to replace a Staff appointment, or to replace somebody else who has got a Staff place, or an arsenal or other employment. Whilst all this is eternally going on, just think how the Service must suffer, and how it must affect the actual duties of regiment or interest of the men of the battery with which they are for the time connected or serving with. In fine, the first and best improvement to the Regiment of Artillery would be dividing these twelve hundred officers into the fourteen separate regiments which now constitute brigades, and the lieutenant-colonel's portion to be under his control and government, just as much as a lieutenant-colonel of Infantry or Cavalry have their regiments, and should have his Staff, and move with them home and abroad just as other regiments are now constituted. The Artillery stations to which batteries proceed are, on arrival, placed under a colonel of the regiment already stationed there. He knows none of the men coming under his command. They, on leaving, go elsewhere under another strange commanding officer, and so the Artillery Service is passed through without *esprit de corps* or knowledge of each other, just as if the captain of a man-of-war was stationed for five years on board, receiving every other year fresh men to join his ship and compose his crew. Then look at the travelling expenses alone which these 1,200 officers incur constantly moving here and there on one appointment or another. Quite different if each served together in the usual regimental system, where each vacant promotion or appointment would be filled up in the brigade he belonged to. This Artillery system of 1,200 officers taking seniority promotion, replacing each other in different parts of the world, destroying all local interest in the portion of the regiment they chance to serve with, is so monstrous, so expensive to the country, so expensive to the officers, so wasteful, so absorbent of the strength of the regiment, so destructive to the *esprit de corps*, so injurious to the soldier and non-commissioned officer, creating Staff and acting Staff officers, and swallowing up the men in dribblets of detail as servants, batmen, orderly men, fatigue men, and so hide them away that few are left for ordinary duty, that sufficient are not left to form an ordinary parade, except when occasional pressure is exercised. Do, Mr. Editor, please call the attention of the Service to this glaring system of the Royal Regiment of Artillery

May 1, 1877. BY ONE ON THE SHELF.

THE PAY OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As the impression that the officers of the Royal Artillery are more highly paid than those of the Infantry of the Line seems to be very general both in and out of the Service, may I ask you, in justice to the former corps, to give publicity to the following facts. The actual daily pay of officers of both Services is shown by the following:—Infantry—Lieutenant-colonel, 17s.; major, 16s.; captain, 11s. 7d.; lieutenant after ten years, 7s. 6d.; after three years, 6s. 6d.; lieutenant, 6s. 6d.; second lieut., 5s. 3d. Artillery—Lieutenant-colonel, 18s.; major, 14s. 6d.; captain, 11s.; lieutenant after ten years, 7s. 10d.; after three years, 6s. 10d.; lieutenant, 5s. 7d.. In addition to the above, lieutenant-colonels of Infantry receive 3s. a-day command pay and £20 a year non-effective pay, thus making their total daily pay £1 1s. 1d. Only one out of every four lieutenant-colonels of Artillery receives 3s. a-day command pay, and none of them any non-effective pay. Therefore, one-fourth get £1 1s. a-day, and three-fourths only 18s. a-day. The senior major of every Infantry battalion receives £20 a-year non-effective pay; therefore, one-half the majors of Infantry receive 17s. 1d. a-day, and the other half 16s. a-day. A major of Artillery receives 1s. 6d. a-day command pay, which he forfeits when on leave, but none of them receive any non-effective pay, thus making their total daily pay, when not on leave, 16s. The Infantry major is always entitled to forage for a horse. The Artillery major is only so entitled when he is required for field officer's duty, under which circumstances he is compelled to have a horse. He is, therefore, put to constant expense in buying and selling horses as he moves from one station to another. There is also an impression abroad that Artillery officers have some mysterious allowances which increase their pay. I wish they had, but they have not; there are no such things. The above facts prove that no lieutenant-colonel of Artillery gets the same pay as lieutenant-colonels of Infantry; though one-fourth come within about 35s. per annum of this amount, the remainder get about £54 a-year less. The major of Artillery, if he avails himself of the ordinary two months' leave, gets £4 10s. per annum less than the junior majors of Infantry, and £24 10s. less than the senior majors. If he takes no leave he gets equal pay with the junior majors of Infantry, whether the latter take leave or not; but majors of Artillery are always at a disadvantage with those of the Line (who always draw forage allowance for a horse) in that at one station they are compelled to buy a horse to do field officer's duty, and in the next station they move to they may not be allowed forage for it. The captain of Artillery gets £10 5s. a-year less than the captain of the Line. If he commands a battery during the major's absence on leave, he gets 1s. 6d. a-day command pay. The lieutenant of Artillery gets about £6 a-year more than in the Line. There may be deep, inscrutable reasons why this seeming disproportion of pay should be kept up; if so, perhaps, some of your correspondents may be able to suggest them. But, while things remain in this state, officers of the Royal Artillery should certainly have the full credit of serving their country for less pay, coupled with more hard work, than those of other arms of the Service; and this honour and glory is not now, I fear, very generally accorded to them, there being a widespread impression both in and out of the Service that they get much harder work because they get much better pay. Young men wishing to enter her Majesty's Army would do well to consider the above facts, and decide whether they prefer the Line with little work and little pay, or the Artillery with hard work and still less pay. They may pass a very happy life in either, but many may think the question of choice worth some consideration, particularly if about to face the terrors of the examination for the R.M.A.—I am, &c.,

GUNNER.

SOLDIERS IN CUSTODY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Through your columns devoted to the Service, I would beg leave to suggest some remedy to render the sight to be witnessed in Aldershot on every Friday morning less garish. Nothing in Doré's illustrations of the groups depicted in the adventures of "Don Quixote" is so grotesque, or can equal the grim humour with which the police here fasten together with handcuffs in twos or threes the miserable human elements which compose the clearing out of the Aldershot police-cells on the day after the weekly sitting of the bench of magistrates. The man without a shirt, the vagabond without a hat, the little tatterdemalion, the sturdy beggar, the old debauchee, the genteel youth, the gipsy—all mixed up with an equal number of soldiers. They are fastened indiscriminately—here to a tall soldier in blue, there to a taller or smaller in red, handcuffed to each other in the most fantastic and miserable of grouping by which vice and misfortune could be possibly linked together. Some Friday morning as few as four or six only, at other times as many as twenty, and almost always followed by one or two female unfortunates, or with occasionally a young girl charged for petty theft. All these prisoners, conducted through the public streets to the railway station, *en route* for Winchester Gaol, for terms of imprisonment varying from two or three weeks to longer periods, or for trial, gather a crowd of spectators! On arrival at the station the handcuffing compels them to drag each other up the step into the railway carriage, to be exhumed in the same fashion, and to resume the same street procession at Winchester to the gaol. The substitution, in the absence of a covered conveyance, of a garb, in place of a military uniform, would render the miserable scene less garish and less offensive to the public eye, and, whilst punishing crime, would disassociate it from her Majesty's uniform. To effect this, the Superintendent of Police might have so many suits of county gaol clothing in charge, which could be made use of, and the prisoner's clothing sent in a bundle ticketed to Winchester. And this system of uniform by handcuffing might be dispensed with, and, when used, be part of the sentence from the bench, and not left to the discretion of the police constable to link the soldier to the miserable vagabond outcast, to the degradation of the Service.—I am, &c.,

INDIGNANT.

The following officers have leave from Malta to England to Sept. 15, viz.—Capts. Taylor and Carr, and Lieut. Barton, 27th; Brevet Major O'Malley, 71st; Lieuts. Hadfield, Powis, and Prior, 98th; and Major Jervis, Capt. Macleane, and Lieuts. Walker, Cooke, and Evans, 101st.

THE RUSSIAN INFANTRY.

The Russian Infantry has lately been completely reorganized, and it is now, like other branches of the Service, formed very much after the German pattern. The recruits join at 21 years of age, and serve for 6 years in the Active Army and 9 in the Reserve. The reservist can only be called out twice in peace, during his 9 years' service, for a 6 weeks' training. The Infantry comprises Guards, Grenadiers, Line, and Rifles. We shall first consider the Guards. These consist of 12 regiments organized in 3 divisions of 4 regiments each. Each regiment has 4 battalions of 4 companies. The names of the Guard regiments are as follows:—1st Division: Prevbrajenski (raised 1682), Semenovski, Ismailovski, Suchina. 2nd Division: Moscow Grenadiers, Pavlovski, Finland. 3rd Division: Lithuanian, Keksholm Grenadiers, St. Petersburg Grenadiers, Volhynski. The 1st and 2nd Divisions are stationed at or near St. Petersburg, the 3rd at Warsaw. The Grenadiers form 16 regiments in four divisions, and of these 3 bear the numbers 1-3; the 4th is called the "Caucasus Grenadier Division." The regiments have three battalions, as have all Russian Line regiments not stationed in the Caucasus. The regiments of Caucasus Grenadiers have four battalions. The Line regiments form 41 divisions of 2 brigades of 4 regiments. There are, therefore, 164 Line regiments. The 41st Division was formed in 1875-6 out of the Caucasus frontier battalions, which, originally 24 in number, now form only 7 battalions. The divisions are regularly formed—*e.g.*, the 1st Division consists of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Regts. The regiments have been entirely renumbered since the Crimean war. Then each of the 21 divisions had 2 Line and 2 Rifle regiments—*e.g.*, the 1st Division had the 1st and 2nd Line and 1st and 2nd Rifle Regiments. The whole were renumbered by divisions from 1 to 84 in 1856-59. Thus, the 32nd Rifles, the "Kazan" regiment, well known to our gallant veterans of the Alma, is now the 64th. The 85th and 88th Regts. were formed from 12 Finnish battalions, and the 89th and 160th by changing Reserve into Line regiments. There are three exceptions to the regular series of regiments. The 4th Division contains the 13th, 14th, 3rd, and 4th; the 1st Division the 1st, 2nd, 71st, and 72nd; and the 18th Division the 69th, 70th, 15th, and 16th Regts. Each regiment bears a name by which it is more generally known, and many have honorary colonels or "chiefs." The army corps organization existed in Russia till 1864, when a divisional administration was substituted for it. An ukase of March 3, 1877, however, prescribed the formation of one corps of Grenadiers and eight of the Line, which, together with the Guard corps and the six (7th to 12th) already mobilized on the Pruth, gives the Russian Army 16 army corps of two or three divisions of Infantry and one or two of Cavalry. The Caucasus Grenadiers, 19th, 20th, 21st, 38th, 39th, 41st, and Caucasus Dragoon Divisions, all stationed in the Caucasus, and the 2nd, 3rd, 23rd, and 40th Divisions at Kazan, Nijni-Novgorod, Helsingfors, and Saratov, have been left out of the army corps organization. We read in the *Politische Correspondenz*, of Feb. 22, that the 39th, Caucasus Grenadier, and Caucasus Dragoon Divisions are already formed into an army corps; and in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of April 8, that the 3rd and 40th Divisions have been sent, presumably formed in one corps, to reinforce the Army of the Caucasus. The following table shows the distribution of the divisions:—

Corps.		Infantry Divisions.		Cavalry Divisions.
Guard.	...	1st, 2nd, and 3rd Guard.	...	1st and 2nd Guard.
Grenadier.	...	1st, 2nd, and 3rd Grenadier.	...	14th.
I.	...	22nd, 24th, 37th.	...	1st.
II.	...	25th, 26th, 27th.	...	2nd.
III.	...	28th, 29th.	...	3rd.
IV.	...	16th, 30th.	...	4th.
V.	...	7th, 8th.	...	5th.
VI.	...	4th, 6th, 10th.	...	6th.
VII.	...	15th, 36th.	...	7th.
VIII.	...	9th, 14th.	...	8th.
IX.	...	5th, 31st.	...	9th.
X.	...	13th, 34th.	...	10th.
XI.	...	11th, 32nd.	...	11th.
XII.	...	12th, 33rd.	...	12th.
XIII.	...	1st, 35th.	...	13th.
XIV.	...	17th, 18th.	...	Don Cossacks.

The head-quarters of the corps are distributed as follows:—Guards, St. Petersburg; Grenadiers, Lublin; 1st, St. Petersburg; 2nd, Wilna; 3rd, Riga; 4th, Minsk; 5th, Radom; 6th, Warsaw; 13th, Titomir; 14th, Kiev. The head-quarters of the 7th and 12th Corps were in the field when the corps were formed, so their peace station is not yet known. There are two establishments on which the Russian Infantry can be placed—viz., the peace and the war footing. The "increased peace" and "cadre" establishments were abolished in 1874. Regiments of 4 battalions have 3 battalions of Infantry and one (the 4th) of Rifles, each of 4 companies. This formation will ultimately be extended to all the regiments of the Army, but at present they each consist of 3 battalions each of 4 companies of Infantry and one of Rifles. The 7 divisions in the Caucasus are exceptional. A company of a 4-company battalion consists of 216 privates; that of a 5-company battalion 180. The following table shows the strength of the regiment:—

	4-Batn. Regt.		3-Batn. Regt.	
	Peace.	War.	Peace.	War.
Officers	70	86	60	76
Volunteers	64	64	60	60
Non-commissioned officers	100	320	150	270
Musicians	75	75	68	96
Privates	2000	3600	1500	2700
Non-combatants	141	244	128	159

On mobilization each Line regiment forms a reserve battalion. A reserve regiment of 4 battalions is formed for the Guard corps. Each battalion has 4 companies of 216 armed and 9 unarmed men. In a battalion the commandant, 4 captains, the master-of-arms, and two clerks belong to the standing Army; the remainder of the *personnel* come from the Reserve or Militia. There are, therefore, in all 168 reserve battalions of Infantry formed, which can be combined in brigades and divisions and sent to the front. In addition, 192 Ersatz battalions are formed (12 Guard, 16 Grenadier, and 164 Line) to instruct recruits, gather reserve men, and furnish drafts to fill up the vacancies caused by war in the ranks of the active battalions. Each battalion has a cadre of 12 officers, 40 non-commissioned officers, 10 drummers, 64 corporals, 2 officials, 45 non-combatants and 18 orderlies, and a variable effective of 16 officers, 32 volunteers, 1,000 men, 100 non-combatants, and 16 orderlies. When a draft is sent to the front, more reserve men are called up, the youngest classes first, to fill up the vacancies in the variable effective. We now come to the Rifles. These troops are organized by battalions which are grouped by four into brigades. There are eight such brigades, called the Guard, 1st-5th, Caucasus, and Turkestan Rifle Brigades. The Guard battalions are named as follows:—Emperor's Tsarskoe Selo, Finland, and Imperial Family's Battalion. The Line battalions are numbered 1-20, 1st-4th Caucasus, and 1st-4th Turkestan Battalions. The brigades are formed regularly, as in the Infantry divisions. Previous to 1870 the battalions were attached to divisions of Infantry. On mobilization, an Ersatz battalion is formed by the Guard and each of the six European brigades having the same composition as the Infantry Ersatz battalions. A battalion of Rifles on the war footing has four companies, each of 5 officers, 18 non-commissioned officers, 180 riflemen, and 5 buglers; or, 208 of all ranks. A battalion has 836 combatants, 98 non-combatants, 4 ammunition, and 10 other waggons. In addition to the Line Infantry regiments, there are frontier battalions formed in Asia and the Caucasus. These are distributed as follows:—Orenburg, 2 battalions (which are, however, at present stationed at Kokand and Tashkend); Turkestan, 15; Western Siberia, 4; Eastern Siberia, 6; and the Caucasus, 7 battalions. These are consecutively numbered within their own districts. The Caucasus battalions contain 3 companies of Infantry and 1 of Rifles, the other 4 of Infantry and 1 of Rifles. Their strength is as follows:—Caucasus Battalions—Officers, 21; volunteers, 16; non-commissioned officers, 80; musicians, 18; privates, 900; non-combatants, 31; horses, 88. Others—Officers, 26; volunteers, 20; non-commissioned officers, 90; musicians, 31; privates, 900; non-combatants, 60; horses, 53. Russia possesses also 24 fortress battalions, distributed as follows:—Novogeorgievsk, 4; Kronstadt, Sveaborg, and Brest-Litovsk, each 3; Dünaborg, Ivangorod, and Kertch, each 2; Wiborg, Robruisk, Warsaw, Bender, and Alexandropol, each 1. Those battalions can be formed into regiments of 4 battalions, and thus made available for service in the field. Each battalion consists of 20 officers, 80 non-commissioned officers, 16 volunteers, 18 musicians, and 900 men on the war footing. Lastly, we come to the local troops. These are distributed as shown by the following:—Battalion cadres—Europe, 8; Caucasus, 1; local command cadres—Europe, 35; Caucasus, 12; local battalions—Europe, 10; Caucasus, 2; Asia, 8; local commands—Europe, 468; Caucasus, 2; Etappen commands—Europe, 21. In war the battalion cadres become regiments of 4 battalions, and the local command cadres battalions of 2 or 4 companies. These troops perform escort, guard, and police duties in the interior. In peace their strength, in Europe and the Caucasus, amounts to 74,677; in war to 132,920 of all ranks. If we sum up the strength of the Russian Regular Infantry we find that there exist on the war footing, in all, 874 field, 199 Ersatz, and 103 local battalions distributed as follows:—Field troops—Guards, 48 battalions; Grenadiers, 36; Caucasus Grenadiers, 16; 35 Infantry divisions of 12 battalions, 420; 6 Infantry divisions of 16 battalions, 96; Rifles, 32; frontier battalions, 34; fortress battalions, 24; reserve battalions, 168; total, 874 battalions; Ersatz troops, 199; local troops, 103; general total, 1,176 battalions. In the above enumeration we have purposely placed the fortress and reserve battalions (the latter corresponding to the German 4th battalions) among the field troops, as they are available for service beyond the frontier. It must also be noted that some of the local battalions are, in reality, only half-battalions. The organization of the Russian Infantry has undergone a great change since the Crimean war. Formerly each regiment had a reserve battalion, in which recruits were trained. They now join the active battalions at once, and the training, which is very similar to that of the German soldiers, is carried on by the company officers. The uniform of the Infantry is simple and practical. It consists of a dark green tunic and trousers, a black cloth képi (schapka), with a plume similar to those worn till lately by our Light Infantry, long boots, a long great-coat, and a hood. In the Guard the tunics have scarlet turnbacks for the first 3 regiments of the 1st and 2nd Divisions, yellow for those of the 3rd; the 4th regiments have dark green turnbacks. The Preobrajenski regiment wears a black leather helmet with a black plume, the Pavlovsk regiment a "grenadier" cap. The Guard regiments have facings, which are dark green for the 3rd and 4th regiments of divisions, red and blue respectively for the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st and 2nd Divisions, and yellow for those of the 3rd. A band, on which is the regimental number, is worn round the cap, and is red for the 1st Regiments of the 1st and 2nd Divisions, yellow for the 1st regiment of the 3rd Division, and blue, white, or dark green for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Regiments respectively of all three divisions. The first three battalions of the first three regiments of all three divisions have white belts, all other troops have black belts. The plume is white and the shoulder-strap red, for the Guards. Grenadiers and Line have dark green collars and képi-borders. The 1st regiments of divisions and the Caucasus, Orenburg, and Turkestan Frontier battalions have red slashes on the collar and red cap-bands; the 2nd regiments and Siberian battalions light blue, the 3rd white, and the 4th none. Grenadiers have yellow shoulder-straps, the 1st brigade of each Line division red, and the 2nd brigade light blue, with the number of the division. Rifle battalions have crimson facings, with turnbacks for the Guards, except the Finland Guard Battalion, which has light blue. Fortress and local battalions have dark green shoulder-straps. The knapsack is made of calf-skin, and the mess-tin is strapped on to it. Two pouches hold the ammunition. We have been thus particular in enumerating the distinctive details of uniform, as without them it is impossible to recognise a regiment. The Berdan rifle has been adopted as the weapon for the Russian Infantry. By the latest accounts the Guards, Rifles, and sixteen Line divisions are at present armed with Berdans. The 1st, 18th, 22nd to 37th, and 40th Divisions, and the local troops have Krüka, and the Caucasus, Orenburg, Turkestan, and Siberian troops have Carle rifles. We have now only to consider the Cossack Infantry. These are composed of 6 Kuban Rifle, 9 Orenburg Infantry, 12 Transbaikal, 2 Amur battalions, and a Siberian half-battalion; or, in all, 29½ battalions, with effectives varying from 600 to 920 privates The Russian Infantry is at present in a transition state both in its organization and in its *personnel*, and the impending war will show us whether the new free soldiers fight better than the serfs, who never used to know when they were beaten.

THE RUSSIAN CHANCES.

Writing from Kischeneff on the 10th inst. the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

Without venturing to indicate in advance what may be the intentions of the Russian strategists in regard to the crossing of the Danube, and without being in possession of any definite, far less communicable, information respecting the subsequent movements they may have so far decided on as the plan of the campaign, it may nevertheless not be unseasonable to make a few remarks regarding the initial differences which make themselves apparent between the obstacles which the Russians have had to overcome in previous offensive operations against Turkey and those which now confront them. It will, I think, be abundantly apparent that the prospects of the campaign now commencing are infinitely more favourable than those to which Wittgenstein had to look forward when he led his army across the Pruth in May, 1828. Wittgenstein had under his command three army corps, having a total strength, on the maximum reckoning, of 84,000 men. The Grand Duke Nicholas crosses the Pruth in May, 1877, in command of six army corps, having an effective strength of 216,000 soldiers already seasoned by a winter and spring spent practically in the field. Sickness was decimating Wittgenstein's army while as yet it was in the Principalities—sickness the germs of which it had carried from Bessarabia—and his sanitary arrangements were of the most feeble and rudimentary character. The Grand Duke's army of to-day underwent a special inspection before the frontier was crossed, and the weak and sickly were strictly weeded out. The health of the marching army is reported excellent; surgeons are in full complement, ambulance trains and hospital equipments have taken precedence in the railway, even of munitions of war, and the Roumanian civil and military hospitals open their doors to receive the Russian sick. Wittgenstein's men had to tramp every verst of the way through a country practically roadless, from far in the interior of Russia down to the pontoon bridges on the Danube; and every pound of supplies, every load of munitions of war had to be conveyed by road transport—if the word is applicable to a region where at that time the roads were mere tracks. To-day the Russian battalions may travel from the place of their mobilisation to the bank of the Dannbe by railway; those who march find in Moldavia and Wallachia on the main routes chaussées which will compare with our best turnpike roads in England, on the side routes roads which are, it is true, deep in mud in wet weather, but afford excellent travelling in dry; and the railway, which has conveyed such of the troops as do not march, is available for the conveyance of provisions and munitions of war, solving in a great measure the hardest problem of every offensive war, the difficulty of maintaining that steady current of supplies which is necessary for the subsistence of an army in an enemy's country. In 1828 Wittgenstein had to cross the Danube in the face of eleven Turkish fortresses more or less formidable—Widdin, Nicopolis, Rustchuk, Giurgevo, Turtukai, Siiistria, Hirsova, Matchin, Braila, Isatchia, and Tulcha, not to mention Turnan and the tête-du-pont of Kalafat. One of these fortresses, Braila, delayed one of his corps before it from May the 11th to June 18th, but Braila is now a peaceful trading city of Roumania, rather nervous just at present on the subject of shells from Turkish gunboats. Giurgevo is no longer of Turkey, but of Roumania, and is an open town. To-day at Kalafat no Kuchuk Pacha as in 1828, no Osman Pacha as in 1854, sits watching for his chances on the flank and rear of a force essaying to cross the Danube. Nicopolis, Tutukai, Hirsova, and Isatchia are fortresses no longer even of the Turkish type, but practically open places having stuck about them a few crumbling batteries armed with honeycombed guns; Silistria till three months ago stood as when the Russians, repulsed by the efforts mainly of Butler and Gly recoiled in 1854 from before its battered ramparts and yawning breaches; Widdin is a piece of patchwork; Rustchuk is indeed formidable if adequately armed, not as a fortress, for the fortress of Rustchuk proper is rotten and obsolete, but as an entrenched camp, on a fine site, commanding if not indeed forbidding, the crossing of the river on its frontier. Matchin was a place of strength before rifled cannon came to be used in sieges. Wittgenstein had no siege train, and his men sickened and died waiting in the trenches while the weary work of mining was sluggishly proceeding. There has gone towards the Danube already, not one, but several siege trains, such as would do credit to any army in Europe. The Turks have a fine and a deserved reputation for the desperate defence of fortified places, and history tells us how at Braila, Varna, and Silistria the "peaceful inhabitants" manned and fought the breach regarded as defenceless by the "professional soldier." Rifled arms of offence are sad foes to unscientific heroism. A Maid of Saragossa is incompatible with Krupp and Armstrong as contemporaries; and I do not think it would be rash to hazard the prediction that never more in civilised warfare shall we have occasion to witness the *ultima ratio* of the storming of a breach. The history of the Franco-German war is studded with sieges, but the student of it will search in vain for the story of the mustering of a forlorn hope.

Time is everything in such a campaign, for even under the most favourable circumstances it would be a severe strain on Russia that the mass of her army should have to winter in Bulgaria. Wittgenstein indeed crossed the Pruth in the early part of May; but he did not find himself in condition to cross the Danube till the 9th of June. It was not until the 11th that the whole of his 3rd Corps—constituting his army of invasion—was across the great river. Impeded by the resistance of Braila, Rudjevitsch marched slowly, and had only got 75 miles down the Dobrudscha on the 25th June. There he waited eight days for the fall of Braila, stayed another week at Bazardjik for the 7th Corps, which had had been besieging that fortress, to come, and finally was in a position near Varna only in the middle of July. It took him thus 34 days to march the 180 miles between Isatchia and Varna, but deducting the halts I have named he did the distance in 20 days,—which is at the rate of nine miles a day, very good marching under the circumstances. But I wish more particularly to contrast the time made in 1828 with that on which we may count in 1877. There can be no doubt that if the Russian left determines to cross at Isatchia, with intent to march down through the Dobrudcha, Schackosky will be across at the latest before the 1st June. He will have no occasion to make the halts which were enforced on Rudjevitsch till Braila should have fallen and the reinforcements released from its siege should have come up. Sherman on that famous march of his from Atlanta to the sea averaged 16 miles a day *de die in diem*. But assuming that Schackosky marches in 1877 at no faster rate than Rudjevitsch in 1828, he would have reached the vicinity of Varna in 20 days, or at the latest about the 20th of

June. By all accounts there is little prospect of his encountering serious opposition from the Turks *en route*. In twenty days from now, that is by the 1st of June, there can be no doubt that the centre and left of the Russian army will be on the Danube, if not across it. From no point between Kalarash and Giurgevo is the Danube distant so much as a hundred miles from Schumla. There seems no reason apparently why the Russian main body, having left investing forces to deal with Silistria and Rustchuk, if needed, should not be in front of Schumla by the same time that the left is in the neighbourhood of Varna. There would remain then the alternatives of a concentration of centre and left against Schumla, or of the left operating separately, while the centre should "hold" the Turkish army in Schumla, or actively proceed against that entrenched camp, as might be resolved on. Such a position attained by the beginning of July leaves at the command of the Russians four available months for subsequent operations, and the withdrawal across the Danube before winter time of such troops as the exigencies of the situation might not render it expedient to winter in Bulgaria. There is no reason so far as I can see—for I have no expectation that the Turks will stand up for a day against the Russians in the open field if they ever meet them there—why the Russians in 1877 should not do as did the Russians under Diebitsch in 1829, and concentrate their columns south of the Balkans on the 27th of July. Before then circumstances may have occurred which will materially alter the intentions which they now express respecting their line of action subsequent to the crossing of the Balkans.

General Fadieff holds, in his "Opinions on the Eastern Question," that for 150,000 Russians to reach Constantinople, the number he considers capable of accomplishing that feat, it would be necessary for 250,000 men to cross the Danube. The Russians do not aim at reaching Constantinople, but it is quite certain that the strength Fadieff names for crossing the Danube is available for that purpose. Six corps are already within reach of the Grand Duke Nicholas's hand, viz., four which constitute the army bearing the technical name of "the army of operation," and two more constituting the army of Odessa. The total strength of these six corps is 216,000 men, 49,200 horses, and 648 cannon. In addition to this great force, three more corps are fully mobilised, and are being drawn down into Bessarabia as the troops of the army of operation march out. This represents a further strength of 108,000 men, so that the Russian army now mobilised available for the invasion of Turkey reaches a total strength of 324,000 men. I am not in possession of particulars respecting the composition of the three corps last named, but the following are the details of the composition of the six corps constituting the army of occupation and the army of Odessa:—

I.—ARMY OF OPERATION (ROUMANIA).

Commander-in-Chief—Archduke Nicholas Nicolaieff.
Chief of Staff—General Adjutant Nepokoitschitsky.
Sons Chef—Major-General Levitsky.

8TH CORPS.

Commander—Lieutenant-General Ravetsky.
Chief of Staff—Colonel Dmitrowsky.

9TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—33rd and 34th Regiments.
2nd Brigade—35th and 36th Regiments.

14TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—53rd and 54th Regiments.
2nd Brigade—55th and 56th Regiments.

8TH CAVALRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—8th Dragoons, 8th Uhlans.
2nd Brigade—8th Hussars, 8th Don Cossacks.
14th Brigade—*Field* Artillery.
9th Brigade—Field Artillery.

9TH CORPS.

Commander—Lieutenant-General Baron Brudener.
Chief of Staff—Major-General Schnitnikow.

5TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—17th and 18th Regiments.
2nd Brigade—19th and 20th Regiments.

31ST INFANTRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—121st and 122nd Regiments.
2nd Brigade—123rd and 124th Regiments.

9TH CAVALRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—9th Dragoons and 9th Uhlans.
2nd Brigade—9th Hussars and 9th Don Cossacks.
5th Brigade—Field Artillery.
31st Brigade—Field Artillery.

11TH CORPS.

Commander—Lieut.-General Prince Schackowsky.
Chief of Staff—Colonel Biskupsky.

11TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—41st and 42nd Regiments.
2nd Brigade—43rd and 44th Regiments.

32ND INFANTRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—125th and 126th Regiments.
2nd Brigade—127th and 128th Regiments.

11TH CAVALRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—11th Dragoons, 11th Uhlans.
2nd Brigade—11th Hussars, 11th Don Cossacks.
11th Brigade—Field Artillery.
32nd Brigade—Field Artillery.

12TH CORPS.

Commander—Lieut.-General Wannowitz.
Chief of Staff—Major-General Duckmasson.

12TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—45th and 46th Regiments.
2nd Brigade—47th and 48th Regiments.

33RD INFANTRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—129th and 130th Regiments.
2nd Brigade—131st and 132nd Regiments.

12TH CAVALRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—12th Dragoons, 12th Uhlans.
2nd Brigade—12th Hussars, 12th Don Cossacks.
12th Brigade—Field Artillery.
33rd Brigade—Field Artillery.

ARMY OF BLACK SEA.

Commander-in-Chief—General-Adjutant Temocko.
Chief of Staff—Major-General Goremykin.

7TH CORPS.

Commander—Lieutenant-General Prince Barclay de Tolly-Weimarn.
Chief of Staff—Major-General Sanowsky.

15TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—57th and 58th Regiments.
2nd Brigade—59th and 60th Regiments.

36TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—141st and 142nd Regiments.
2nd Brigade—143rd and 144th Regiments.

7TH CAVALRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—7th Dragoons and 7th Uhlans.
2nd Brigade—7th Hussars and 7th Don Cossacks.
15th Brigade—Field Artillery.
36th Brigade—Field Artillery.

10TH CORPS.

Commander—Lieutenant-General Prince Woronsow.
Chief of Staff—Baron Wolski.

13TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—49th and 50th Regiments.
2nd Brigade—51st and 52nd Regiments.

34TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—133rd and 134th Regiments.
2nd Brigade—155th and 156th Regiments.

10TH CAVALRY DIVISION.
1st Brigade—10th Dragoons, 10th Uhlans.
2nd Brigade—10th Hussars, 10th Don Cossacks.
13th Brigade—Field Artillery.
34th Brigade—Field Artillery.

An Infantry division consists of 4 regiments, each having 3 battalions, and of 3 batteries, 9-pounders, and 3 of 6-pounders, each of 8 guns.

A division is equal to 16,000 men, 48 guns.

A Cavalry division consists of three regiments of regulars and one of Don Cossacks.

The 7th Cavalry Division has two batteries of regular horse artillery of six guns each, every other division one battery regular horse artillery, and one battery of Don Cossacks (horse) of six pieces each.

	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Army of operation (4 corps).........	144,000	32,800	432
2nd Army (2 corps)......................	72,000	16,400	216
	216,000	49,200	648

There are in addition four battalions of Sappers, three battalions of pontoniers, ten regiments of Cossacks of the Caucasus and Ural, one brigade of Rifles, one battery of mitrailleuses, three batteries of mountain guns, one company of Marines of the Guard, and two companies of railway artificers.

THE EAST INDIA CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I was, in common with many members of the old "East India United," glad to read the remarks in your last issue. That the club is in want of members there can be no doubt whatever; but new candidates for election can hardly be expected to come forward while the club retains its present name. Of the officers who yearly obtain commissions in her Majesty's Service, not one in twenty is aware that he is eligible for admission to an old-established house whose name implies an exclusiveness which no longer exists. The "United East India Service" is a thing of the past, whereas the comfortable old house in St. James's-square is a present fact to many who have never set foot in India. New Service clubs, some proprietary, are springing up in all directions, and are joined by many young officers ignorant of the fact that an old establishment is open to them. It is not for me to say a word in praise of a club which I have used for years; but I may, perhaps, be permitted to note with pleasure the "run" upon our house, at various times, of honorary members temporarily deprived of their bachelor homes.

May 16. OMEGA.

IMPERIAL AND COLONIAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN WAR.

A paper on the above subject was read a few evenings ago by Capt. J. C. Colomb, R.M.A., at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute at the Pall-Mall Restaurant. The chair was occupied by the Duke of Manchester, the president of the institute, and there was a large attendance. The lecturer expressed his opinion that there was no such thing as a distinction between Imperial and colonial responsibility, and that in war all must share, according to their ability, the Imperial burden of defence. Some colonies were doing much towards providing military means to resist attack, while others were doing little or nothing. Canada, with a population of about 3,500,000, furnished an example to the English race. Her commercial progress in peace did not blind her to the necessity of being prepared for war. Glancing at the possible condition of the Pacific Ocean, he said the Russian naval force in the Pacific was practically independent of European arsenals, and that of America entirely independent of Atlantic dockyards, while our Pacific fleets had to rely for support on Portsmouth and Plymouth, and could only receive stores and reinforcements round the Cape or through the Suez Canal, and our military force was caged at the other side of the world. In view of such developments in the North Pacific, Australia was virtually concerned in the honour and supremacy of British naval power in that region. Not only was Australia deeply concerned in the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway, but it was a matter of vast importance to us at home. As he had for years persistently pointed out, these islands must not only be guarded against invasion, but also be secured against investment. After referring to other advantages of this railway, and strongly urging its construction, he said that, with regard to telegraphic communication, while Russia could put her Pacific armies and fleets in motion three minutes after the order was given from St. Petersburg, we could only send messages through United States' officials, who were not responsible to us if they never reached their destination. In adopting the principle of "fragmentary defences," which deprived us of the power of concentrating naval power or military force, we were forgetting our past history, and doing our best to deprive all British territory and all British sea lines of intercommunication of efficient naval protection in war. Our fleets would want other things besides military garrisons at their bases. In these days they would need dockyards near at hand, providing sufficient means of repair; and they would require a sure, steady, and certain supply of coal and telegraphic communication. A great Imperial dockyard at the other side of the world was a most apparent necessity, and there were economical as well as strategical aspects of the question of an Imperial dockyard at Sydney. We must hold together on the sea. To do so England and her colonies must combine, and the British Empire "grapple to its soul with hooks of steel" the strategic points of power on the sea. Capt. Colomb concluded by urging the value of an Imperial Commission—such as he suggested ten years ago, and had humbly pleaded for many times since—which, he said, would let in a flood of Imperial light upon the "parochial" English mind, and let the world know we meant to stick together in defending each other. (Applause.)

Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., in the discussion which followed, said the paper called to mind many defects in reference to very great Imperial questions. We were, for instance, a great naval nation, without a single particle of naval system. We were constantly building vessels which could not go away from our own shores. England, he contended, ought never to spend any money on vessels unless they could proceed to sea if requisite. Not only could we not organise our home arrangements with any approximate success, but he thought we failed very miserably indeed when they looked further afield. Of all the important points in the paper none excited so much interest in his mind as the reference to our possessions in the North Pacific. The circumstances of our different possessions varied, but those in the Pacific were precisely those which Russia might aim at for permanent possession and occupation. We ought, therefore, to bestow the greatest possible care on them. He entirely concurred in the establishment of a dockyard and naval station in the southern seas, and said it would be advantageous in a pecuniary sense to their country to establish such a station and dockyard. He believed the colonies would take an important part in this establishment. He should be delighted to see a Royal Commission appointed, as Capt. Colomb had advocated. After a few remarks from other gentlemen, the discussion was adjourned to Friday next.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The following is a list of the officers now serving on full, retired, or half pay who wear the Victoria Cross:—

Lieut.-Gen.	Sir C. Dickson, K.C.B., Royal Artillery.
"	Lord H. H. M. Percy, K.C.B.
"	J. Travers, C.B., Bengal Infantry.
Major-Gen.	E. W. D. Bell, C.B.
"	Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal S.C.
"	M. C. Dixon, C.B., retired full pay, Royal Artillery.
"	T. de C. Hamilton, retired full pay, 68th Foot,
"	F. F. Maude, C.B.
"	Sir D. M. Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal Cavalry.
"	W. Olpherts, C.B., Royal (Bengal) Artillery.
Colonel	R. H. M. Aitken, retired full pay, Bengal S.C.
"	J. Blair, Bengal Cavalry.
"	W. M. Cafe, Bengal Infantry.
"	Hon. H. H. Clifford, C.B., half pay, late Rifle Brigade.
"	G. Davis, Royal Artillery.
"	C. C. Fraser, C.B., half pay, late 11th Hussars.
"	G. L. Goodlake, half pay, late Coldstream Guards.
"	C. J. S. Gough, C.B., Bengal Cavalry.
"	H. H. Gough, C.B., Bengal S.C.
"	G. Graham, C.B., Royal Engineers.
"	J. C. Guise, C.B., half pay, late 90th Foot.
"	Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., C.B., half pay, late 18th Foot.
"	J. Hills, C.B., Royal (Bengal) Artillery.
"	R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I., Bombay S.C.
"	W. O. Lennox, C.B., Royal Engineers.
"	J. C. M'Neill, C.B., C.M.G., half pay, late 48th Foot.
"	H. T. Macpherson, C.B., Bengal S.C.
"	H. N. D. Prendergast, Royal (Madras) Engineers.
"	G. A. Renny, Royal (Bengal) Artillery.
"	F. S. Roberts, C.B., Royal (Bengal) Artillery.
"	H. Rowlands, C.B., 34th Foot.
"	J. A. Tytler, C.B., Bengal S.C.
"	M. Walker, C.B., half pay, late 45th Foot.
"	J. Watson, C.B., Bombay S.C.
"	H. E. Wood, C.B., 90th Foot.
"	J. A. Wood, Bombay S.C.
Lieut.-Col.	H. G. Browne, half pay, late 100th Foot.
"	H. S. Cochrane, 7th Foot.
"	Sir H. C. Elphinstone, K.C.B., C.M.G., Royal Engineers.
"	G. V. Fosbery, Bengal S.C.
"	J. J. M'L. Innes, Royal (Bengal) Engineers.
"	H. E. Jerome, half pay, late 62nd Foot.
"	H. H. Lyster, Bengal S.C.
"	W. F. M'Bean, 93rd Foot.
"	D. Macintire, Bengal S.C.
"	A. T. Moore, Bombay S.C.
"	L. O'Connor, 23rd Foot.
"	W. Rennie, retired full pay, late 90th Foot.
"	F. A. Smith, 43rd Foot.
"	C. C. Teesdale, Royal Artillery.
"	W. S. Trevor, Royal (Bengal) Engineers.
"	R. Wadeson, 75th Foot.
Major	F. D. M. Brown, Bengal S.C.
"	J. A. Butler, retired full pay, 101st Foot.
"	T. Cadell, Bengal S.C.
"	A. S. Cameron, 25th Foot.
"	G. N. Channer, Bengal S.C.
"	W. G. Cubitt, Bengal S.C.
"	J. C. C. Daunt, Bengal S.C.
"	C. A. Goodfellow, Royal (Bombay) Engineers.
"	H. C. T. Jarrett, Bengal S.C.
"	A. F. Pickard, Royal Artillery.
"	P. Roddy, Bengal Infantry.
"	R. M. Rogers, 90th Foot.
"	R. W. Sartorius, C.M.G., Bengal Infantry.
"	E. T. Thackeray, Royal (Bengal) Engineers.
Captain	F. R. Aikman, half pay, late Bengal Infantry.
"	M. S. Bell, Royal Engineers.
"	J. W. Chaplin, 8th Hussars.
"	J. Dundas, Royal (Bengal) Engineers.
"	Lord E. F. Gifford, 57th Foot.
"	H. Shaw, 18th Foot.
"	W. F. F. Waller, Bombay S.C.
Rdgmr.	J. Malone, 6th Dragoons.
Qrmr.	J. Berryman, 17th Lancers.
"	A. Boulger, 84th Foot.
"	H. Macdonald, Staff, Gibraltar.
Surg.-Gen.	J. Mouat, C.B., half pay.
Depty. Inspr.-Gen.	J. Jee, C.B., half pay.
Depty. Surg.-Gen.	Sir A. D. Home, K.C.B.
Surg.-Major	C. M. Douglas, M.D.
"	T. E. Hale, M.D.
"	W. G. N. Manley.
"	H. T. Reade.
"	W. Temple, M.B.
Assist.-Surg.	H. T. Sylvester, M.D.

We (*Irish Times*) are glad to learn from a private source that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., is recovering from his recent severe illness, and that he will not vacate his command of the Madras Army unless he finds himself absolutely compelled to do so, a contingency which is happily considered to be unlikely.

REVIEWS.

Russia. By D. Mackenzie Wallace. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.)

The peculiar advantages enjoyed by Mr. Wallace from his long residence in the country, his intimate acquaintance with its language, and his untiring energy in prosecuting his researches into questions of importance, render it impossible that he could fail in preparing a highly interesting work on Russia. The points to which he has principally directed his attention are the study of the communal tenure of land and the results of the recent emancipation of the serfs. These subjects appear to have, in Mr. Wallace's opinion, altogether eclipsed in interest several others, such as the military strength of the country, the exact state of its finances, the comparative positions of its commerce during the last half-dozen years, and its general administration. We should naturally have looked forward with pleasure to a lengthened discription of each of these important subjects, as no one can doubt that they would have met with able treatment at the hands of the author. However, the two volumes now published are in this respect very disappointing. The reader may, if he wish, become intimately acquainted with the nature and condition of the Russian peasant, but he will not add materially to his already acquired knowledge on some questions regarding the status of the Russian Empire, which are of far greater importance. Mr. Wallace gives ample evidence in his Preface of the interest he took in his study of the manners and customs of the Russian peasantry. He says:—"In March, 1870, I arrived, for the first time, in St. Petersburg. My intention was to spend merely a few months in Russia, but I unexpectedly found so many interesting subjects of study that I remained for nearly six years—till December, 1875. During that period my winters were spent, for the most part, in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Yaroslaff, whilst the summer months were generally devoted to wandering about the country and collecting information from the local authorities, landed proprietors, merchants, priests, and peasantry." The amount of material which, from one source or another, became available for Mr. Wallace's purposes, was, of course, very large; in fact, the accumulation of six years of busy labour. He mentions that in the present work he has only used such material as seemed most likely to interest the general public, and attributes any merit it may possess to the assistance so liberally afforded to him by Russians of all classes. There can be no doubt of the difficulty of selection which must necessarily arise when dealing with such a mass of material; but it will, at the same time, be felt that the author exhibits a singular want of judgment when wholly ignoring or only partially glancing at subjects of very far greater interest than even the condition of the Russian peasant, or the consequences of the abolition of serfage. The "Mir" is explained at very great length in the 8th chapter of the first volume, and no doubt presents an interesting subject for enquiry. It appears that a Russian village is something very different from a village in an Englishman's sense of the term, and that the villagers are bound together by ties quite unknown to the English rural population. In the latter the isolation of individual families may become quite perfect; each minds its own business, no one else's; but amongst the families composing a Russian village such a state of isolation is impossible. Every family is more or less affected by the conduct of others in the same village, because all the families are collectively responsible for the taxes payable by each individual family. Everything is ordered by the Commune, and it would appear that this powerful institution understands the meaning of "backshesh." Any member may absent himself and take employment elsewhere with the consent of the Commune, and if he remits his taxes regularly he will probably not be interfered with; but it does sometimes happen that a member in the enjoyment of a handsome salary has been suddenly summoned back to his village, however, some little bird whispers to him that it may be squared by judicious backshesh, and the money thus extorted enables the Commune to make merry. In case the reader wishes to accompany Mr. Wallace in endeavouring to master the mystery of the "Mir," and satisfy himself as to how it works, we can only refer him to the 8th chapter, in the full conviction that if its study does not make him understand both theory and practice, nothing will, but at the same time in the earnest hope that he will not become a convert to such pernicious doctrine as that taught by the Mir. In the 31st and 32nd chapters of the 2nd vol., Mr. Wallace treats at considerable length the question of the results of the emancipation of serfs both as regards the landed proprietors and the peasantry, and with respect to the former he thus writes:—"On all proprietors the emancipation had, at least, one good effect—it dragged them forcibly from the old path of indolence and routine, and compelled them to think and calculate regarding their affairs. The hereditary listlessness and apathy, the traditional habit of looking on the estate with its serfs as a kind of self-acting machine, which must always spontaneously supply the owner with the means of living, the inveterate practice of spending all ready money, and of taking little heed for the morrow—all this, with much that resulted from it, was readily swept away, and became a thing of the past. I remember once asking a proprietor what effect the emancipation had on the class to which he belonged, and he gave me an answer that is worth recording. "Formerly," he said, "we kept no accounts and drank champagne; now we keep accounts, and content ourselves with beer." Mr. Wallace considers that on the whole the proprietors in some regions receive larger revenues than before the emancipation, but that their material condition has not improved in consequence of the increased cost of living and the difficulties of administration. We must refer the reader to the 32nd chapter of the 2nd vol. to enable him to understand Mr. Wallace's theories regarding the more difficult question of the consequences of emancipation to the peasantry. He admits that many evils exist, but believes that they may be greatly remedied by a careful revision of the financial system in general, and of the land dues in particular, and, still more, by a well-organized and extensive system of emigration. With regard to the future, he by no means desponds, but accepts the bold and successful way in which Russia solved the difficult problem of emancipation of the serfs as a pledge that she will, in due time, also overcome the agrarian difficulties that still lie before her. While cheerfully admitting the care and research evidenced by Mr. Wallace in enquiring into the habits and customs of the Russian peasantry, in explaining the mystery of the "Mir," and pointing out the result of the emancipation of the serfs, we must, at the same time, express our regret that we have not, by the perusal of these volumes, increased our store of information by one particle as to the condition and status of the Army of Russia, or learned more as to her financial position than we can at any moment glean from the current number of the "Statesman's Year Book."

Capt. P. Geraghty has been appointed a Military Knight of Windsor on the Lower Foundation. Major Geraghty served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol (medal with four clasps and Turkish medal). Served in the Indian campaign of 1857-58 as adjt. of the 20th Regt., and was present at the actions of Chanda, Umeerpore, and Suttanpore, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow (medal with clasp). He was promoted to an ensigncy from the ranks, Nov. 5, 1854; became lieut., Feb. 17, 1855; capt., Sept. 10, 1858; retired upon half pay, July, 1862; and afterwards was employed for many years as Town-Major of Kingston, C.W., and Montreal. He retired upon full-pay pension April 1, 1870, and subsequently commuted his retired allowance.

Major von Vietinghoff, Military Attaché to the Imperial German Embassy, was examined on Tuesday before the committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the best means of providing civil employment for soldiers and sailors who have served their time. The chairman explained the nature of the inquiry, and, having suggested that the committee were very desirous of knowing how the system of granting civil employment to soldiers in Germany was regulated, witness stated that non-commissioned officers and privates were entitled to civil employment after twelve years' entire service. All the higher engagements in the War Offices were held by men who had served in the Army. The lower engagements in all the Government offices were filled from the military service. When the Service was in thorough working order there would be 122,089 positions to be given to non-commissioned officers. The salaries they would receive ranged from a little under £45 per annum upwards. The men were very much in favour of the system, and, in a great many instances, it was a great inducement for them to join the Army.

Lieut.-Col. Sir J. S. Cowell Stepney, of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, died on Tuesday at the age of eighty-six. He entered the Coldstream Guards in 1809, and served in that regiment during six campaigns. He was present with the regiment in the retreat from Busaco, lines of Torres Vedras, advance to Santarem, affairs of Redinha and Foy d'Aroućе, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, covering army of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, affair of Larena, siege of Burgos (where he led a storming party, Oct. 18), retreat into Portugal and subsequent advance into Spain, affair of Osma, battle of Vittoria, affair of Tolosa, siege of St. Sebastian and affair on the Bidassoa, after which he left the Army for England in command of a detachment in charge of the garrison of St. Sebastian as prisoners of war. In 1814 he was at the bombardment of the French fleet at Antwerp, in 1815 Waterloo campaign and capture of Paris. He received the war medal with four clasps and the Waterloo medal, and was one of the last surviving Knights of the Guelphic Order of Hanover. He retired from the Army on June 15, 1830. He was afterwards a Deputy-Lieut. for Carmarthenshire, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1862, and was for some years a member of Parliament for the Carmarthen Boroughs.

A Parliamentary return shows that the total amount of money raised and issued out of the Consolidated Fund, under the provisions of the Military Forces Localization Act, up to March 31, 1876, was £808,000; and the total amount expended was £913,702 8s. 1d., showing an excess of expenditure of £105,702 8s. 1d. Sir W. Dunbar, having called the attention of the War Office to the matter, was informed that "no communication was made to the Treasury for further funds on account of the balance of £105,000 due under the Military Forces Localization Act," and he has, he says, been led to infer that, inasmuch as at the date of the excessive expenditure in question, "the Defence Loan Account showed a balance of £115,000 in favour of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury," a portion of that balance was applied to localization purposes. "I can, however," Sir W. Dunbar says, "feel no hesitation in stating that, inasmuch as it appears from the Consolidated Fund Accounts that the amount advanced from the loan for defences was not replaced till August in the following year (1876-77), an earlier adjustment of the account should have taken place, even if such an advance was necessary at all, in a case where Parliament has distinctly provided the means by which the necessary expenditure is to be met."

ADMIRALTY CIRCULAR.

We stated a few weeks since that it was the intention of the Admiralty to establish certain rules under which the boilers of ships in commission were to be periodically tested by water pressure, and we now give the regulations on the subject as laid down by Fleet Circular No. 6:—

In order to establish a definite and uniform practice in regard to the testing of the boilers of her Majesty's ships and vessels in commission, and for the guidance of officers in command as to the safety of working the boilers at the original or reduced load on safety-valves, my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct that in future the boilers of her Majesty's ships and vessels in commission are to be tested by water pressure, at the intervals hereinafter specified, and in the manner described.

1. In the case of ships having new boilers or boilers repaired for a commission of four years, the boilers are to be tested by water pressure at the end of two years' service, and, subsequently, at half-yearly intervals during the remainder of the commission.

2. As regards ships whose boilers have been repaired for shorter periods of service, the boilers are to be tested by water pressure at the end of six months' service, and, subsequently, at half-yearly intervals.

3. During the application of water pressure the boilers are to be carefully examined, and proper gauges are to be used to detect any change in the form of the furnaces, combustion-chambers, &c.

4. The water pressure is to be double the working pressure, provided that during the examination no indications of weakness are observed. Should, however, any indications of weakness be shown, the test is to cease, and the working pressure is then to be limited to one-third that of the test pressure arrived at before such indications were seen.

5. The water pressure is intended to supplement, not to supersede the occasional drill testing. Should the latter test reveal unusual thinness of any plates, the water pressure is to be very carefully applied, in order that injury may not be caused by over pressure.

6. The result of the test is to be forwarded in duplicate on Form S, No. 153 (specimen annexed), of which a supply will be forwarded. One copy should be sent direct to the Secretary of the Admiralty, the other to the commander-in-chief or senior officer of the station.

7. In those cases where there is a captain's ship's book on board, a copy of the Form S, No. 153, is also to be placed in the first of the spare blank folios at the end of the book.

8. The parts of boilers most liable to wear are the shells about the water-line, the uptakes, the sides of furnaces, and the combustion-chambers; but by the use of additional stays at these parts, when they become worn, the durability of boilers may be very much extended.—By command of their Lordships, Robert Hall.

Report of Test of the Boilers by Water Pressure.—At what port or place tested. Date of test. Greatest pressure applied, lbs. Load on safety-valves previous to test, lbs. When boilers were made. By whom made. When boilers were first used on board. Load on safety-valves when first used, lbs. Date of last repair. For what duration of service repaired. Effect of test on plates of furnaces, plates of combustion-chambers, plates of shells, tube plates, stays of furnaces and combustion-chambers, and stays of shells. Estimated durability of boilers with such repairs as can be done on the station.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The following is the Report made by the Admiralty Committee to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on "The Cause of the Outbreak of Scurvy in the Recent Arctic Expedition; on the adequacy of the provision made in the way of Food and Medicine, and on the propriety of the Orders for provisioning the Sledge Parties":—

13, Delahay-street, March 3.

Sir,—You will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, in pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter of Jan. 9 last, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, having heard and duly considered the evidence of the commander, of the principal officers, and certain of the inferior officers and men of the late Arctic Expedition, of officers and men who have taken part in previous Arctic voyages, of the Medical Director-General of the Navy, and, after communication with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, of eminent medical authorities, have to report as follows on the matters submitted for our inquiry:—

First. The cause of the outbreak of scurvy.

We attribute the early outbreak of scurvy in the spring sledging parties of the Expedition to the absence of lime-juice from the sledge dietaries.

We are further of opinion that the long winter, extending over 142 days, involving during that period absence of sunlight, confinement during the greater part of the twenty-four hours to a lower deck, of necessity not free from damp, and an atmosphere comparatively vitiated, accompanied by exposure to extreme changes of temperature and deprivation of fresh meat—especially in the Alert—had not been without effect on the health of the officers and men, notwithstanding the apparent good condition in which they started on their sledging journeys. [To this paragraph of the Report a note is appended stating that the number of days on which fresh meat was issued was—Alert, 14; Discovery, 53.]

These predisposing causes of scurvy were aggravated by the severe cold and arduous labour encountered by the sledging parties immediately on leaving their ships, followed by the usual results, inability for some days on the part of those concerned to take their proper allowance of food and to obtain sufficient sleep.

How far, with due regard to the length of the travelling season, dependent upon the breaking up of the ice in the Arctic Sea, these evils could have been mitigated by a recourse to short journeys, utilized for laying out depôts of provisions and other preparatory purposes, prior to those of a more extended character undertaken to effect the main objects of the Expedition, we are not prepared to say, but it is obvious that the adoption of such a system would have afforded an amount and description of that previous training so essential to the success of sledging, far more efficacious than the exercise obtained during the winter, but limited by its severity.

Secondly. The adequacy of the provision made by the Admiralty in the way of food, medicines, and medical comforts.

We find that the provision made in the way of food, medicines, and medical comforts was in every respect adequate for the performance of the special service in which the Expedition was engaged, and more complete than that made for any previous expedition which has proceeded on Arctic service.

In reference to which we forward the following returns:—

(1) Provisions, medicines, and medical comforts supplied to the Expedition on leaving England, and received back into store on its return.

(2) Savings during the winter of 1875-76.

(3) Reports on such articles of provisions as have been analyzed by direction of the Committee.

(4) Report of survey on certain articles of provisions to which exceptions were taken in the evidence tendered to the Committee.

Thirdly,—The propriety of the orders given by the Commander of the Expedition for provisioning the sledge parties.

We find that the orders of the Commander of the Expedition for provisioning the three extended and principal spring parties did not include lime-juice, thereby deviating from the 11th Article of the Memorandum of Recommendations and Suggestions of the Medical Director-General furnished by their Lordships for his information, and that the reasons assigned for such deviation being insufficient, the said orders were not proper.

We forward a paper on scurvy drawn up by the medical member of the Committee, which will bring to their Lordships' notice the prevailing view of the medical profession in regard to this disease, some exceptional cases of immunity from scurvy deserving of further investigation, together with such suggestions in regard to the prevention and treatment of the disease, the use of lime-juice and other anti-scorbutics as the professional evidence tendered to the Committee leads them to consider may prove of general interest.

In the memoir entitled "Description of Travelling Equipments," furnished by Rear-Admiral Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock for the use of the Expedition, we find the following recommendation:—"With a view to retain and to add to our present knowledge of Arctic Travelling Equipment, I request that at the close of the Expedition this manuscript compiled by me for its use may be returned to the Admiralty, accompanied with the remarks on each article of those officers and men who have been most employed in sledge travelling, and gathered from them after all the sledging has terminated."

We bring this recommendation to their Lordships' notice in the hope that it will be complied with; and we are of opinion that analogous reports in regard to the food, medicines, and medical comforts of the Expedition will prove of equal service.

For their Lordships' further information we add—

(5) A summary showing the days on which the Committee sat, and from whom the evidence was received.

(6) Index of papers which were called for by the Committee, and which will form the Appendix to the Evidence.

(7) Index of papers which were called for by the Committee, and not placed in the Appendix, but which should be preserved for future reference.

We have directed our secretary to forward to you evidence, accompanied by the requisite *Appendix and Index, as soon as* it can be prepared.

J. HOPE. JAMES DONNET, M.D.
RICHARD COLLINSON. THOMAS R. FRASER, M.D.
E. A. INGLEFIELD.
To Rear-Admiral Robert Hall, C.B.,
Secretary to the Admiralty.

A question put by Mr. Mitchell Henry, on Thursday evening, added yet another episode to the proceedings of the session. The hon. member inquired whether the foregoing Report of the committee on the existence of scurvy among the crews of the Alert and Discovery was the original Report, or whether it had been in any respect "modified or mitigated in consequence of pressure from the Admiralty or from any other official quarter?"

To this Mr. Hunt (who appeared in his place for the first time since his recent indisposition) replied, in a rather warm tone, that the question was of an insulting character alike to the Admiralty and the committee, and that he declined to submit to such an insult.

Mr. Henry protested that there was nothing insulting either expressed or intended by his inquiry, and added that he was willing to put the question in any form that the First Lord might desire.

Mr. Hunt repeated that the question was insulting, inasmuch as it implied that the Admiralty had applied pressure to the committee to induce them to modify their Report.

Mr. Henry then inquired simply whether the Report had in any respect been modified; but to this Mr. Hunt declined to give any answer.

Mr. Butt then intervened, remarking that the First Lord had not conformed to the usual practice of answering questions put to him, and reminded the right hon. gentleman that, on his own showing, he was bound to answer a question reflecting upon himself, which, however, Mr. Henry's question did not.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave it as his opinion that the question as put did convey a serious reflection upon the Admiralty, and that Mr. Henry had no right to put it.

Mr. Henry urged that his question was a definite one of considerable interest to the public, and that he was entitled to a definite answer. He also submitted that the language of the First Lord as applied to him was disorderly. Dr. Playfair disapproved of the reticent attitude of the First Lord, which he attributed to the circumstance that he was in ignorance of the feeling which existed among medical men on the subject. He asked the right hon. gentleman whether the published Report was the original one passed by the committee, or whether it had been in any respect modified.

This brought up Mr. Hunt, who explained that the Report laid on the table of the House was the only one he was acquainted with. It was dated March 3, and there had not been any delay in presenting it. Mr. Hunt added that the only communication made by the Admiralty to the committee was to thank them for the pains they had taken in conducting the inquiry. Mr. Henry then gave notice that after the holidays he should ask the First Lord whether the Report on the table was the one originally come to by the committee, or in any sense a modification of it.

NAVAL HALF PAY.

The award of half pay to certain officers and officials, in addition to the emoluments of office, was made known a few weeks since, and we now give the full text of the Order in Council under which this new regulation comes into force:—

Whereas his late Majesty was pleased, by Order in Council of Feb. 4, 1833, to extend to the officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines certain regulations under which the officers of his Majesty's land forces were at that period allowed to receive half pay: and whereas we are of opinion that the regulations under which half pay should be in future granted to officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines should be assimilated to those now in existence in regard to your Majesty's Land Forces as amended subsequently to the above date, so far as the same may be applicable thereto; we therefore most humbly submit that the said Order in Council of Feb. 4, 1833, be cancelled, and that your Majesty will be graciously pleased by your Order in Council to declare and direct that from and after March 31, 1877, the regulations under which officers of your Majesty's land forces are, by an Act passed in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth year of your Majesty's reign, cap. 96, allowed to receive half pay, shall extend to and may be adopted generally in the payment of half pay to the officers of your Majesty's Royal Navy and Royal Marines so far as they may be applicable to the respective Services.

The said regulations are as follows, viz.:—

REGULATIONS AS TO HALF PAY.

The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the application of any sum granted by this Act, or by any Act that may hereafter be passed for the half-pay officers of her Majesty's Forces, that is to say:—

1. No person shall receive half pay who (*a*) was under the age of sixteen years at the time when the regiment, troop, or company in which he served was reduced; or (*b*) did not do actual service in some regiment, battalion, troop, or company in her Majesty's Service, except in cases in which the commission was received under circumstances which did not, according to the regulations of the Army, require the officer to serve; or (*c*) has resigned his commission, and has had no commission since such resignation.

2. No part of any sum granted for half pay as aforesaid shall be allowed to any person by virtue of any warrant or appointment, except to such person as would have been otherwise entitled thereto as a reduced officer.

3. No person shall receive any part of any sum granted for half pay for any time during which he holds any other military employment of profit under her Majesty, or in her Majesty's colonies or possessions beyond the seas, except the holders of any Staff or garrison appointments, or appointments in the Militia, Yeomanry, Volunteer, or other reserve forces of her Majesty, who may, with her Majesty's approbation, signified by one of her Majesty's principal secretaries of State, receive the half pay to which they would respectively be entitled if they held no military employment of profit under her Majesty.

4. No person shall receive any part of any sum granted for half pay for any time during which he holds any civil employment of profit under her Majesty, or in her Majesty's colonies or possessions beyond the seas, except as hereafter mentioned, that is to say:—(*a*) Such persons as hold appointments in her Majesty's household may receive the full amount of their half pay. (*b*) Where the annual emoluments of any civil employment of profit held by any person entitled to half pay do not exceed three times the amount of the highest rate of half pay attached to the rank, by virtue of which he claims to receive half pay, such person may, with her Majesty's pleasure to that effect, signified by the commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury through one of the principal Secretaries of State, receive the half pay to which he would be entitled if he held no such employment of profit; (*c*) where the annual emoluments of any civil employment, held by any person entitled to half pay, exceed three times the amount of such highest rate of half pay, as aforesaid, but fall short of four times the amount, the holder of such employment may, with her Majesty's pleasure, signified in the manner aforesaid, receive so much half pay as, added to the emoluments of his civil employment, will together make up four times the amount of such half pay; (*d*) where the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury are of opinion that the employment of military officers in the colonies or elsewhere, in civil situations of responsibility with small emoluments, will be conducive to economy, and thereby beneficial to the public service, the said Commissioners may authorise the receipt of half pay by military officers, notwithstanding their employment in a civil situation.

5. In every case the officer authorised to receive half pay with the salary or emolument of any military or civil employment shall specify in his declaration, by this Act required, the other military or civil employment which he may hold.

6. An account shall be laid before Parliament in every year with the Army Estimates of the number of officers who are allowed to receive half pay with civil employment, specifying the names of such officers with the respective amounts of their half pay and their emoluments, and distinguishing in every such account the officers to whom such half pay has been allowed subsequent to the last account.

We do also humbly submit that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to sanction the following propoals, viz.:—

I. As regards Aides-de-Camp to the Sovereign:—An officer of the Royal Navy or Royal Marines, while holding the appointment of aide-de-camp to your Majesty, shall, if not on active service, be entitled to receive half pay in addition to the emoluments of such appointment.

II. As regards Lords Commissioners or Secretaries of the Admiralty, Controller of the Navy, and Director of Naval Ordnance:—An officer of the Royal Navy, while holding office as a Lord Commissioner or Secretary of the Admiralty, or as a Controller of the Navy, or Director of Naval Ordnance, shall be entitled to receive half pay, in addition to the emoluments of such office.

III. As regards officers holding naval employments of profit:—An officer of the Royal Navy or Royal Marines, when permitted to accept naval employment of profit in your Majesty's colonies or possessions beyond the seas, shall, in any special case in which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, deem it advisable, receive the half pay to which he would be entitled if he held no such employment of profit.

IV. As regards Naval-Instructors:—Naval-instructors who may be in holy orders, but who have not been appointed chaplains in the Royal Navy, shall be entitled to receive half pay. And that in the several excepted cases before mentioned, in which half pay is allowed to certain officers, your Majesty's pleasure to that effect shall be signified to the paymaster-general by any two of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury have signified their concurrence in these proposals.

STEERING GEAR.

An important trial of steering gear was made at Portsmouth on the 11th inst. under the superintendence of Capt. Waddilove, of the Steam Reserve, and in the presence of Mr. Barnaby, the Director of Naval Construction; Capt. Parkin, the newly-appointed Captain of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth; and Mr. W. B. Robinson, the Chief Constructor of the Yard. The trial was important, not only because of the comparative novelty of the appliance, but also in consequence of the number of the special class of vessels to which it will be fitted. As has already been stated, the Jarrow Shipbuilding Company contracted to construct, from designs by Mr. Morgan, a fleet of twelve twin screw iron gunboats, of great breadth and buoyancy, having a displacement of 363 tons, and expressly adapted for river navigation and warfare. Six of these—viz., the Medina, Medway, Sabrina, Tay, Spey, and Tees—have passed through their steam trials and been received at Portsmouth; two more, the Dee and the Don, will be brought from the Tyne to Portsmouth during the present week; while the other four, the Tweed, Trent, Slaney, and Esk, are in a forward state, and will be taken shortly to Sheerness to complete for sea. At the steam trials it was considered by the Captain of the Steam Reserve that their steering, in consequence of deficient rudder area, was somewhat defective, and as there were a number of improvements in their fittings suggested, it was finally agreed that the Medina should be completed as a sample ship, and tested preparatory to the finishing of the others. The vessel having been bark-rigged, received her armament of three 64-pounders on board, and had her fittings perfected, went out to Spithead on Friday for a crucial trial of her steering gear, her draught on the occasion being 5ft. 2in. forward and 6ft. aft, or about 3in. less than her estimated load immersion when all her weights and stores have been received. Besides the stern rudder, the Medina class are fitted with a rudder at the bow, which can be worked singly or in connection with the other, by means of a clutch, from the wheel-house forward. The auxiliary rudder lengthens the craft considerably; and as it is an encumbrance, and has a tendency to foul the anchor chains, its utility has been so questioned that one part of the trial on Friday was to ascertain whether it was absolutely necessary for the management of the craft in the oftentimes tortuous navigation of a river. The circles were all made with the engines at full speed, the revolutions being about 180 per minute. With both rudders hard astarboard and the engines driving ahead, the vessel circled to port in 2min. 53sec., the diameter of the circle being 212 yards. The starboard circle in the same circumstances was made in 2min. 58sec., the diameter being 240 yards. Both engines going full speed astern, the starboard circle was completed with both rudders in action in 5min. 2 sec., and the port circle in 5min. 34sec., the diameter of the former being 195 yards, and of the latter 169 yards, considerably more time being occupied in moving round a smaller circle. The bow rudder being brought amidships and the stern rudder pushed hard aport, it was attempted to circle to starboard with the use of the latter only, the engines continuing full speed astern. Sufficient steerway, however, could not be obtained to enable the floating boxes to be overtaken, and the circle to be completed, from which it appears that in going astern the bow rudder is necessary to perfect the steering of these handy little craft and enable them to manœuvre in confined waters. In going ahead the stern rudder, now that a 16-inch keel has been fitted to the ship, and greater grip is obtained, was found amply sufficient, the Medina answering the helm in an entirely satisfactory manner. On Saturday morning an experiment was made on board for the purpose of ascertaining the time it would take to unship and ship the bow-rudder. The rudder, which weighs half a ton, is fitted with a shackle over its centre of gravity. By this it is lifted from its pintles by means of a purchase from the bowsprit, and then pivoted on deck by a purchase made fast to the fore-yard. The double operation was successfully performed in about sixteen minutes. The only thing which requires improvement is the fixing of the bow-rudder, which is to be altered so as to allow it to lie close against the bows, and out of the way of the anchor gear.

The British ironclad squadron from Crete, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hornby, arrived off Port Said on Wednesday, and leaves to-day for the Piræus. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by Mr. Vivian, the British Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, had gone to Cairo.

So startling an incident as the blowing-up of a turret-ship cannot, the *Standard* thinks, fail to excite considerable attention, although with regard to the recent incident of this kind on the Danube it is not quite clear that the catastrophe was occasioned by the enemy's fire. The Turkish vessel so suddenly destroyed was subject at the time to a vertical fire from the Russian batteries at Ibraila. The range was about two miles, and vertical fire was probably adopted owing to the difficulty of striking the vessel's side, the turret-ship—or rather monitor—lying in a channel where she was partly protected by a low island. Judging by the experiments carried out at Eastbourne last autumn, it would appear extremely difficult to hit an object at any distance by means of a high angle fire. All that can at present be said in regard to the affair at Matchin is that the Russians were firing shells at a high angle in the direction of the Turkish monitor, and while they were so doing there was a great explosion on board the ship, the vessel forthwith sinking. It is stated that out of two or three hundred persons on board only one or two were saved. Although one mast out of three remained standing, the vessel was practically destroyed, and the suddenness of the catastrophe, coupled with the wholesale sacrifice of life, has made the incident a very impressive one.

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THE bait, or the bribe, held out to England by the conspiracy for the dismemberment of Turkey is Egypt. If not a stale, it is certainly not a new temptation. Over and over again English statesmen have rejected it. They have turned away with disgust from the consequences of the very obvious lure. Will the statesmen of to-day swallow it? If they do the mouth of England is shut for all time to come. She can neither cry "Murder!" or "Thieves!" no matter what is going on under her eyes. And it was an immense comfort to England to cry aloud and spare not! A good shout relieved her conscience—a groan of execration did her moral system a deal of good. And it was so economical, too! But now, if the hook be in her tongue and the bridle within her lips, she must needs go as her drivers would direct. She is of theirs—one with the partitioners of Poland—the annexers of Alsace-Lorraine—the plunderers of Denmark—the oppressors of the Caucasus! The pleas that were urged by these public thieves and plunderers would be hers—her only one—"our interests"—the interests of humanity and progress. The partition of Poland—"the bloodiest picture in the book of time"—was justified because Poland was ill-governed, and "the interests" of Russia and Prussia demanded that they should carve Poland up and devour it. The destruction of the Republic of Cracow was "necessary" in the interests of Austria; Schleswig-Holstein was seized "in the interests of Germany"—that is, Prussia and Austria joined in robbing Denmark in the name of Germany; and then the robbers fell out, and the Prussians, being the stronger, tore the prey from the Austrian eagle. It was necessary for "the interests" of Germany that France should be despoiled of Alsace-Lorraine, and we see the results of the spoliation. Not all yet. It was necessary for the interests of Russia that Circassia should be overrun and annexed. It was done. And now we see that Circassia is a thorn in the side of Russia, although the exile of Circassians to Bulgaria had a good deal to do with the atrocities which have given the holy zeal of Russia for oppressed Christians such a healthy stimulant. Now the tempter whispers, "Take Egypt"! Now, what have we to get by annexing Egypt, which we cannot have at present? It is said that, in the first place, we shall be better able to secure the Suez Canal; and, in the second, to assure our communications with India by having a larger base of operations than are afforded to us by Malta—Gibraltar—England. There is not a trace of solid sense in that assertion. Nay, not only is there no sense—there is an outrage upon sense in it. The occupation of Egypt would entail on England the establishment of her power by military force. What is Egypt? To the party of annexation here it means, perhaps, Alexandria, Cairo, the Suez Canal, and picnics to the First Cataract. To those who understand Egypt it means 5,000,000 more Mahometans added to the Queen's Mahometan subjects—the whole of Darfur! Kor[illegible]an! Nubia! all the Nile! the western shores of th[illegible] Red Sea! the Desert! myriads of Arab tribes! vast regions almost unknown! incalculable responsibility! the jealousy of the world! indignant reclamations which can only be met by the shibboleth, "It is necessary in our interests"! It is said that the Khedive would not be averse to transfer such allegiance as he owes the Sublime Porte to the Queen. Whether that be true or not, it is plain enough, we think, that the Khedive could not, by any possibility, expect to sub-govern Egypt under English supremacy as he governs it now. It is true that his rule is scandalously misrepresented here, and that in the pursuit of sinister designs, either stock-jobbing or political, the Khedive has been systematically traduced as a Slave-Trade encourager, a dishonest financier, an aggressive tyrant—which he is not; but it must be admitted that the *corvée* still exists, that the peasantry labour under a tremendous taxation, and that there is a system of "backsheesh *in excelsis*" which we could not in decency tolerate. Then there is an Egyptian Army, and an Egyptian Navy, and Egyptian officials, and a system of laws for the people, as well as of internal administration, quite unworkable by any British machinery in their entirety and present condition. The end of this war no man can foresee. In the fiery furnace of battle the substance of policy fuses and runs into strange shapes. At present the anxiety of Russia for the welfare of Christians in Europe seems to find a solace in resolute enterprise against the possessions of Turkey in Asia Minor. The plateau of Armenia—let the *Times* write what it will—overlooks the plains of Mesopotamia, and the possession of it would lead Russia not necessarily, indeed, by the Valley of the Euphrates to trouble India, but to Syria, where her frontier would become—the Suez Canal! "What stuff and nonsense! Russia would never dream of taking Syria!" Perhaps not. But will anyone tell us what is to prevent her, in case of a war in which strong alliances would guarantee that she should have nothing to fear in Europe, from pushing an army down to the *British frontier* on the Suez Canal whilst she is making a demonstration towards the north-western frontier of India? The Egyptian Army, within the memory of man, marched out of Egypt and drove the Turks out of Syria, and defeated them not very far from the eastern shore of the Dardenelles. It is a well-worn track between Egypt and the Holy Land. Not all the power of England could protect the ninety-nine miles of Canal between Port Said and Suez against an enemy, who, armed with pickaxes, shovels, and dynamite, could destroy it almost where he pleased. But let it be admitted that such attempts are out of the question—there is still the question of annexation as distinct from either temporary occupation or friendly supervision. The latter we may be said to exercise at present, for the Khedive has placed his revenues, railways, and internal trade and commerce in English hands. Annexation means the British flag hoisted in lieu of that of the Sultan. That flag must be protected by British bayonets and guns. Egypt, very pleasant in certain months of the year, is very trying for Europeans in the summer and autumn, and there is no escape from hot winds, disease, ophthalmia, &c., such as is afforded by hill stations in India. The fellahs, who are said also to long for the transfer of Egypt from the Khedive to the Queen, are probably influenced in their longings, if they exist at all, by the hope of reduced taxation; but the British soldier is a far more expensive article to keep up than the Egyptian. Whatever may be the merits of British administration generally, it is certainly exceedingly costly, as India knows. The various bondholders are not likely to forego their claims because Great Britain has assumed the Khedive's liabilities. Will the fellaheen be very happy when they find they have changed one set of tax-collectors for another, that the collectors have white faces instead of brown, that they are Christians instead of Mahometans—in fact, that, as to that vital matter, they have gained nothing at all? The fanaticism which the enlightened and liberal policy of the ruler of Egypt has known how to keep within bounds would become a troublesome "factor" in the little Eastern Question we should create for ourselves when Giaour governors were established at Cairo, Damietta, Sioub, and the like. We should have to put down Mahometan uprisings as the French had, but the consequences of severities to us would be very different. "*A quoi bon,*" Egypt, then? If England once loses the command of the Mediterranean, her hold of Egypt would not enable her to regain it, and as long as she has that command she can do pretty much as she pleases with Egypt. No Khedive would ever venture to close or to injure the Canal, to irritate a Power which could land a corps at Port Said and at Suez, which could take possession of Alexandria and march on Cairo itself, and, if need be, repeat the Gothic outrage of submerging vast tracts of populous and fruitful land. If the Khedive could resist such an expedition, he could also, and with greater ease, resist permanent annexation. Let us leave Egypt as it is. There is neither honour, glory, nor profit to be had from taking what does not belong to us and is not necessary to our interests.

All who are interested in the efficiency of the Service must have been puzzled some few days ago by the announcement in the daily papers (since proved to be a fact) that a Sergeant and eighteen men from certain battalions of the Guards and the Line were to be sent to the Royal Artillery and Army Service Corps to be instructed as drivers for regimental transport work *in the event of our national interests* rendering it necessary that an army corps should be despatched to the East during the present struggle. The question must have arisen in the minds of all thoughtful soldiers, "Have we no transport on the establishment of the Army, that we find it necessary to withdraw marksmen from the ranks to perform duties that could be done by men of much less value to the Service than the trained soldier would be were we actively engaged in the field?" Is this the result of all the Royal Commissions and War Office Committees that have sat for years past, and are even now sitting, on our administrative organization? And must we confess that were it necessary to send into the field to-morrow even so small a force as one army corps, it could not move a yard from the spot where it might be landed until the requisite transport was provided and organized, a work that could not be got through under many weeks? The old idea that it takes at least one campaign before we, as an army, ever get into working order, must not be allowed to obtain now-a-days. The distinctiveness of war and the rapidity of movement render a succession of campaigns almost impossible in this age. It is, therefore, a matter of vital importance that the moving power of an army should not be the last part of its organization to claim the attention of those who are responsible for its efficiency in time of need. It may be said that the Army Estimates provide for a transport corps of 1,000 animals. Truly, but it belongs to the Commissariat Department, and it appears because this department is not under the Horse Guards the military authorities do not care to use it for regimental transport, preferring, it would appear, to provide for themselves by reducing their fighting power to the extent of an officer and a section per battalion, which must be kept complete under all circumstances. Can it be possible that the careful training which has been bestowed on the Transport Branch of the Army Service Corps, and the experience which it inherited from the Military Train, and has been gaining ever since, is to be thrown away for the sake of an idea? Surely not. The Transport Branch of the Army Service Corps is commanded by officers to whom no exception would have been taken years ago, when they were in the Military Train, even if it became necessary to place the command of the rear-guards and the roads under Transport officers, as on the Gold Coast, where Colonel Colley, C.B., and a number of Line officers worked the transport of the expedition, because they were combatant officers; but now these officers, having stood by their men when the Military Train was disbanded and the Army Service Corps raised, are apparently not considered fit to carry out the special duties at which they have been employed, in several instances for nearly a quarter of a century, because they are styled Commissaries and Deputy-Commissaries, and are under the War Office, instead of Majors and Captains, as formerly, under the Horse Guards. When will such petty jealousy cease to exist? Not, we fear, until the army is in the field and it is found out, possibly too late, that a well-ordered and thoroughly-efficient Transport is its greatest necessity. During our mimic campaigns on Salisbury Plain, Cannock Chase, and Dartmoor, it became evident to all experienced eyes that the improvised regimental transport would soon become a constant drain on the then "Control" transport from the want of proper care and knowledge on the part of the officers and men working the horses; galled withers and shoulders are ruinous to a transport corps, and that there will be hundreds of animals rendered non-effective from this cause alone, if the large force of regimental transport is not worked by officers and men specially trained for the Service, must be perfectly clear to any unprejudiced mind. A Committee is now sitting at the War Office on the Commissariat and Transport and the Ordnance Store Departments, and we sincerely hope that its recommendations will at length enable Mr. Hardy to establish these important Services on a sound basis; but if the action taken falls short of creating three distinct Services on a military footing and under the Horse Guards to the same extent as the Royal Engineers, the whole being supervised in each army corps by a chief of the Administrative Staff co-equal to the chief of the Executive Staff, we shall never have that mobility without which all our historical British pluck will be of little avail. That the military transport of an army is inseparable from its commissariat is a theory prevalent amongst old Commissariat officers, and so pertinaceously reiterated by them as possibly to be now in some quarters believed. We venture, however, to demur to this theory. (1.) The duties are dissimilar. (2.) The Commissariat have quite enough responsibility without being saddled with the discipline and economy of the transport, a force which in some campaigns has been in the proportion of one animal to every three combatants, and never less than one to seven. (3.) The Commissary-General of Supplies, having the transport as part of his establishment, would naturally lean to the demands of his own department, to the disadvantage of others. Were a distinct department established, having a responsible chief, and no fifth wheels as to approving requisitions (except in cases where they go beyond the regulations) we have every reason for believing that the present Transport Branch of the Army Service Corps could in a very short time be developed into a transport corps equal to the requirements of such a force as we are ever likely to send into the field. There would then be the feeders, the equippers, and the carriers, each similarly organized, but with separate responsibilities, working together for the good of the Service under the Staff officer, who would be the General's left hand; and where the comfort of the soldier is concerned their motto should ever be: *Tria juncta in uno.*

We have on several recent occasions referred to the utter stagnation in promotion that has long been felt in three of the new Line regiments added to the Army on the amalgamation of 1862—viz., the 19th, 20th, and 21st Hussars. But, as a matter of fact, nothing can be more gloomy and hopeless than the prospects of the great majority of officers in all twelve of the late Indian regiments. Their position is a peculiar one in many respects. At the time they transferred their services to the Crown they were guaranteed all the rights and privileges they enjoyed in the Indian Service, one of these few privileges being promotion by seniority, and another the claim to certain pensions, graduated according to length of service. Now this claim to pension, coupled as it is with the option of serving on for a still higher pension, instead of quickening, promotion, and acting as an incentive to retirement, has, as might naturally be expected, had a precisely opposite effect. No sooner has an officer served sufficiently long to entitle him to a pension of one rank than he thinks he may as well serve on the few years more that will give him one of a grade higher Thus a man is lured on from Captain to Major, from Major to Colonel, and, finally, is induced to hold on and on till he has completed thirty-eight years' service, when he becomes entitled to £750 per annum. Of course when one of these officers reaches the top of the regimental tree, there he often remains an inevitable fixture. The five or six officers immediately junior to him may console themselves for their bad luck by the thought that they are, at any rate, qualifying for higher rates of pension by continuing to serve on, but those below them have no such consolation. In nearly all the regiments the five or six senior officers are entitled to pension. The five years rule of command cannot be made applicable to them, nor in any way can they be forced to retire without a direct violation of the Parliamentary guarantee given them. The Majors, moreover, cannot look for commands in other corps; for, say the authorities, "as we we cannot bring in officers over your heads, we will not transfer you over the heads of others." Thus there is, as it were, an impermeable stratum of officers who are entitled to serve on for any length of time, and who most effectually bar the way to the promotion of their juniors. The effect of this state of things, which must, as time runs on, inevitably grow worse and worse, has for several years past been evident enough. In many of the regiments the two or three senior captains have from twenty to twenty-five years' service, while their senior subalterns have, as a rule, served far longer than those of any other of the Line regiments. These subalterns, indeed, who have no claim to pension, and who are in every respect on the same footing as those of other corps, have for a long time past realised the hopelessness of their position, and are urging on the authorities their claims to promotion in other corps, as there is no chance of any in their own. Scarcely a levée is now held by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief that is not attended by some of them for this purpose. As regards future appointments, it can only be regarded as a positive misfortune for any young officer to be posted to one of these regiments, inasmuch as he must thereby be necessarily placed at a great disadvantage. His promotion will be infinitely slower than that of his contemporaries, or he must be transferred for promotion when he has sufficient service, and, therefore, can never hope to rise in his own corps. The question is—Where can a remedy be found? It seems to us that there is but one way of solving the difficulty, and that is by dealing with the senior officers in the same way that the War Office is now preparing to do with the rest of the Army—*i.e.*, to offer them some additional inducement to retire. There are many ways of doing this if only the India Office could be moved to liberality. The Horse Guards makes no secret of its anxiety to inaugurate a more healthy state of affairs; but that department, unfortunately, can only suggest the means, and has no control over those money-bags which in some of the public offices, from all appearances, are in such safe keeping.

An Admiralty Circular, of the 5th September, 1873, provides that "all Captains of Marines of eight years' standing, while embarked in her Majesty's ships, are to have the temporary rank of Major, in order to place them on an equality with Lieutenants of the Royal Navy of the same standing, and during such time they are to receive the extra pay of two shillings a-day allowed to Brevet Majors; such rank and pay to be retained when officers and men are temporarily landed from the Fleet for drill, or other duty, or when landed for warlike operations as part of a combined force of seamen and Marines under the command of a naval officer, but not in cases where the Marines are acting with her Majesty's Land Forces." This proves that the Admiralty possess the power of legislating for those serving under them while wholly and solely engaged with the Fleet, and not with the Land Forces; and we would suggest that, as an act of consideration, their Lordships might extend this boon by allowing a portion of subalterns' time to count towards temporary or local rank. In the Indian Staff Corps an officer has the local rank of Captain after twelve, and of Major after twenty years' service. The senior subalterns of Marines are now in their eighteenth year of service, and as many of the Captains who are receiving the benefit of the above-quoted Circular were not more than twelve years subalterns it would be some recompense to the unfortunate officers who have so long been left in the junior grade if that portion of their time from twelve years was allowed to count towards the eight years required to rank as a Major afloat. The object of the Circular of 1873 was to place Captains of Marines on a more equal footing with Lieutenants in the Navy, who rank as Majors after eight years' service as Lieutenants; but, in consequence of a much longer previous service, all the Captains of Marines so ranking are older men than their messmates holding equivalent rank; and even if this further concession were made of counting all service above twelve years, there would be no fear of the Marine officer becoming second to the naval executive, as the Captain of Marines must even, under these circumstances, reach twenty years of service and thirty-eight years of age before he could enjoy the temporary rank of Major afloat.

The diligence with which the boats of the London are kept constantly cruising on the look-out for slavers is known to have done much to check the traffic in slaves. Yet the profit on a cargo of these wretched creatures is enough to tempt slave dhows to risk capture, and there is evidently some life left in the trade. The latest news from the London is the capture of three dhows and nearly one hundred and seventy slaves, and the prize money and head money will well reward our officers and men engaged on this unpleasant work for the zeal they have displayed.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in the hall of the University of London, Burlington-gardens, on Monday next, at one o'clock, the Royal (Founder's) Medal for the Encouragement of Geographical Science and Discovery will be presented to Captain Sir George S. Nares, R.N., K.C.B., for having commanded the Arctic Expedition of 1875-76, during which the ships and sledge-parties respectively reached a higher northern latitude than had previously been attained, and a survey was accomplished of 300 miles of coast-line, facing a previously unknown Polar Sea; also for his geographical services in command of the Challenger Expedition.

News has been received at Chatham that her Majesty's ship Fawn, while engaged on surveying service at Massowa and the Red Sea, captured a slave dhow near the former place.

It is reported that the Monarch will leave Malta on Saturday next to rejoin the Channel Squadron.

The Swedish corvette Nor-Koping, which is on a cruise of instruction with naval cadets, put into Plymouth Sound yesterday owing to an outbreak of scarlet fever. Three patients, two of them cadets, have been taken to the Royal Naval Hospital for treatment. The Nor-Koping will remain in the Sound for some days, as it is feared other cases will have to be landed.

A court-martial was to have assembled at Devonport yesterday morning for the trial of a Navigating Sub-Lieutenant charged with drunkenness; but, the accused having applied for permission to resign, the proceedings were adjourned *sine die.*

The Rev. C. E. Hodson, whose perversion to the Romish Church we mentioned last week, has, we are informed, placed his resignation in the hands of the Admiralty. It will, of course, be accepted.

The Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a-year which became vacant by the death of Paymaster-in-Chief John Thomson has been awarded to Paymaster Henry S. Dyer.

Mr. Rowsell, Director of Admiralty Contracts, who is acting as the Commissioner of Inquiry, had returned to Malta on the 15th inst., and resumed his inquiries into the system of levying the Bread-tax.

Rear-Admiral Foley has issued a notice, on taking office as Superintendent at Portsmouth, that anonymous communications will be put in the fire, but representations with the name of the writer will receive attention.

Rear-Admiral Lambert is, we are sorry to hear, suffering from the effects of having fallen and broken a rib.

The retirement of Navigating-Lieutenant George White has been made compulsory under the non-service clause of the retirement scheme.

There seems to be considerable doubt as to the ultimate destination of the Active. First she was ordered to be recommissioned with much dispatch for "particular service," then a short commission on the North American Station was named for her, and, lastly, she was told off to relieve the Tourmaline. Since that order was given letters have been received from the Tourmaline to the effect that she is by no means the failure she was supposed to be, and therefore there would seem to be no good reason why the Active should be sent to her relief, except that the latter ship is larger and has better accommodation for the Commodore. That would now seem to be the only reason for inflicting upon the Active the inconvenience of a turn over; but whatever their Lordships may intend to do with her, it would be well if they would let it be known without unnecessary delay, as there is nothing so uncomfortable as the uncertainty which has so long hung over the future of the ship. Officers have no idea whether they are fitting up cabins for their own use or for that of others, neither can they tell whether they should take out supplies for a commission on one station or another, or whether they may not find themselves homeward bound again in another ship in the course of a few months. Any sympathising Naval Lord who has experienced the annoyances and inconveniences which arise from such uncertainties on fitting out, might favour the Actives the "straight tip."

The Cracker will be ordered home from the Brazils as soon as the Elk arrives on that station. The Cracker will pay off at Portsmouth.

The week's cruise of the Osprey in the Channel having been concluded, she has received her orders for the Pacific.

The Good Service Pension of £150 a-year vacant by the promotion of Major-General Penrose, R.M.L.I., C.B., has been awarded to Colonel Commandant J. H. Stewart, who has succeeded to the command of the Plymouth Division.

Staff Commander John Millard has returned to Malta from the Fawn, having been engaged in surveying Massowa and other Red Sea ports.

We learn with regret that Captain C. T. Curme, of the Steam Reserve at Devonport, is so indisposed as to have applied for sick leave. It will be remembered that his predecessor in this appointment was compelled to resign through ill-health.

Commander Joseph W. Crabb, who died on the 15th inst., in his eighty-ninth year, entered the Navy in September, 1801, as a Midshipman on board the Royal Sovereign, and served until May, 1806, in the Mediterranean. On June 16, 1809, Mr. Crabb, who had assisted in the capture of several vessels, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in the following January, while in pursuit of an enemy's vessel, he received a severe wound from a shot, which was never extracted. He was present in March, 1811, at the capture of a French 20-gun storeship, and on July 4 of the same year commanded the boats in the cutting out the St. François de Paule from under a two-gun battery near Port Hercule, on the Italian coast; and in the evening of the same day with Captain Augustus Clifford he captured three merchantmen near Civita Vecchia. In November, 1811, after a severe fight of four hours, he took the 26-gun storeship Persanne. Mr. Crabb was last employed as First-Lieutenant of the Orontes, in the Channel, from June until October, 1816. He was promoted to the rank of Commander on the Retired List in July, 1851. He was the senior officer on the "M. N." List of retired Commanders.

We hear with much regret that Staff-Captain Braddon remains in such ill-health that there is little prospect of his being able to return to his duty as Assistant Master Attendant at Portsmouth. He will probably be surveyed by a medical board as to his fitness for any further service.

Lieutenant Rawstone, R.M.A., has been appointed Assistant-Professor of Fortification at the Royal Naval College.

Colonel Forbes, of the Chatham Division of Royal Marines, has been selected for the command of the depôt at Deal, vacant by the promotion of Colonel Stewart.

The desirability of having the Lively ready for service as soon as possible, the Salamis and Helicon being both required for dispatch service in the Mediterranean, has induced the Admiralty to order her round to Sheerness, and the whole of her machinery repairs, including fitting her with new boilers, will be undertaken by a private firm.

Owing to the unpleasant nature of the cruising to which the ships of the Detached Squadron have been subjected, and the lengthened absence from England, the Admiralty has granted the crews of the vessels an additional week's leave of absence.

The Tenth Section of the German official account of the Franco-German war of 1870-71, translated in the Intelligence Department by Captain F. C. H. Clarke, Royal Artillery, has at length appeared. This forms the First Section of Part II., and treats of the investment of Paris and capture of Toul and Strasburg, being the opening of the second phase of the war against the Republic.

Captain George H. Phayre, R.N., whose death has been announced, served as senior Lieutenant of the Enterprise when commanded by Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, K.C.B., during his Arctic search for Sir John Franklin.

As there has lately been some scarcity of artificers of the shipwright class in the Navy, increased pay was authorised by Order in Council about a month since for such as were skilled workers in wood and iron. While the private trade remained brisk, even these inducements did not attract many from the shipbuilding yards, but a strike having occurred on the Clyde, the Admiralty has taken the opportunity of placing before the men the capital opening there is for their class in the Navy. The malcontents who have gone on strike are said to have received their Lordships' communication with satisfaction.

The Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hornby, has arrived in the Bay of Salamis.

Rear-Admiral Dowell, C.B., returned from leave on Thursday and re-hoisted his flag in the Black Prince at Devonport.

A novel invention, in the form of a repeater pistol and sabre combined, has been brought to England by Mr. W. J. Gurd, a Canadian, for submission to the War Office. The invention is at present only in a rough form, but after it has undergone careful mechanical manipulation it promises to become a weapon unique in character, and one which might be found of considerable service to the men of the mounted arms in the field.

On the departure of Colonel G. Colclough, C.B., for Ireland, the command of the Field Artillery in the Woolwich District has been given to Colonel G. C. Brown, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, promoted at the close of last year from the F Brigdae Royal Horse Artillery in India.

Nothing can be conceived more ungentlemanly and contrary both to good feeling and good taste, than to attempt to injure in private life a public official on account of official conduct. Yet this is what a large number of the members of the Junior United Service Club have, at the instigation of certain unworthy members of the Army Medical Department. A few days ago Surgeon-General Munro, C.B., came up for election at the Club in question, and, to the astonishment and disgust of all right-minded persons, received an unanimous number of black-balls—upwards of 100, we hear. Dr. Munro is an officer who is a credit to his own, and would be a credit to any profession. He is a most distinguished, able, and courteous officer, and his only offence is that he has been employed in carrying out the Unification Scheme. No one is more opposed than ourselves to this scheme, but we cannot but admit that in carrying it out Dr. Munro is only obeying superior orders, and we are quite sure that he is acting conscientiously. To try and punish him in private life, through this anonymous action, is simply to be guilty of unmitigated snobbism, and to prove that certain members of the Army Medical Department, at all events, deserve unification, or any other nation which can be provided for them. They have disgraced both their club and their profession, and we hope that the majority of both will show by public protest that they are indignant at the outrage inflicted on Dr. Munro.

"Lord Peck" informs us in the "Library Table," of which the first number of the third volume has just been published in America, that—"Everything indicates that Russia is adapted to be the ruler and renovator of Asia," including, we presume, Persia, India, and China. Perhaps Lord Peck will tell us what "everything" is—for that universal certainly does not include the particulars of the renovation of Poland or the good government of Russia, or civilization and progress according to European ideas. These latter, however, stink in the nostrils of the Panslavist.

The Stafford House Committee has its hands very full, and its purse will very soon be empty. The *Lancet*, quoting a correspondent of the *Journal de Genève*, gives a distressing account of the miserable condition of the sick and wounded of the Turkish Army. If these things be done in the green wood what shall they be in the dry? What will be the state of these unfortunates as the war goes on, when they are already, as we learn, "in want of medicines, bedding, litters, ambulances, and surgical and medical necessaries of all descriptions"? Our contemporary publishes the following summary of accounts presented by the Russian Society for the Aid of the Sick and Wounded in the Army (the Red Cross Society), at a meeting held in St. Petersburg on the 13th of May. This summary refers to the six months then expired. Within this period the expenditure of the Society for the maintenance of ambulances for 16,000 sick and wounded had been 4,034,600 roubles, of which sum 782,600 had been expended in the organisation and establishment of the ambulances, 129,600 in medicines, 564,520 on the sanitary staff, 2,115,450 for the maintenance of the sick, 86,400 for washing, 241,110 for the maintenance of the sanitary staff, and 115,020 for transport. During the same period there had been expended 210,000 roubles on sanitary convoys, 600,000 roubles had been transmitted to the principal representative of the Society on the Danube, 300,000 roubles to its principal representative in rear of the army there, 300,000 roubles for the Army of the Caucasus, 60,000 roubles for the Crimea and Odessa, and 150,000 roubles to the several depôts in St. Petersburg (60,000), Kischinew (30,000), Jassy (30,000), and Bucharest (30,000). The grand total of the expenditnre for the six months was 5,954,600 roubles. The receipts and assets of the Society during the same period were as follows:—Balance in hand, 651,764 roubles; receipts from April 25 to May 12, in offerings and subsidies, 356,000 roubles; from the Minister of War for the maintenance of sick soldiers, 350,000 roubles; total, 1,357,764 roubles.

The capture of Ardahan by the Russians in the afternoon of the 17th is far more than a counterpoise to the capture of Soukhoum Kaléh by the Turks. The position is of great strategical importance, but of no actual strength. The moral influence of its fall on the Khoords will be considerable. Its possession gives the Russians an advanced base of operations against Erzeroum, and secures their communications with their frontier fortresses and their lines of supply. We doubt whether the Turks can spare a sufficient number of disciplined troops and adequate *matériel* to enable even such a skilful leader as Klapka to turn the rising in Circassia into a formidable diversion. But there is little precise information here respecting the actual state of the Caucasus, and the strongest proof of the importance of what has been done so far is no doubt to be found in the great activity and anxiety manifested by the Turks to turn their success into a solid occupation. They sent off on the 18th a force of 10,000 men, forty guns, and 50,000 stand of arms from Constantinople, which are to be commanded by Fazli (? Fazil) Pacha, who would appear, therefore, to be senior to the officer who, under orders of Hassan Pacha (the Admiral who took the place), was at the head of the troops. If Schamyl's son is to lead the Circassian levies, it is not easy to see the *rôle* which is reserved for the veteran Klapka. Any way, he will have a formidable antagonist in General Loris Melikoff, whose Armenian origin recommends him to the population of the country, and who has displayed courage and perseverance in his operations. It is quite impossible, however, that he should be equally distinguished for veracity, for no one can believe that in an assault by some 9,000 men, which lasted from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., there were not more than 200 killed and wounded.

The voyage of Prince Bismarck to Berlin appears to have startled France, and to have given rise to fresh rumours of war in Paris. This shows that a great deal of uneasiness reigns with regard to the ulterior intentions of Germany and the precise meaning of Field-Marshal Von Moltke's recent utterance. The Berlin correspondent of the *Avenir Militaire* furnishes us with the following information respecting the compensatory measures alluded to by the Chief of the German Staff. He makes the subjoined extract from a Prussian military paper:—"France has a decided advantage over Germany by the fact that its war cadres are held *ready in time of peace*; besides, in the immediate neighbourhood of the frontier, near Metz, there are no less than twelve regiments of Cavalry on a complete war footing, formed into two divisions, and provided with batteries, whilst on the German side there is only one Cavalry division, consisting of seven regiments. The garrisons of Alsace-Lorraine will probably be reinforced by four regiments of Infantry and two or three regiments of Cavalry. There will then be in Alsace-Lorraine fourteen regiments of Infantry, one battalion of Rifles, ten regiments of Cavalry, one regiment of Field Artillery, one regiment of Foot Artillery, one Bavarian regiment of Foot Artillery, one battalion of Pioneers, and one battalion of Military Train." The correspondent of the *Avenir* declares that the Prussian officers are well aware that Germany has more Infantry regiments concentrated in the direction of the frontier than France has, and they also know that the French effectives are 100 or 200 men weaker per regiment in France than in Germany. As for the Cavalry, they know perfectly well that if the French have twelve regiments on the Meuse, whilst the Germans have only seven in Alsace-Lorraine, there are a sufficient number of squadrons contiguous to the frontier to compensate for this difference. The writer then adds—"The augmentation of the effectives of the regiments stationed in the region of the 15th Army Corps, and the augmentation announced in the number of those regiments, is not, then, a compensatory measure. On the contrary, it is a measure having for its object to give to the military forces of Germany on the frontier a great preponderance over the French forces. What makes this a master-stroke is that M. de Moltke has succeeded in persuading Europe that these are compensatory measures, and to make it appear that France is animated with warlike intentions." It is difficult for us to decide on the merits of the assertions made upon both sides. We can only point to two facts, to which we alluded on a previous occasion. In the first place the armies of Paris and of Lyons are within striking distance of the German frontier. Secondly, if Field-Marshal Von Moltke wittingly made a false statement, the language he used in the Reichstag and the military measures he has since adopted are all the more serious.

We lately announced the intention of the War Office to establish a mounted police force at Aldershot. The corps, which is now in process of formation, will consist of 71 non-commissioned officers and men—viz., one sergeant-major, 7 sergeants, 13 corporals, and 50 privates.

We learn from Cape Town, under date May 1, that "Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Cunynghame proceeds to Natal to inspect the troops, and will afterwards visit the Transvaal."

The Army.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The move of the regiment from Dublin to the Curragh will take place on the 5th, instead of the 7th inst., as previously arranged. The young horse party will start by road for Cahir on the 4th, the dismounted men and families proceeding by rail the same day.

4th Hussars. Lieut. Rose has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

11th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Annesley has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

13th Hussars. Lieut. Wheeler, a probationer, officiating squadron officer 15th Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C.

18th Hussars will arrive at Aldershot to-day from Colchester.

Royal Artillery.

Lieut. W. J. Tydd, 8th Brig., has, the *Times* says, been appointed private and military secretary to the Governor of the Gold Coast. He entered the Army July 7, 1869.

Col. H. L. Chermside, C.B., 1st Brig., having proceeded to India for duty, has relieved Col. R. C. Romer in command of the Kilkee District.

The following letter has been sent by Col. Gardiner to the Editor of the *Whitehall Review*:—"Sir,—It is not allotted to every officer to gain honours in the field. It was my misfortune that the battery of Royal Horse Artillery, which I commanded at the time of the Crimean war, got no further than Scutari, and that the enemy opposed to the same battery during the Indian mutiny were fugitives, not combatants. I was only a subaltern during the Canadian rebellion of 1838, and the last service in that country, for which I volunteered in 1861, proved bloodless. I have, therefore, no special claim to the decoration suggested for me by the *Whitehall Review*. As this question has been unnecessarily raised without my knowledge and against my wishes, I shall be obliged if you will permit me to state an opinion, which, I have no doubt, is shared by my military friends.—Yours faithfully, Lynedoch Gardiner."

A short and ready way has, the *Times* hears, been decided upon to accelerate the promotion which has been long stagnant in the Coast Brigade. Six of the captains senior in age are to be retired upon full pay, and as many lieutenants will be promoted in their stead. The retiring captains are averse to the step, as they were just looking forward to an augmentation, as an opening for further advancement; but seeing that four of the lieutenants have held that rank for upwards of seventeen years, it was regarded as imperative that something should be done to give the brigade a move on.

Brevet Col. L. W. Penn, C.B., 6th Brig., has been transferred from Aden to Kirkee.

Lieut. J. C. Shirres, 3rd Brig., has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

Capt. W. A. Roberts, A Brig. R.H.A., officiating remount agent at the Presidency in India, has been confirmed in that appointment, and vacates the adjutancy of his brigade.

Lieuts. F. Howard, C Brig. R.H.A., and C. E. Brown, 11th Brig., have been assigned local rank as capts. in India, the former from March 3, the latter from March 24, 1877.

Royal Engineers.

The officers had their annual dinner on Saturday at Willis's Rooms, when H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge presided. There were present—Lieut.-Gens. Sir F. Chapman, K.C.B., Sir L. Simmons, K.C.B.; Major-Gens. Sir H. Harness, K.C.B., Montagu, C.B., Sir Harry Ord, C.B.; Cols. Laffan, Grant, Inglis, Stokes, C.B., Ewart, C.B., Nugent, C.B., Yolland, Hon. G. Wrottesley, Gordon, Ravenhill, C.B., Roberts, Nicholson, C.B., Graham, and Pritchard; Lieut.-Cols. Davidson, Warrand, Stotherd, Noble, Leach, Du Cane, C.B., Crossman, Hawthorn, Gosset, and Home; Majors Martin, Dawson-Scott, Donnelly, Carey, Steward, De Montmorency, Marindin, Trench, Wheatley, Sim, P. Smith, J. Hills, Judge, Festing, Frankland, Keith, and Seddon; Capts. Brine, A. C. Hamilton, Hogg, Ferguson, Sim, Vetch, Fellowes, Grover, Seton, E. O'Brien, Halkett, Ardagh, Cautley, Fraser, Wynne, Marsh, Sale, R. G. Scott, Anstey, Plunkett, M'Hardy, and Beamish; Lieuts. Todd, Edwards, E. Wood, Greer, Haynes, Watson, Courtney, Hare, G. Barker, Lewis, Ord, Darwin, Addison, Maycock, Rainsford-Hannay, and Mason; and Mr. R. Mitchell-Campbell.

Although it has been denied that there is any probability of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lintorn Simmons, K.C.B., R.E., being employed in connection with any expeditionary force it might be found necessary to dispatch to the East we (*Irish Times*) have the best grounds for stating that were a force ordered from England to Constantinople it is highly probable that Sir Lintorn Simmons would have the offer of a high command, and that he would under any circumstances accept service.

Lieut. R. R. Pulford has been assigned local rank as capt. in India, from March 24, 1877.

Major A. T. Storer, at Birr, is negotiating an exchange with Major R. Grant at Malta.

1st or Royal Scots. The wing of the 1st Batn., stationed for some time past in Richmond Barracks, Dublin, were to have joined head-quarters on Thursday. The non-effectives and families, except three women per company, move into Linen Hall Barracks and remain until August next, when they will be moved to the Curragh, where the battalion winters. Capt. Hughes, 1st Batn., has applied for permission to retire from the Service. Lieut. Beley, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

3rd Buffs. Capt. Kerr, 1st Batn., has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

4th King's Own. The 2nd Batn. left the Curragh on the 17th inst. for Dublin, seven companies going into Beggars Bush and three into Linen Hall Barracks.

5th Fusiliers. The 2nd Batn. and depôt 1st Batn. moved on Wednesday from Woolwich to Chatham.

9th Regiment. The head-quarters of the 1st Batn. embarked at Tilbury Fort on Tuesday in H.M.S. Assistance for Ireland. The Assistance is expected at Kingstown to-day, when the regiment will disembark and proceed by road to Dublin, where it takes over the Richmond Barracks.

12th Regiment. Capt. Boyes has been posted to the Peshawur District, on appointment as brigade-major on the Bengal Establishment. Capt. Gavin, 2nd Batn., is about to retire from the Service. Lieut. Robinson, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

13th Light Infantry. Capt. Leet will vacate his appointment as depty.-assist. adjt.-gen. for musketry, at Cork, on July 1.

14th Regiment. The head-quarters of the 2nd Batn. arrived at the Curragh on the 18th inst., and joined the remainder of the battalion.

16th Regiment. Major Horne, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England from April 15 to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs.

18th Royal Irish. The 2nd Batn. will be moved from the Curragh to Kilkenny and Waterford after the drill season. Capt. Phipps' five years as depty.-assist. adjt.-gen. for musketry at Edinburgh expires on July 1.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Davies, 2nd Batn., has applied for leave to England.

24th Regiment. A letter, dated Cape Town, April 24, says that "Lieuts. Carrington and Browne, 1st Batn., have started from Cape Town with a party of fifty mounted men for Natal."

29th Regiment is expected to leave Chatham early next month for Aldershot. Capt. MacGregor is to be relieved in his duties as garrison instructor of the Home District at the end of June.

33rd Regiment. The depôt companies have moved with the 76th Regt. from Chatham to Aldershot.

45th Regiment. Lieut. Hudson has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

47th Regiment is expected at the Curragh on Monday next from Jersey, from which station it is at present *en route*. It will be quartered at Athlone after the drill season.

Royal Marines.

A detachment, consisting of 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 18 gunners R.M.A., and 1 corporal, 1 drummer, and 32 privates R.M.L.I., has embarked for service in the Achilles.

Col. Stewart, R.M.L.I., recently appointed commandant of the Plymouth Division, has been granted leave of absence for six weeks, expiring on June 30. During Col. Stewart's absence Col. Wright will remain in temporary command of the Division.

54th Regiment. Lieut. Wedderburn, a probationer, wing officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

56th Regiment. Capt. Leckie has leave in India, on private affairs, to Aug 12. Sub-Lieut. Harrison has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

59th Regiment. Brevet Major Lawson and Capts. Chisholm and Elias have been appointed a committee of paymastership, Capt. Chisholm officiating on the responsibility of the committee.

62nd Regiment. Lieut. Carter has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

63rd Regiment. Major Kinahan has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

67th Regiment. Lieut. White has been granted leave from India to England, on urgent private affairs.

68th Light Infantry. Referring to the death of Capt. Bolden, recently announced, the *Times of India* says:—"Capt. Bolden was mauled by a tiger near Mandulghur, in Shahpoora State, eighty miles from Nusseerabad, on April 18. He died on the 22nd, after the amputation of a leg. He was about firing from an elephant's pad, when the elephant swerved, throwing him into the tiger's jaws. Medical aid arrived after an interval of twenty-four hours." The following is an extract from Brigade Orders:—"Nusseerabad, April 23, 1877.—No. 275.—The brigadier-general commanding announces with deep regret the death of Major Bolden, of the 68th Light Infantry, owing to wounds received from a tiger when out shooting near Mandulghur on the 18th instant. The melancholy event took place at Mandulghur on the morning of the 22nd instant. In Major Bolden the public service has lost a distinguished officer of high ability, and the officers and men of the 68th Light Infantry a beloved friend and comrade."

70th Regiment. Lieut. Pears, a probationer, wing officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

73rd Regiment. Lieut. Swiny has been granted leave from India to England from April 20 to Sept. 15, on private affairs.

75th Regiment will leave the Curragh on Monday for Kingstown, where it embarks for conveyance to Guernsey.

88th Connaught Rangers. Major Hall is about to retire upon half pay.

89th Princess Victoria's. A correspondent writes:—"The officers of the right wing gave a ball on March 23 at Thayetmyo, where they have been stationed during the past year. The weather for some time previous was exceedingly warm, the thermometer averaging 102 deg. inside the bungalow, and it was feared that the heat would somewhat mar the pleasure of dancing. Happily, such was not the case, for the evening turned out cool, and, together with the punkah, the temperature of the ball-room was kept somewhat below 80 deg. The ball was given in the sergeants' mess, the room being prettily and tastefully decorated. On Easter Monday the first of a series of penny readings came off in the regimental theatre, and, for a first trial, were very good. One piece of the performance cannot be passed over without mention, viz., a cornet solo—"Morceau," by Suppe—played by Private Ryan, of the band, who rendered the piece with excellent execution and brilliancy, and who drew down the well-merited applause of an appreciative audience. Capt. Cuthbert and Sub-Lieut. Standen have passed the lower standard in Hindostanee."

90th Light Infantry moved to Aldershot on Wednesday from Gosport.

91st Highlanders. Referring to the departure of the regiment from Enniskillen for Belfast, the *Fermanagh Mail* says:—"During the stay of the regiment here the gentlemanly and courteous demeanour of the officers, and the orderly, soldierlike bearing of the non-commissioned officers and men won the esteem and respect of all classes of our fellow-townsmen, and their departure from amongst us, just at a time when their worth and character were only becoming really known, is greatly regretted. During the stay of the regiment in Enniskillen there was very little sickness among the men, a fact which speaks volumes for their good conduct."

93rd Highlanders moved on the 17th inst. from Dublin to the Curragh, where they remain for the winter.

99th Regiment. A party, under Lieut. Lang, of three non-commissioned officers and seventeen men of the detachment at Clonmel proceeded on Wednesday last to Cahir to take charge of the barracks till the arrival of a party of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. The detachment, under Capt. Kennedy, at Duncannon Fort, was withdrawn to Waterford on Tuesday. The moves of the detachments at Waterford, Clonmel, Dungarvan, Carrick-on-Suir to Templemore are suspended till further orders.

102nd Fusiliers. Major Duncan vacates his appointment as garrison instructor at Dublin at the end of June, when he will proceed to join his regiment at Gibraltar.

103rd Fusiliers. A detachment of 150 non-commissioned officers and men, with officers in proportion, will arrive in Dublin from Templemore on the 7th proximo, and move into Linen Hall Barracks. Lieut.-Gen. T. Tapp, C.B., major-gen. on the Retired Full-Pay List, late in command of the regiment, died at Fairfield, Bradford-on-Avon, on the 17th inst. He obtained his first commission as ensign in Jan., 1822, and during his military career had seen much active service. He served in the expedition from Aden and destruction of the Arab posts in 1840. He also served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49 as depty.-assist. adjt.-gen. of the Bombay column, including the siege of Mooltan, attack of the Mundee' Ahwa, and suburbs, and storm of the city, when he was severely wounded, and was mentioned in despatches for "conspicuous gallantry." In the Persian campaign of 1856-57 he commanded the Cavalry Brigade and Poona Irregular Horse, including the assault of Reshire, surrender of Bushire, expedition to Borazjoon, and the night attack and battle of Kooshab, for which services he was mentioned in despatches and thanked by the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay and by the Governor-General in Council. For his distinguished services in the field he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath and appointed an aide-de-camp to the Queen. His commissions bore date:—Lieut., April 21, 1824; capt., Aug. 17, 1840; major, June 7, 1849; lieut.-col., Nov. 28, 1854; col., Nov. 28, 1857; major-gen., March 6, 1868; and lieut.-gen., Oct. 2, 1874.

Rifle Brigade. The annual inspection of the 1st Batn., under command of Lieut.-Col. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., was made at Dublin on Monday by Major-Gen. Herbert, C.B. The battalion left Dublin on Thursday for the Curragh for the drill season. A detachment and the families, under Capt. Fryer, left Dublin on Wednesday for Fermoy, where they will be joined by the remainder of the battalion at the close of the drill season.

2nd West India Regiment. Extract from regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. G. D. Webber, C.B., commanding:—"Sierra Leone, West Africa, April 29, 1877.—It is with much regret that the lieut.-col. commanding has to record the death of one of the regiment's oldest officers, Lieut.-Gen. H. Wise Whitfeild, who died at Dover on March 30, 1877, aged sixty-eight years. Lieut.-Gen. Whitfeild was forty years and 182 days in the 2nd West India Regt., during which period he commanded it for fourteen years and 192 days, and won the esteem of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man by his just treatment and strict discipline. The commanding officer feels sure this sad intelligence will be read with sorrow by all ranks. Officers will wear mourning for fourteen days.—By order (signed), C. F. Filliter, Lieut. and Adjt. 2nd West India Regt."

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

2nd Derby (Chatsworth Rifles) completed its annual training on the 19th inst. The regiment came up to its full strength in officers and men, with only fourteen absentees. The recruits were a very fine body of men. Lieut.-Col. Cavendish was in command.

Hampshire Artillery. This excellent regiment, numbering 400 men, under command of Lieut.-Col. Inglefield, R.A., was inspected at Gosport on Saturday last by Col. Turner, C.B., R.A. Both officers and men acquitted themselves most admirably, the appearance and drill of the latter testifying to the attention they have received during the training from commanding officer as well as adjutant. The regiment was dismissed on Tuesday.

Hampshire. Lieut.-Col. Briggs and the officers gave a ball in the Guildhall, Winchester, on the 17th inst. The regimental sports took place on Saturday.

East Kent. The regiment was inspected at Canterbury on the 17th inst. by Col. Kirby, commanding the 45th Brigade Depôt, at 6.30 a.m. The inspecting officer, at the termination, said he regretted they had had such bad weather for their inspection, but could not take his leave of them without saying a few words. He had seen them for five years, and every year there had been a decided improvement, both in the field and in quarters; and, although there was still much to be desired, he should be enabled to report most favourably of the two battalions.

4th Royal Lancashire. Col. Robertson, C.B., commanding the Liverpool Sub-District, inspected the regiment on Friday last at Warrington. Col. Mansergh was in command, and at the close of the inspection Col. Robertson expressed the very great satisfaction he derived at finding the regiment in such a high state of discipline and efficiency. The men were dismissed on Saturday.

Nottingham. The regiment assembled at Newark on Monday.

4th West York. It is with satisfaction that we are given to understand that the Militia regiments during this year's training have exhibited a marked improvement in every way. This happy result has probably been brought about by the more intimate connection existing now between the Regular and Auxiliary Forces. This regiment, under Col. Pollard, is a case in point, showing, as it does, to what state of efficiency a Militia regiment can be brought, if only the colonel and officers under his command act in unison.

Carlow Rifles. Capt. H. F. Morgan, late 28th Regt., has been recommended for the vacant company.

Limerick City Artillery. The detachment assembled for preliminary drill at Limerick consists on parade of 2 lieuts., the adjt., 18 sergts., 5 corporals, 5 trumpeters, and 103 gunners.

Tipperary. The detachment assembled at Cashel for preliminary drill consists of 1 capt., 4 subalterns, the adjt., qrmr., surg., 23 sergts., 8 buglers, and 194 rank and file.

Tyrone Fusiliers assembled at Omagh on Thursday for training.

Waterford Artillery has taken over Duncannon Fort from the detachment of the 29th Foot, in view of the training commencing on Monday.

The following regiments complete their training to-day, viz.:—Royal Carnarvon, Royal Cornwail and Devon Artillery, Hampshire, Huntingdon, Kent Artillery, 2nd Royal Lancashire, Royal Lancashire Artillery, Royal London, Royal Pembroke Artillery, 1st Tower Hamlets, Dublin County, and Kildare.

The following regiments assemble for training on Monday next, viz.:—2nd Devon, at Plymouth; South Lincoln, at Grantham; 5th Royal Middlesex, at Uxbridge; the 2nd Somerset, at Bath; 1st Batn. 1st Stafford, at Lichfield; 2nd Royal Surrey, at Guildford; Worcester, at Worcester; Edinburgh Artillery, at Edinburgh; 1st Royal Lanark, at Lanark; Carlow, at Carlow; Leitrim, at Carrick-on-Suir; Londonderry, at Londonderry; and Waterford, at Waterford.

The following officers have obtained certificates at the Dublin School, viz.:—Lieuts. Beamish, South Cork; Fitzgibbon, Roscommon; Dobbin, Limerick County; and Moore, 2nd Tower Hamlets; and Sub-Lieuts. D'Arcy, Louth; Thacker, Kilkenny; Stannill, Westmeath; and Quin-Harken, Leitrim.

In consequence of the concentration of troops at the Curragh, as at first contemplated, not having been sanctioned, the following regiments will now be trained at the undermentioned places:—The Cavan Regiment, at Cavan; North Down, at Newtownards; Fermanagh, at Enniskillen; Kerry, at Tralee; King's County, at Birr; South Mayo, at Westport; and Meath, at Navan.

YEOMANRY.

Cheshire. Orders are issued for the regiment to assemble at Chester on Friday next for training.

Denbighshire Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Neyland's smart regiment assembles at Wrexham on Saturday next for eight days' duty. Before next training the services will be lost of the most popular adjutant, Capt. Morrison, 5th Lancers, whose five years are expiring.

Royal 1st Devon assembled on Wednesday at Exmouth for training.

East Kent Mounted Rifles assembled at Dover on Monday for their annual training.

VOLUNTEERS.

The total number of Volunteers, exclusive of those now enrolled, who have joined and passed through the force since its establishment in 1859 to the present time is as follows:—Light Horse, 515; Artillery, 124,897; Engineers, 20,739; Mounted Rifles, 262; Rifles, 486,498; making a grand total of 632,911.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

2nd Bengal Cavalry. Major C. W. Campbell, squadron commander, has returned to India and resumed duty from European furlough.

11th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. W. W. H. Scott, squadron officer, is officiating as brigade-major at Mean Meer.

3rd Bengal N.I. Lieut. C. M. FitzGerald, 11th Foot, officiating squadron officer on probation, 3rd Cavalry, has been transferred to the regiment as officiating wing officer.

4th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. C. Mitchell, wing commander and officiating second in command, officiates as commandant in the absence of Col. H. C. Anderson, on furlough.

6th Bengal N.I. Col. W. Q. Pogson, wing commander, has been granted furlough to England for one year and two months on private affairs.

13th Bengal N.I. Capt. F. T. Goodridge, wing subaltern, is about to be promoted a capt. in the Staff Corps, from April 4, 1877.

16th Bengal N.I. Capt. FitzW. Taylor, wing officer, has returned to India and resumed duty from European furlough.

26th Bengal N.I. Col. J. Williamson, commandant, has returned to India and resumed command from European furlough. Major M. G. Smith, second in command, is about to be promoted substantive lieut.-col. in the Staff Corps. Lieut. L. Dening has applied for furlough to Europe.

27th Bengal N.I. Col. J. Doran, C.B., is about to leave England for India, to resume command from furlough.

28th Bengal N.I. Col. W. C. Hamilton, second in command and officiating commandant, has been appointed commandant, vice Col. Smith, retired, the other steps being given regimentally.

37th Bengal N.I. Capt. T. D. Madden, wing officer, has arrived home from India on leave.

38th Bengal N.I. Lieut. M. R. Spence, officiating wing officer, has been appointed wing officer.

42nd Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. A. Tulloch, second in command, officiates as commandant in Col. Sherriff's absence in England.

43rd Bengal N.I. Capt. H. M. Evans, second in command, has arrived home from India on leave.

45th Bengal N.I. Lieut. R. C. S. Macausland, officiating wing officer 35th N.I., has been appointed wing officer of the 45th, vice Cotton, appointed to the Punjab Frontier Force.

6th Punjab Infantry. Lieut.-Col. W. C. Chowne, wing commander, has returned to India and resumed duty from European furlough.

2nd Madras Cavalry. Col. C. R. Stainforth, commandant, has been granted furlough to England for two years on private affairs.

2nd Madras N.I. Col. W. Serres, commandant, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years.

16th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. H. White, wing officer, has arrived home from India on leave.

20th Madras N.I. Capt. J. O. Goldie, adjt., has arrived home from India on leave.

23rd Madras N.I. Capt. J. H. Gordon, wing subaltern, has qualified for his majority, and will be promoted in an early gazette.

1st Bombay Cavalry. Col. J. Blair, V.C., commandant, has arrived home from India on furlough.

7th Bombay N.I. Lieut. H. R. D. Thomas, adjt., has been granted furlough to England for two years.

13th Bombay N.I. Surg.-Major W. D. T. Ticehurst has returned to India and resumed medical charge.

16th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. F. S. Iredell has been appointed to the command, vice Col. Miles, retired; and Major W. G. Trevor, wing commander, vice Lieut.-Col. Cornewall, retired.

17th Bombay N.I. Surg.-Major G. F. H. Brown, in medical charge, has been granted six months' leave from India to Australia on private affairs.

18th Bombay N.I. Col. A. Becher, commandant 26th N.I., now in England on furlough, has been appointed commandant, vice Col. Hewett, retired.

22nd Bombay N.I. Col. J. Fairbrother, officiating commandant, has been confirmed in his appointment, vice Col. Nuttall, appointed commandant of the Sind Frontier Force.

25th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. J. F. Chapman, officiating second in command, has been confirmed in his appointment, and Major C. Jameson as wing commander, in succession to Col. Fairbrother, retired.

26th Bombay N.I. Col. J. Miles, officiating commandant, has been confirmed in the appointment, vice Col. Becher, transferred to the 18th N.I., Col. Harpur succeeding him as second in command. Major J. C. Moray, wing officer, has arrived home from India on leave.

30th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. T. Bell, second in command, has arrived home from India on leave.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, May 22, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date May 23, 1877:—

Royal Horse Guards—Sub-Lieut. C. B. Childe-Pemberton to be Lieut., dated Nov. 13, 1875, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date Feb. 28, 1875. Sub-Lieut. Sir J. P. Lister-Kaye, Bart., to be Lieut.; April 15, 1876.

6th Dragoon Guards—Sub-Lieut. A. Weston to be Lieut.; April 1, 1876.

5th Lancers—Sub-Lieut. C. R. Orde to be Lieut.; April 28, 1876.

12th Lancers—Capt. L. Martin retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

16th Lancers—Capt. W. E. Shaw retires on temporary half pay.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. and Capt. B. H. G. Cecil, Lord Burghley, retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy and Lieutenancy.

Scots Guards—Surgeon-Major J. W. Trotter, Battalion Surg., retires on temporary half pay.

2nd Foot—The undermentioned officers have been appointed probationers for the Indian S.C.:—Lieuts. R. Fulton and A. Adye.

6th Foot—Capt. W. C. Wolseley to be Major, vice W. J. M. Crawfurd, deceased; March 27, 1877. Lieut. G. de C. Morton to be Capt., vice W. C. Wolseley; March 27, 1877. Lieut. H. E. Irwin, from the 97th Foot, to be Lieut., vice J. R. Gibbs, promoted.

11th Foot—Sergt.-Major G. Evans, from the Convalescent Depot, Naini Tal, to be Qrmr., vice J. R. Atkins, transferred to a Brigade Depot.

14th Foot—Sub-Lieut. F. F. Wayet to be Lieut.; April 28, 1876.

15th Foot—Lieut. L. W. Jelf resigns commission. Lieut. E. W. Dun has been appointed a *probationer* for the Indian S.C.

17th Foot—Sub-Lieut. T. Mayne to be Lieut.; Nov. 13, 1875.

22nd Foot—Sub-Lieut. D. W. Rogers to be Lieut.; April 28, 1875.

24th Foot—Sub-Lieut. Q. McK. Logan to be Lieut.; April 28, 1876.

26th Foot—Capt. C. M. Smyth (Supy. List) retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

29th Foot—F. J. W. Bennett to be Lieut.; April 28, 1875.

30th Foot—Lieut. J. W. Sutherland resigns commission. Sub-Lieut. R. A. Scott to be Lieut.; April 28, 1876.

38th Foot—Sub-Lieut. J. S. M. Hume to be Lieut.; April 28, 1876.

41st Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. Jordan, C.B., retires on half pay.

47th Foot—Sub-Lieut. A. J. Lees to be Lieut.; April 28, 1876.

49th Foot—Sub-Lieut. F. B. R. Hemphill to be Lieut.; April 28, 1876.

63rd Foot—Capt. E. S. Savage retires upon temporary half pay.

65th Foot—Lieut. W. Ethelston to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. C. A. Fillingham, promoted; Feb. 9, 1877.

66th Foot—Lieut. W. H. McMath to be Capt., vice W. Saunders, deceased; April 14, 1877.

69th Foot—Sub-Lieut. W. H. Tapp to be Lieut.; Feb. 11, 1875.

74th Foot—Lieut. J. A. Hay to be Capt., vice E. G. Keppel, made Supy. on being appointed Adjt., 3rd Norfolk Rifles; March 22, 1877.

78th Foot—Sub-Lieut. W. de B. Hatton to be Lieut.; April 28, 1877.

80th Foot—Major G. H. Twemlow to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. H. C Smith, retired on full pay; May 5, 1877. Capt. and Brevet Major H. Rowland to be Major, vice G. H. Twemlow; May 5, 1877. Lieut. P. Swinburne to be Capt., vice Brevet Major H. Rowland; May 5, 1877.

85th Foot—Sub-Lieut. F. W. Galloway resigns commission.

86th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. Jerome retires on full pay.

88th Foot—Lieut. J. Thirkill to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. P. D. Jeffreys, who resigns that appointment; April 17, 1877.

93rd Foot—Sub-Lieut. A. H. Middleton to be Lieut.; April 28, 1875.

95th Foot—Sub-Lieut. W. W. Dunlop to be Lieut.; April 28, 1875.

102nd Foot—Lieut. E. B. Hutchinson resigns commission; Sub-Lieut. G. A. Shadforth to be Lieut.; April 28, 1876.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. C. E. Parke retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

Medical Department—Surg.-Major G. P. M. Woodward, M.D., retires upon half pay; April 17, 1877. The Christian name of Surg.-Major Corban, M.D., whose promotion appeared in the *Gazette* of Oct. 27, 1876, is Laurence, and not Lawrence, as therein stated.

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. of the First Class J. Tatum, from Vet.-Surg. Royal Artillery, to be Staff Vet.-Surg., vice W. Varley, deceased.

Half Pay—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. W. Prevost, from half pay, 42nd Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major; Jan. 1, 1877.

Retired Full Pay—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. W. Prevost, half pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, retires on full pay; Jan. 1, 1877.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers to be Cols.:—Lieut.-Col. J. Wilkinson, 15th Foot; April 13, 1877. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Hawley, 14th Foot; May 8, 1877.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. Jerome, 86th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Major-General upon retiring on full pay.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. W. Prevost, half pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, to have the hon. rank of Col. upon retiring on full pay; Jan. 1, 1877.

The promotion to a brevet Majority, dated March 31, 1877, of Capt. W. C. Wolseley, 6th Foot, has been cancelled, he having subsequently succeeded to a regimental Majority with a prior date.

Capt. G. E. Perryn, from the 90th Foot, to be Major; March 31, 1877.

Surg.-Major G. P. M. Woodward, M.D., who retires upon half pay, to have the hon. rank of Depty. Surg.-Gen.; April 17, 1877.

The hon. rank of Lieut. conferred on Depty. Assist.-Comy. G. Blake, Warrant Officer, Bengal Establishment, to be dated July 15, 1875, instead of Jan. 31, 1877, as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 30, 1877.

The second Christian name of Brevet Col. T. D. Baker, C.B., 18th Foot, is Durand, and not Durant, as stated in the *Gazette* of April 20, 1877.

The following further promotions to take place consequent on the death, on April 14, 1877, of Gen. W. Wylde, C.B., Col.-Comdt. Royal Artillery:—Capt. and Brevet Major G. F. Macdonald, half pay, late 16th Foot, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieut.-Col.; April 15, 1877. Capt. A. B. Morgan, 19th Foot, to be Major; April 15, 1877.

The following further promotions to take place consequent on the death, on April 19, 1877, of Lieut.-Gen. Sir B. Cuppage, K.C.B., Col.-Com. Royal Artillery:—Major R. Lacy, 59th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; April 20, 1877. Capt. the Hon. J. D. Drummond, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Major; April 20, 1877.

The undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces have been granted a step of hon. rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Gens.—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. Fendall, Bengal S.C.; and A. G. Davidson and J. Davidson, Madras S.C.

To be Col.—Lieut.-Col. J. Allardyce, Madras S.C.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers, Madras Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut., but to be junior of that rank for one year:—Depty. Assist.-Comys. J. Wolfe, March 3, 1876; and J. Harvey, Oct. 16, 1876.

Memorandum.

Lieut. W. A. Cuthell, half pay, late 92nd Foot, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission; April 21, 1877.

Militia Medical Department—The surname of the Surg. of the Nottingham Militia, commissioned as Surg.-Major in the *Gazette* of April 20, 1877, is Foottit, and not Footitt, as therein stated. The Christian names of Surg. Russell, North Tipperary Militia, commissioned as Surg.-Major in the *Gazette* of April 20, 1877, are Vernon William, and not William Vernon, as therein stated. The surname of the Assist.-Surg. of the 2nd West York Militia, commissioned as Surg. in the *Gazette* of April 20, 1877, is Ramsay, and not Ramsey, as therein stated.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 25, 1877.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. A. A. W. Beamish to be Capt., vice R. J. H. Parker, placed upon the Supy. List, on appointment as Adjt. of the 1st London Engineer V.C.; April 9, 1877.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. J. Mullins, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieut.-Col., to be Col.; May 5, 1877.

Memorandum.

Col. B. A. Wilkinson, Royal Engineers, has been permitted to commute his retired full pay; April 30, 1877.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, May 22, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified the following commissions and announcements bear date May 23, 1877:—

Artillery.

Devon—John Edgcombe Loveband, gent., to be Lieut. (Supy.); May 4, 1877.

Durham—Qrmr. W. Hill resigns commission, and is placed on a retired allowance.

Sligo—Capt. C. F. Dixon, Royal Artillery, to be Adjt.; May 1, 1877.

Engineers.

Royal Anglesey—Sub-Lieut. H. B. Falkiner resigns commission.

Infantry.

Royal Berks—Arthur Hargreaves, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); May 2, 1877.

Royal Bucks—Sub-Lieut. H. M. Hewett resigns commission.

Hereford—Capt. G. A. Goldwyer resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; May 7, 1877.

3rd Royal Lancashire—Henry Higgins, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; May 5, 1877.

7th Royal Lancashire—Waltar Raleigh Gilbert Hamley, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; May 5, 1877.

Royal London—Capt. J. H. Evens resigns commission.

4th or Royal South Middlesex—Capt. J. S. Crockett resigns commission.

Royal Elthorne, or 5th Middlesex—Henry Slane Fleming, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Nottingham, or Royal Sherwood Foresters—Joseph Hone, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; May 21, 1877.

Oxford—Capt. W. B. Barrington resigns commission.

2nd Somerset—Capt. W. Squirl resigns commission.

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. P. I. Harrison to be Lieut.-Col.-Comdt.; May 9, 1877. Horatio Campbell Hanway Plumridge, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

2nd Royal Surrey—Surg. H. S. Taylor resigns commission.

Royal South Wales Borderers—Major D. E. Jones is granted the hon rank of Lieut.-Col. Sub-Lieut. H. H. Fraser resigns commission.

2nd Warwick—John Frederick Liebert, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); May 5, 1877.

Highland Borderers Light Infantry—Edmund Humphrey Lyons, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); John Nigel Edensor Fenton Livingstone, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

The Highland Light Infantry—Spearman Swinburne, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

1st Royal Lanark—Lieut. C. P. Dean resigns commission; Assist.-Surg. J. S. Marshall resigns commission.

Clare—Frederick George Cullinan, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal Dublin City—Sub-Lieut. F. W. Lyons, from the Dublin City Artillery Militia, to be Sub-Lieut.

Kildare—Major E. Mansfield to be Lieut.-Col.

King's County—Capt. D. D. Urquhart to be Major.

North Tipperary—Richard Alderley Lumley, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Buckinghamshire—Sub-Lieut. W. H. Seagram to be Lieut.; May 30, 1874.

Denbighshire—Lieut. C. C. Cotton resigns commission.

Royal 1st Devon—Capt. T. H. Newman resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on retirement.

Royal North Devon—Major A. R. Hole resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on retirement.

Gloucestershire—Lieut. H. Coventry resigns commission.

WAR OFFICE, May 25, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified the following commissions and announcements bear date May 26, 1877:—

Artillery.

Antrim—Capt. J. Craig is granted the hon. rank of Major.

Kent—Lieut. T. Hunter to be Capt., vice H. J. Burford-Hancock, resigned; May 1, 1877.

Sligo—Charles Style Kincaid, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Suffolk—George Herbert Garrett, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).; Alexander Wilson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); May 11, 1877.

Engineers.

Royal Anglesey—Frederick William Coningsby Moxon, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy).; May 7, 1877.

Infantry.

The Royal Cornwall Rangers—Lieut. J. R. D. Onslow to be Capt.

1st Devon—Capt. R A. Brine resigns commission.

1st Durham—Harry Sheldon Craddock Smithson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; April 14, 1877.

2nd or North Durham—Capt. W. Johnson resigns commission.

Hereford—John Lechmere Merrick Parkinson, Esq., late Lieut., 61st Foot, to be Capt.; May 7, 1877.

5th Royal Lancashire—William Moore Wood, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; John William Arrowsmith, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Royal London—Capt. J. H. Willock resigns commission.

Oxford—Lieut. W. J. L. Heriot to be Capt.

The (King's Own) 2nd Stafford—Capt. and Hon. Major F. B. Jervis resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

1st Warwick—Oliver Ramsay Brush, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Worcester—Sidney Frederick Marriott, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

3rd West York—Lieut. E. Bowen resigns commission.

4th West York—Robert Erskine Harrison, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal Ayr and Wigtown—Capt. G. D. A. Clark resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

The Highland Light Infantry—Capt. N. P. Stewart resigns commission.

The Highland Rifles—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. F. Gillanders; Dec. 19, 1874. W. H. E. Murray; Oct. 23, 1875. J. C. Wardlaw; April 15, 1876.

Cavan—Lieut. C. Harman resigns commission.

Royal South Down—Capt. R. Keown-Boyd resigns commission.

Royal Dublin City—Lieut. H. G. Kelly resigns commission.

King's County—Lieut. J. Drought to be Capt.

Royal Tyrone Fusiliers—Sub-Lieut. W. F. Fawcett to be Lieut.; July 1, 1874.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal North Devon—Lieut. G. L. Lopes resigns commission.

Hampshire—Lieut. G. J. Drummond resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

East Lothian—George Lord Binning, to be Sub-Lieut. The Hon. Henry Robert Hepburn Scott to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

According to the *Irish Times*, Sir William Drake, K.C.B., Director of Supplies and Transport at the War Office, has submitted a scheme for the reorganisation of the Commissariat Service, which is to be fully considered by the committee recently assembled.

Pettman fuzes are again being made and issued in large quantities. Wherever it is possible, those already issued are being recalled to Woolwich and re-primed.

Epps's Cocoa — Grateful and Comforting. — "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made Simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENT AND OUR NAVAL AND MILITARY POSITION IN THE NORTH PACIFIC.

Capt. J. C. R. Colomb, R.M.A., read a paper on this subject at the Royal United Institution yesterday. The subject was treated under two heads, "Historical" and "General," and then followed some brief remarks, which may possibly suggest useful topics for discussion.

This historical sketch opened in 1513 with the discovery of the Pacific, and we regret that want of space prevents our following the lecturer throughout his paper, which had evidently been prepared with great care and research, but his concluding remarks are worthy of consideration. The preceding year, said the lecturer, Henry VIII. had created the Admiralty Board in happy ignorance of the existence of that ocean which covers two-fifths of the whole world. That Board exists to this day, and on it rests huge responsibilities. They range from a tiny detail of boat construction to the principles and practice of a strategy which must hold the globe in its strong grasp. It must protect a commerce as boundless as the sea, and secure the communications of an "Empire on which the sun never sets." We expect it to do all this without either an "Intelligence Department" or a "mobilization scheme." Great importance is attributed to applying the principle of localization to military forces settled down in the shires of England, while but little heed is taken of the fact that the support, the supply, and the maintenance of our fleets all over the world is centralized under the roof of the Admiralty in Whitehall. We have spent millions on extending the dockyard accommodation and resources of home dockyards—as the sole base of operations which must cover the world. We are content to leave the great Pacific Ocean, with its 70,000,000 square miles of water, to the care of scattered ships, without any local power of expansion, without power of self-support, without adequate means of repair or stores of supply, without even a sufficiently protected base or any fixed system or plan of operations. If in these days an army marches on its stomach, a fleet cruises on its coals, but, as I have so frequently pointed out, we leave our coal lying about the world in unprotected positions at the mercy of any passing cruiser. I think I am quite correct in stating that if war breaks out to-morrow it would find our fleets without any system by which their supply of coal could be assured, when communications would not be perfectly safe. All these matters and things it is expected can be arranged for at any moment by the happy inspiration of the surviving representative in the direct line of that Board which Henry VIII. created, ignorant of the existence of more than half the world. It may be said it was absolutely necessary to spend millions on our home dockyards to meet the exigencies of a great naval war. When that event happens the enormous resources of private firms, situated within a few miles of such dockyards, will be, as regards private work, almost idle, while between our fleets and squadrons abroad and their dockyards oceans intervene. If I may revert to my very old theory—it more than ever appears to me now that had one-half the money which has been expended on dockyard extension at home since I humbly made the suggestion—ten years ago—been expended on the creation of a real dockyard in the other hemisphere, our naval position would be incomparably stronger now than it is. When a royal dockyard on the Thames was practically abolished, a fitting opportunity offered for seriously considering the necessity for an Imperial dockyard at Sydney, and a strong naval base in British Columbia. As science and mechanical contrivances advance so must the necessity for real, substantial, and complete means of repair increase. These great home dockyard extensions are an index and a solid sign of a national belief that we must be prepared for a great naval war. Let us for one moment turn to the purely military aspects of such a contingency. As many years ago I ventured to point out from this place, we cannot carry on a naval war without all our naval bases and coal depots being strongly garrisoned by purely military forces, but our mobilization scheme does not even mention a single naval base, does not provide for the security of a single coal depot. If we were plunged in a naval war to-morrow, and there are not sufficient garrisons forthcoming at once, the action of our fleets would be paralysed by having to protect their own bases from possible capture. The Admiralty would apply to the War Minister for garrisons for the Imperial strategic points, the War Minister would apply to the Admiralty for means of transport for troops and military stores, perhaps to be sent elsewhere. Standing at the edge of that ocean of administrative responsibility, which has neither been fathomed or explored, the War Minister, like Nunez, may look over it towards the Admiralty, whilst the Admiralty, far beyond his official view, may be like Albuquerque at the other side in the great "straits" of construction and "intent, perhaps, on being about to produce the most magnificent ship in the world." Thus, in the administration of our Imperial war, power is the opening history of the Pacific Ocean reflected. Following that history, we have seen on one side steady, persistent naval and military progress; on the other, a great nation with infinite resources recently tried in the furnace of a great war. Between them lies part of that vast ocean on which British commerce predominates, where there are interests of stupendous magnitude, and on the shores of which are thousands of English homes. How best to protect that commerce, to secure those interests, and to guard those homes, is neither a purely naval nor a purely military problem, it is a complex question only to be solved by a true application and a just combination of both Services. While the military mind apparently fixes itself on matters which ignore the Fleet, and the naval mind seemingly overlooks the Army, and the eyes of the Press and public are fixed on Turkey, it may be perhaps as well to have thus drawn attention, however inadequately, to a subject which refuses to separate the services, or to divorce two elements which are helpless by themselves. When we boast of our material wealth, our resources, and our scientific skill, let us remember they are for war purposes at present localized in these small islands, while the area of their application must extend over the whole globe. When we proudly point as a proof of all these things to the most magnificent ships in the world, let us remember the story of the little Aigun. Those who take no heed of arrangements for combining naval power with military force should remember this, that on Sept. 4, 1854, on the Coast of Kamschatka, English and French blood was shed like water "as a testimony against them." On the desolate shores of Avatchka Bay may still be seen the graves of those who that day fell helpless victims to this very principle, truly applied by our enemy, a willing yet useless sacrifice to their own country's neglect of Russian development in the North Pacific Ocean.

WAR NEWS.

Vienna, Friday Night.

Hobart Pacha will lead an expedition to the Crimea, accompanied by two monitors.

The Commander-in-Chief at Kars attacked the Russians on the 17th ultimo, and succeeded in driving them back.

The Commissariat Department of the Russian Army is said not to be working satisfactorily.

The Russians took Ardahan by assault on the 17th. Sixty cannon, an immense quantity of provisions and stores, and the camp, which had been occupied by fourteen Turkish battalions, fell into their hands. The Turks fled, pursued by the Russian Cavalry. The Turkish army, which numbered 12,000 strong, was driven back to Adramouth along the road to Erzeroum. Ardahan was only indifferently fortified, the Russians having during former wars blown up the ramparts, merely leaving a few remnants of the walls of the town, twenty-five feet high and six broad, which were unable to resist the modern heavy ordnance. The Russian loss in killed and wounded amounted to 235, among whom were five officers. The Russians have since been marching against the Turkish forces encamped near the Fountain of Dur.

Another brilliant engagement has taken place at Soukhoum Kaléh, where some battalions of Russian troops endeavoured to gain possession of the fortified positions taken from them on the 15th ultimo, but were repulsed.

The Russians have attacked Kars on two sides, but have been repulsed and driven back several miles by a gallant sortie of the garrison.

The Emperor will leave for the Danube on the 3rd proximo. His Majesty will be absent from St. Petersburg for about three weeks. He will be accompanied by Prince Gortschakoff and the Chancellor's two assistants, Baron Jomini and Mr. Hamburger.

At Tourtoukai and Sistovo the Turks are concentrating large masses of troops.

The Russians have withdrawn from Kaghizman.

The Turkish expedition to Soukhoum Kaléh started on Friday morning. It consisted of four large transports, four ironclad frigates, and one despatch boat, conveying 10,000 troops, five batteries of artillery, and 50,000 rifles.

The Russian official journal publishes an Imperial decree ordering the formation of two new divisions of Don Cossacks to reinforce the army in the field.

All Circassian Cavalry officers have been summoned to Constantinople for the purpose of organizing 25 Circassian regiments at Adrianople and Sofia.

Turkish war vessels have bombarded Adler and Igdyr. On the 19th inst. Gen. Tergukassoff despatched a detachment of troops from Surbchanes to Bayazid, having received information that the Turks contemplated operating against the latter place.

The Berlin papers publish intelligence from Bucharest stating that 72,000 Russian troops are concentrated on the Middle and Upper Danube—namely, 58,000 Infantry, 6,300 Regular Cavalry, 6,250 Irregular Cavalry, and 2,000 Engineers. The Artillery consists of 8 mitrailleuses, 6 field batteries, 3 batteries of Mounted Artillery, and 42 large siege guns.

We find in a letter from Jassy, published in the *Augsburg Gazette*, the following details about the Staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas:—"The health of the Commander-in-Chief is entirely restored; he works much; every morning he confers with the chief of the Staff, Gen. Nepogoitchitzky, and Major-Gen. Lawitzki. The former, who was engaged in the war of 1854 on the Danube, knows thoroughly all the country of the theatre of the strife. Gen. Lawitzki is still young, but has received an accomplished military education. The aides-de-camp of his Imperial Highness are men in the prime of life, all of whom have gained experience on the battle-field. The son of the Commander-in-Chief, the young Grand Duke Nicolas, serves as a captain on the Staff. Col. Harencamp has charge of the department for collecting information to supply the historical record of the campaign, and the correspondents of foreign journals have to address themselves to him. The bulletins will be drawn up by a young lieutenant of Uhlans, M. Chrestowski, known for his literary talents. There is at present only one foreign Military Attaché present, Col. Gaillard, who has been very favourably received. The greatest simplicity prevails about the Grank Duke; he leads the life of the soldier, and has no taste for the pleasures of the table."

The War Office, says the *Standard*, has it in contemplation to make a complete revision of pension districts, with a view of the number being reduced to fifty-eight.

The move of the head-quarters of the Dublin District from the Royal Barracks, Dublin, to the Curragh, is postponed until the 9th proximo.

The *Standard* says:—"The committee sitting to consider the case of the late Control Department officers have nearly concluded their inquiries. Officers belonging to various branches of the department have been examined, but the representatives of the late Military Train are disappointed at the fact that none of them have been called to state their grievances."

Orders have been received at Portsmouth that the Indian troopships, which are now lying there on the conclusion of the trooping season, are not to be disabled by taking in hand any important alterations, but only such work is to be done to them as could be completed in a few days, so as to enable them to proceed to sea if requisite.—*Standard.*

The 81-ton gun underwent a further trial on Wednesday at Woolwich. The charges of powder were the heaviest ever fired at Woolwich, being 425lb. at each round, the most consumed on any previous occasion being 380lb. The last round fired at the iron target at Shoeburyness was also of 425lb., and the object of the present experiment was to ascertain the velocity and pressure exercised by that charge on the chambered gun. Generally speaking, the results of the trial have shown that the heavy charge, when rammed up close, has produced velocities no greater than charges of 360lb. or 370lb. of powder, but when the density of the cartridge has been diminished by air spacing the more profitable consumption of the powder has been obtained, and a rate of speed attained which affords satisfactory evidence of the great gun's power.

THE QUEEN ADELAIDE NAVAL FUND.

The objects of this Fund are the relief of the orphan daughters of officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, by grants in aid towards the education of the young, the maintenance of the aged, and the casual assistance of those who are in temporary difficulty. The Report for the years 1875 and 1876, made by the Committee of the Queen Adelaide Naval Fund, states that they have little more than the usual statement of their proceedings to record in order to maintain the interest of their subscribers and friends, and to secure that continued support so essential to the existence of the Fund. It affords them much pleasure to be able to state that, notwithstanding the limited resources at their disposal, they have been enabled, under the blessing of Almighty God, to relieve many sad cases of suffering among those who have been deprived of the comforts of a father's home. Ninety orphan daughters of officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines have sought assistance from the funds. So far as practicable, the circumstances and position of each applicant have been personally inquired into by the Ladies' Committee. Sixty-two of the most pressing cases received assistance in grants of money from £3 to £10. The Committee would gladly have awarded larger grants to the more necessitous applicants, whilst the circumstances of the twenty-eight who were refused, though not in such distress as those who were aided, were mostly of a nature to make the refusal a matter of pain. The Committee believe that those who carefully consider the statement of cases relieved will be convinced that there is an actual "needs-be" for the Queen Adelaide Naval Fund, that it is doing a noble work of charity, and that it deserves the warmest support of those whom God, in His mercy and goodness, has placed in positions of comparative ease and comfort. To them they appeal. Were it not for the existence of this Fund many of the applicants would be in the direst distress. Help, as far as means will allow, is afforded to every applicant, whether the father has or has not been a subscriber. Absolute necessity is the only condition. As in former years, three Queen Adelaide pupils have been maintained at the Royal Naval Female School. An important feature which the Committee would urge as a strong recommendation for the liberal support of this Fund by the charitable public is the small cost of its operations. By the balance-sheet it will be seen that in the course of two years the working expenses have not exceeded £25. With this exception the whole amount subscribed has gone to succour the distressed. The Committee again appeal to their friends and supporters to make the claims of the Society known far and wide, and also would invite the kindly co-operation of officers on active service to make collections among their shipmates to further the objects of the Fund, and to enable it to meet, in a satisfactory manner, the many cases of actual poverty which solicit their assistance. As years pass away the Society necessarily loses many of its old and valued supporters by death. The Committee deeply regret to have to record on their death-roll the names of Thomas Stilwell, Esq., who, from the establishment of the fund in 1850, had so kindly and efficiently been the treasurer; of Admiral A. B. Becher, a vice-president, who for years sat on the Committee, and aided the Society not only liberally from his own purse, but by advocating its cause; of Mrs. T. Lewin, Miss Tetley, and Mrs. Sargent, being among the earliest and most assiduous members of the Ladies' Committee. The Committee have the pleasure to announce that Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Col. G. B. Rodney, Depty. Adjt.-Gen., Royal Marines, and the Rev. John Cawston, Chaplain of the Fleet, have kindly consented to be vice-presidents. The post of treasurer has been most kindly undertaken by J. P. Stilwell, Esq. The vacancies on the Ladies' Committee have been filled up by Mrs. Charles E. Green and Miss F. Melliss. The Committee cannot conclude this Report without an expression of gratitude to God that they have been privileged to be the means of affording comfort and assistance in many a sad and painful case. They venture to hope that the Report of their doings will merit the entire satisfaction of the supporters of the charity, and will induce those who have not hitherto contributed to give at once some small annual subscription to enable them to continue and extend the usefulness of the Fund. At present the funds are sadly inadequate to the relief of the very necessitous cases which come before the Committee. Donations and annual subscriptions are most earnestly solicited.

A number of Chinese naval cadets, lately trained in the Yang-Woo, under the command of Capt. Luxmoore, R.N., C.B., are expected to arrive in England shortly to gain some experience of our ships and dockyards. The training-ship Yang-Woo has been abolished by the Chinese Government on the ground of economy, and Captain Luxmoore has returned to England.—*Standard.*

It is understood that no more engineer students are for the present to be entered at Chatham Dockyard, on account of there being no regular factory there at present where the students can receive good practical instruction. It is stated the only dockyards where the students will be entered are Portsmouth and Devonport.

F. P. wishes to supplement the interesting list of successful former students of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, by the name of J. J. Barnard, who, after leaving the Naval School, passed successfully into the General Post Office; and having been invalided thence by reason of ill-health, and taken abroad to Tasmania, is now most usefully employed by the Government of the island as additional clerk to the Statistical Department of the Legislative Council.

The annual meeting of the Army Guild of the Holy Standard was held at St. Barnabas' Schools, Pimlico-road, London, on Wednesday last, at 3 p.m., the Warden, Lieut.-General C. W. Tremenheere, C.B., in the chair. The report of the Warden and Council, showing a large increase on the Muster Roll of the Guild, was proposed by Lieut.-Col. E. W. Childers, R.A., and seconded by Lieut.-Col. P. A. A. Twynam, 15th Regt., and, after some interesting discussion, adopted. Representatives from several garrisons in the United Kingdom were present. Refreshments were provided by the Council after the meeting, soldiers being admitted free of charge. At 6.30 p.m. there was a special service for the Guild in St. Barnabas' Church. The London Gregorian Choral Association supplied the choir. The Guild chaplain officiated, the Reverends McOdell and S. B. Windsor, G.H.S., being lectors; F. B. Baker, G.H.S., and a member of the L.G.C.A. cantors, and the Right. Rev. the Chaplain-General, P. C. Claughton, G.H.S., preacher. Seats were reserved for soldiers at the east end of the nave, and were well filled.

INDIA.

Col. E. P. Mignon, Bombay S.C., has been appointed comy.-gen. of the Bombay Army, vice Col. H. W. Holland, C.B., retired, and is succeeded as Depty. Comy.-Gen. by Lieut.-Col. M. W. Willoughby, Bombay S.C., Assist. Comy.-Gen.

Major A. G. F. Hogg, Bombay S.C., Depty. Qrmr.-Gen., Bombay Army, has been granted leave to England for six months, on private affairs.

Major-Gen. G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., Bombay Infantry, has been permitted to proceed to England on vacating his divisional command in Bombay.

Brigdr.-Gen. C. T. Aitchison, C.B., Bombay S.C., Adjt.-Gen. of the Bombay Army, has been appointed a brigdr.-gen. on the Bombay establishment, vice Brigdr.-Gen. J. S. Gell.

Gen. Aitchison will for the present continue to perform the duties of adjt.-gen. of the Bombay Army.

Brigdr.-Gen. J. S. Gell, Bombay Infantry, commanding the Bombay Brigade, has been granted leave to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The following promotions are about to be made, viz.:—Major C. J. Griffiths, Bengal S.C., to be lieut.-col. and capt.; Brevet Major R. W. Sartorius, V.C.C.M.G., cadre of the late 72nd N.I., to be major from April 1, 1877, vice Col. H. Finch, retired; Major (Lieut.-Col. in Staff Corps) F. B. Foote, Infantry, to be lieut.-col. and capt.; (Major in Staff Corps and and Brevet Lieut.-Col.) F. M. Birch, cadre of the late 71st N.I., to be major, from April 1, 1877, vice Lieut.-Col. (Major in Staff Corps) C. J. Griffiths, removed from the list of regimental lieut.-cols.; Major W. D. Macturk, Infantry, to be lieut.-col., from April 1, 1877, vice Lieut.-Col. F. B. Foote, Bengal S.C., removed from the list of regimental lieut.-cols.: Major H. A. McNair, Infantry, to be lieut.-col., from April 1, 1877, vice Col. W. D. Bishop, retired.

Col. Nuttal, Bombay S.C., officiating commandant of the Land Frontier Force, vice Col. F. A. G. Loch, Bombay S.C., appointed to the Bengal Staff.

Major J. G. Watts, Bombay S.C., an officiating brigade major, has been appointed a brigade major on the Bombay establishment, vice Major C. F. James, Bombay S.C., whose period of service has expired.

Capt. W. W. H. Scott, 11th Bengal Cavalry, officiates as brigade major at Mean Meer during the absence of Capt. G. T. Halliday, Bengal Infantry, on furlough.

The term of service of Major R. Bythell, Bombay S. C., Fort Adjt., Asirgarh, having expired on July 30, 1876, he has been reappointed for a further period of five years from that date.

Major-Gen. J. Forbes, C.B., Bombay Cavalry, has been transferred from the Northern to the Mhow Division of the Bombay Army, vice Major-Gen. C. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., whose period of command has expired, and Brigdr.-Gen. J. W. Schneider, C.B., is posted to the Northern Division, on appointment to a divisional command.

Bridgr.-Gen. F. A. E. Loch, C.B., Bombay S. C., has been posted to the Aden Brigade, vice Bridgr.-Gen. Schneider, C.B., on appointment to the Brigade Staff.

The War Department have entered into a contract for the purpose of dredging and clearing the mud and rubbish out of the two commodious basins in the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, which have since the close of the dockyard as a shipbuilding establishment remained entirely disused. The advantage which these basins offer for the rapid embarkation of troops, guns, and horses are so evident that it has been decided to put them into order for future use if required. —*Times.*

The perils that beset England's path consequent upon the Eastern imbroglio are apparently fully recognised by "My Lords." In reply to an application for a month's leave of absence by an engineer officer of high position in Devonport Yard, he was informed, by an exceedingly curt telegram, that his "application for leave at the present critical time is surprising, and cannot be granted." When it is remembered that the Chief Constructor proceeds on a month's leave, the relative value of the two officers, or professions represented by them, in the estimation of "My Lords" is apparent. —*Western Daily Mercury.*

From the most recent statistical researches, summarised in the handbook of Chassagne and Desbrousses, the consolatory conclusion results that in modern warfare battles have not become more murderous, despite the improvements in firearms. Those of 1870 were less so than the great battles of the first Empire, such as the battles of Moskowa and Leipsic. In the Crimea, the number of the killed was one in thirty-three of the effective force; in Italy, one in forty-five; in the war of 1870, one in fifty-three. The number wounded is almost uniformly one in seven.—*British Medical Journal.*

According to the *Times*, "range-finders for field guns are being introduced into the Service; they are being issued in the following proportions—viz., about 75 to 80 of the Nolan instrument and 25 of Watkins's. The Nolan range-finder has been considerably modified and reduced in size, so as to fit into a small leather pocket attached to the saddle, the instrument now being used in connection with a tripod, instead of, as formerly, being placed on a gun. The wooden roller for calculating the ranges has been done away with, a card being substituted, which gives the ranges due to various angles and bases without any calculation."

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, we (*Irish Times*) understand that arrangements have lately been made by the Quartermaster-General's staff by which an army could be despatched from England at a few hours' notice for Eastern Europe. No orders have been issued, but the military authorities have not been unmindful of the complications which might at any moment arise. [We need not say that our contemporary is under a delusion—whether melancholy or otherwise we shall not stop to inquire. No such "arrangements" are possible—unless they be of the shadowy "Whistlerian" type of those visible at the Grosvenor Gallery. Not "a few hours' notice"—nor a few days—nor even a few weeks—would suffice for the despatch of "an army" from England for Eastern Europe."—Ed. A. & N. G.]

Errata.—In the extract from the *Daily News* correspondence which we published last week, the name of the Archduke Nicolas was followed by "Nicolaieff," instead of the word "Nicolaivitch." The first is the name of a place—the second the name of a person, "son of Nicolas." He is not an "*Arch*duke"—he is a "*Grand*" Duke. The name of the Russian officer who was sent to Berlin to report on the Prussian Army, as mentioned in last week's paper, is "Kaulbars," not "Kaulbare."

REVIEWS.

Two Months with Tchernaieff in Servia. By Philip Salusbury. (Chapman and Hall.)

It was quite unnecessary for Lieutenant Salusbury to write a preface in the form of an appeal *ad misericordiam* of the public, more especially of the critic. He has written a very stirring account of his experiences during what may fairly be called a wild-goose expedition, but one which required plenty of *pluck* to undertake and plenty of *luck* to pass through unscathed. He has accomplished both, much, no doubt, to his own surprise, and still more to the gratification of his friends, who in all probability regarded him as a doomed man. At all events, he managed to enjoy camp life in Servia, to witness at least one great battle, to become familiar with death in its most ghastly form, to bear testimony to the bravery of the Montenegrins as well as to the cowardice under fire of the Servians, except the artillerists, to see good service as Aide-de-Camp to General Dochtouroff, and to fail to make a friend of Tchernaieff. Nothing can be better than the spirit which dictated the following tribute to this General:—"No one has less cause to be grateful to Tchernaieff than myself, for he never treated me with common civility, and I never had a kind word from him, with one exception, the whole time I served under him. That one exception was when I volunteered to take the ammunition to Dochtouroff, there being no one else present who knew the way. It was an Artilleryman's work, and I would much rather have been with my General than bothering with ammunition. However, he thanked me, and even looked gratified. Why he showed such antipathy to me I don't know, but he did so. I am happy to say that he was the sole instance of a Russian who did not treat me as a friend, for from all the others that I met out in Servia I received friendships that I shall never forget, but from Tchernaieff none; and yet I say, in all truth, that a better-hearted, kindlier, or more courageous soldier never existed, and that, as even his enemy admitted, he was never out-generalled, but simply outnumbered." Lieutenant Salusbury's "Two Months" Tour in Servia" has much to recommend it, and very little for any but the "carping" critic to find fault with.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." Mr. Wyld's Staff map of the country between Odessa and Constantinople, which has just been issued, will soon, we believe, become very much used and very useful. It is true that the country between Odessa and the Danube is now only interesting as the scene of preparation, and it is curious enough that Odessa itself should be exposed to attack, and be much afraid of it on the part of the Turks, who will soon be called on to defend their own country with desperation. This map is clear and well marked, and the passes over the Balkans, the roads, and military positions are laid down with great distinctness.

Mr. Letts has published a strategical map of the valley of the Danube in broad colours. Its foreign origin is not disguised, for "on" still represents "or" in the names of the places, but the map is not the worse for that.

The twenty-sixth annual General Court of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows was held at the United Service Institution, the Duke of Teck in the chair. Amongst the company present were the Duchess of Teck, Lady Gomm, Lady Hodge, Lady Louisa Fielding, and Gen. Sir. W. Codrington. The Report, read by Col. Stewart, showed that there were 54 widows in the asylum, six vacancies having occurred during the year. The lowest of successful candidates last year was admitted to one of them, two others were filled up, and it was now proposed to elect four widows by ballot from a list of thirty-five approved candidates. The committee, while regretting the resignation of Gen. Sir. E. Cust, had the satisfaction of announcing that Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar had accepted the vacant office. In moving the adoption of the Report, Lord Hampton called attention to the fact that this institution was the only one that provided in any way for soldiers' widows. He was extremely glad to see the satisfactory character of the finances of the institution, as the interest on funded property was something over £600 a year, and to this they had been able to add a small amount during the past year.—Gen. Spencer Stanhope, in seconding the motion, remarked upon the small amount obtained from the general public.—In responding to a vote of thanks, proposed by Sir W. Codrington, the Duke of Teck expressed his great pleasure in presiding. The institution required enlargement, and he must ask all those who felt an interest in it to obtain subscriptions from their friends. He felt assured that if the public only knew that this was the sole institution for the benefit of soldiers' widows, and that they were only able to extend their benefits to between fifty and sixty poor women, their funds would soon increase.

"A number of officers representing the War Office and the Admiralty, amongst whom is Admiral Sir W. Mends, Director of Transports, are," says the *Standard*, "making investigations and experiments with a view to carrying out a new system which has been proposed for transporting the baggage train of an army sent abroad on active service. Hitherto the plan has been to dismember the waggons and pack them on board ship, while the stores which they are to contain are enclosed in cases and packed away also, necessitating delay and sometimes difficulty in getting them together when landed—perhaps in the face of an enemy—and loading up ready for the march. The idea now is to load the waggons before embarking, and lift them bodily into the holds of the transport ships, from which they can be as simply removed at the other end of the journey, and landed ready for instant service. The suggestion is as yet in its earliest stage, but the officers referred to have been at Woolwich making inquiries on the subject."

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	Votes.
Harriet Taylor, 40th Regiment	918
Elizabeth Allen, 16th Lancers	878
Mary Lyons, 60th Rifles	859
Mary Houlker, Royal Artillery	832
Harriet Hambleton, Grenadier Guards...	814

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74TH HIGHLANDERS.	31ST MAY at 8 p.m.
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43RD REGIMENT.	5TH JUNE at 8 p.m.
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Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.

Remittances should be made payable to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

SENEX.—Next week.

R.N.A.V.—Write to the Lieutenant-Instructor.

OTTOMAN FLEET.—Forestalled.

HALF-PAY.—The Order in Council does not affect your case.

ONE WHO HAS LEFT.—Next week.

SLASHER.—You are in error, and you *have* "written in haste." The 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards and 1st Batn. Coldstreams embarked at Southampton Feb. 22, and left next day at daybreak.

EX-DRAGOON.—Surely you can not be ignorant of the fact that the Report of the Royal Commission on Promotion and Retirement has been made public some months ago? It would be rash to publish your letter.

No such list is in existence.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Under Square Sail: a Manual for Cadets of the Merchant Service and for Yachtsmen.

Seonee; or, Camp Life on the Satpura Range.

Précis of the Franco-German War.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877.

Happily for the naval Service and for those whom the Newcastle accident plunged into the deepest grief, the inquiry held at Sheerness has helped to remove those grave doubts which were shared by so many, that all that could have been done was done to save the lives of devoted men, for the action taken by Captain Gordon Douglas has been upheld by the court. The actual finding has not been made public, but the Admiralty has announced that it has learned with much satisfaction that "all proper measures were taken to save life on the occasion in question." We may add that none could receive such a decision with greater satisfaction than ourselves. The conflicting evidence given before the court of inquiry is sufficient to show how the opinion of those serving on board the ship and who actually witnessed the accident was divided; but we must be satisfied with the decision that the measures taken by the Captain were advisable under the circumstances. Five officers, however, agreed that something more should have been done, and the Commander was a wavering witness, who seemed to be suffering from shortness of memory. In the communications from a variety of sources—letters addressed to private friends as well as to ourselves—the only view taken was that the ship should not have been allowed to drift away to leeward, and that the attempt to rescue the men overboard should not have been so soon abandoned. Having before us such evidence of the feeling then existing, we were convinced that for the good of the Service, and to remove the painful impression which appeared to have been created, nothing but an inquiry of a searching character would avail. That has now been held, and by the result which has been published to the world neither the reputation of the Service nor that of the Captain whose conduct was called into question has suffered. Had it not been for the undivided expression of opinion which reached us and the positive feeling that a tragic mistake had been committed, we should not have commented on the lamentable affair at the length we did. But the end in view has been so far attained, that an inquiry has been held, and the name of Captain Gordon Douglas, which was overshadowed by the reports sent home, has been cleared. It is, however, a matter for regret that the action of the Admiralty was not more spontaneous, and that the inquiry was not announced in sufficient time to admit of more publicitly being given to the proceedings. In an article on this subject the *Western Morning News* remarks that:—"It may be that the opinions of Commander Dacres, Lieutenant Bethell, Lieutenant Schomberg, Lieutenant May, Lieutenant Field and Midshipman Sargeant—who all more or less strongly expressed their ideas that they should have been allowed to wear the ship, or that the boat should have stayed out longer, or that steam should have been got up—it may be, we say, that these suggestions were all impracticable, ill-advised, or dangerous. What we contend for is this, that this hastily-convened and quickly-concluded inquiry, under the circumstances detailed, was not a searching or public inquiry such as Mr. Ward Hunt promised, such as the Navy had a right to expect, and such as would have taken place if a court-martial had been ordered. Experience has shown that the exhaustiveness of the evidence given and the verdict pronounced is often materially affected by the fact that all England, through its daily Press, is critically watching the proceedings from day to day. But this thing *was* 'done in a corner.'" That there should still be an impression that there is something to be hidden is much to be deplored for the sake of all concerned, and we venture to think that the Admiralty has not acted wisely in this matter. In a Portsmouth paper we also see it stated that the Newcastle inquiry has left public opinion divided, for the conflicting nature of the evidence which has appeared cannot be accepted as an assurance that all was right. Further comment is unnecessary, but in conclusion it may be well to state that the report of the inquiry published last week was received at so late an hour that some errors and discrepancies were allowed to pass, and we are especially desirous of correcting some remarks with which Captain Douglas has been credited. Referring to the gallant young Midshipman who lost his life, he is reported to have said that "he had thrown himself twice overboard without cause." What Captain Douglas stated was, that Mr. Wingfield was known to be most anxious to obtain the Humane Society's medal, and had expressed his determination to go overboard to the rescue of any man, and had displayed so much readiness to risk his life in the endeavour that Captain Douglas had found it necessary to caution him. That the brave boy, who has now to be mourned by his friends and former messmates, knew no fear is beyond dispute, and his loss is to be deplored by all. Had he lived he would doubtless have won the decoration for gallantry which he so coveted, but, having died in the attempt to save the life of another, his dying act remains unnoticed by that Society which awards honours for humanity, since it is not customary to mark its appreciation of deeds of daring unless those who perform them are fortunate in surviving. Even had this young officer not expressed his determination to endeavour to save a drowning shipmate at any time, he could not have done less than go overboard on this sad occasion, for he was a magnificent swimmer, and was on duty at the spot where the accident happened. He fully succeeded in his purpose of reaching the man and placing the life-collar round his neck, and that he acted throughout with coolness is evidenced from his last words as he jumped overboard, being the order, "Let go the life-buoy." The same medal which would have been granted to poor young Wingfield had he lived would be doubly prized as a tribute to his memory if awarded to his sorrowing relatives, and we sincerely trust that his last act of bravery may meet with this recognition.

A weekly contemporary publishes what it professes is a correct "statement of the regiments which will compose the British expeditionary force for the East in the event of this country engaging in war," appending the names of the officers to whom will be entrusted the commands. The particulars are so palpably incorrect that our military readers will not allow themselves to be blinded by them; but, for the information of those unconnected with the Army, we may state that the whole paragraph is the merest guesswork. Three times has the same paper treated us with details of the composition of the "proposed expeditionary force," but not once has it hit the mark, or even approached it, and, strange to say, on each occasion different corps have been named. So much anxiety exists on the part of the friends of the corps mentioned for service that we feel bound to set their minds easy. At such a time it is not too much to expect that editors will exercise a little caution, for the wild shots occasionally appearing only tend to excite people unnecessarily, and to harass the Government at a moment when they have a difficult duty to perform.

The grand military concert, for the benefit of that most excellent institution the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, at the Royal Albert Hall, to-day, ought to be a great success, and we hope it will. Military music, if not so "refined" as that of "the future," is far more easily understood by men and women of the present time, and for the general public, for whom Wagner is *caviare*, is very acceptable indeed, and the programme on the present occasion promises a great treat to the multitude who will, we trust, be present.

The War Office has managed to kick up a nice fuss among the officers of the Army in China. The local allowances there were paid in dollars reckoned at their *real* value—3s. 10d. or 3s. 9d.—when, lo! an order was received, a few days before the end of the financial year, stating that 4s. 3d. was in future, and from April 1, 1877, to be the value of the dollar in paying these allowances. The state of mind of the officers can be better imagined than described.

It is at least prudent for Russia to advise Prince Milan to restrain his war party. There is still an Austro-Hungarian Power. There is also the fact that Servian valour, stiffened by Muscovite valour—naturally it is rather limp—has only sufficed to show that Servians are made to be beaten.

We understand that the gunboats built for the Chinese Government have proved excellent sea-boats in their outward voyages, and that Lord Napier of Magdala, who inspected them at Gibraltar, expressed a very high opinion of their qualities and power for river defence and for aggression. As to what the Chinese Government intends doing with them, that is a matter which, we suppose, has been fully considered by those most interested in the subject.

There is little likelihood that Sir John Garvock will complete the full term of the Portsmouth command, as any one may see who looks at the "Army List," and in that case Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, now kept out of it, will succeed—say two years hence. *Ce que est deferré n'est pas perdu.* There cannot be a better officer for the command at Portsmouth—which is, all in all, very trying and very "multiform"—than his Serene Highness.

The sketches in the *Graphic* of invalid Roumanian soldiers indicate that these warriors wear feathers in their caps, but it can not be clearly made out if they are white or not.

The force of Militia Engineers has been fixed at 1,060 non-commissioned officers and men, who are to supply the deficiencies in the organization of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Army Corps. This leaves three companies to be provided—three out of fifteen shown to be wanting in the original draft of the localization scheme.

The *Whitehall Review* announces that Lieutenant-Colonel H. Brackenbury, R.A., has started for the Russian head-quarters as Correspondent of the *Times*. It will be rather an anomalous position for a British officer on full pay and in active employ to fill; so we presume Lieutenant-Colonel Brackenbury, who served as Correspondent to the *Times* in the war of 1866 with the Austrian Army, and was praised by Benedek for his coolness at the battle of Königgrätz, and who acted in the same capacity with the Prussian Army during the invasion of France, is only detached temporarily. M. Ivan de Wœstyne, armed with a letter of recommendation from the French Ambassador, General le Flô, to Colonel Gaillard, the French *Attaché* at the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicolas, has been received as Correspondent of the *Figaro*. He was formerly in the Army, and commanded a battery during the siege of Paris. The most "advanced" of the correspondents is the gentleman who represents the *Daily Telegraph* at Erzeroum; but as the fortune of war changes and shifts, every one of them may come to the front in turn.

The *Graphic* this week contains sketches and photographs of "Famine" scenes in the Madras Presidency which we commend to the notice of Mr. Gladstone as a dealer in atrocities, and to the complacent chucklers who believe "the fairly favourable" reports sent over from India to bolster up the "just-keep-'em-alive" policy of Sir R. Temple and his admirers, They are simply too fearful—each one a nightmare. The name "Relief Camp" must be a bitter mockery. The *British Medical Journal* has a pungent article on the cruel controversy between Dr. Cornish and the authorities, who certainly are not in this question ranged on the side of the Angels of Mercy and Charity. We have never yet heard of the Angel of Political Economy, but Sir R. Temple, who has got the ear of the authorities at home and abroad, is apparently sustained by her ministrations in the desert which he is creating. Is it a fact or not that the annual death-rate per thousand in the Madras famine camps is 930.8, as stated by Dr. Cornish? If so, "surplus population" will soon cease to create anxiety to Indian statesmen, and the ratio of increase will revert to the maximum of decrease. We doubt if Lord Salisbury could point out anything so terrible in Turkey. Not all the atrocities in Bulgaria by the Turks, or in Circassia by the Russians, nor all the slaughter of battle, can at all come near this death-rate. But India is far off—"Heaven is distant, and the Czar is near"—and so we do not even wince at the fearful suffering of these poor, helpless, uncomplaining wretches, who are fast going down before Sir Richard Temple's "minutes" and practical conclusions as opposed to "medical theories."

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

Admiralty, May 18, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Nav.-Lieut. George White has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 9th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, the undermentioned Chief-Engineers have been placed on the Retired List of their rank from the 16th inst.:—William Donnison and James Orchard.

May 19, 1877.

Staff-Surgeon William Anderson has been promoted to the rank of Fleet-Surg. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of March 23, 1877.

May 21, 1877.

Royal Marines—The undermentioned promotion has taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Lieut. Francis Mordaunt Shairp to be Capt., vice Capt. and Brevet Major Arthur C. J. McMeekan, retired at his own request, under the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870; May 10, 1877.

May 22, 1877.

Staff-Surg. William George Ridings has been promoted to the rank of Fleet-Surg. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of the 3rd inst.

Royal Marines—The undermentioned promotion has taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Lieut. Nassau William Irwin Hampden Stephens to be Capt., vice Capt. and Brevet Major Frederick Herbert Ruel, placed on the Retired List, under the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870; May 13, 1877.

May 24, 1877.

The following promotions have been this day made:—Sub-Lieuts. James Gordon Bremer, Frederick Lenox Langdale, Rudolph Edward de Lisle, Cecil Henry Wright, Charles Allan Fenwick Waters, Erasmus Denison St. Andrew Ommanney, Arthur Lloyd Babington, Frederick St. George Rich, Arthur Granville Kempe, John Gibbings, Arthur Richard Macdonnell Creagh, Rowland Edward Berkeley, Hubert Gould Willin Thorold, James Mallcott Richardson, James Pipon Montgomery, Frederick Elton, William Wyatt Smythe, William Graham White, Edward William Lloyd, Charles Elsden Gladstone, Ernest Alfred Simons, to be Lieuts. in H.M.'s Fleet.

Royal Marines—The undermentioned promotions have taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry consequent on the retirement, on May 7, 1877, of Gen. Alexander Anderson, C.B., under the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870:—Lieut.-Gen. George Colt Langley, C.B., to be Gen.; May 7, 1877. Major-Gen. Hayes Marriott, to be Lieut.-Gen., vice Langley; May 7, 1877. Col.-Commandant Penrose Charles Penrose, C.B., to be Major-Gen., vice Marriott; Dec. 24, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to May 7, 1877. Col. and Second-Commandant John Henry Stewart to be Col.-Commandant, vice Penrose; May 7, 1877. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. John William Alexander Kennedy to be Col. and Second-Commandant, vice Stewart; May 7, 1877. Capt. and Brevet Major William Henry Worthy Bennett to be Lieut.-Col., vice Kennedy; May 7, 1877. Lieut. Edward Nicoll William Holbrook to be Capt., vice Bennett; May 7, 1877.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Arthur M. Farquhar, to be flag-lieut. to Rear-Admiral William M. Dowell, C.B.; Frank H. Rogers and Henry J. L. Norcock, to the Vernon, additional, to qualify as torpedo lieutenants; A. B. Thomas, to the Defence, as additional; and W. J. G. Carrow, to the Duke of Wellington; G. R. Bethell, to the Warrior; James H. T. Burke, to the Minotaur, additional for one year; Francis W. Cobb, to the Iron Duke, additional for the Coastguard.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenants — Francis Roberts, to the Martin; Frederick C. A. Crooke, to the Black Prince; and George A. C. Webb, to the Minotaur.

Surgeon—Henry Scanlan, to the Duke of Wellington, for service in the Victory.

Chief Engineers—Nathaniel Farrant, to the Indus, additional; Jown Downes, to the Asia, additional; John C. Weeks, to the Indus, additional; John Hill, to the Pembroke, additional.

Engineers—Richard W. Earl, to the Indus, additional; James Butchart, to the Pembroke, additional.

Assistant-Engineers—Andrew S. Barter, to the Indus, additional; John G. Coombs, to the Asia, additional.

Assistant-Paymaster—W. Inch, to the Black Prince.

Achilles, Capt. Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., having had bottom scraped and coated with composition, has been put out of dock at Keyham. The defects cannot possibly be made good in the allotted time, and only the most important items will be taken in hand, so as not to delay the ship. The remainder will be postponed until a more favourable opportunity.

Active, Capt. R. F. Boxer, remains in the steam basin at Portsmouth, and will not be ready to sail for some time. Her destination is still uncertain.

Alberta, Staff-Capt. D. N. Welch, is to be got ready by June 28.

Arab, Com. F. S. Broughton, arrived at Karwar on April 28; she would fill up with coal and proceed to Bombay the same day.

Cherub, Lieut.-Com. F. R. B. Kemp, will arrive in the Thames on July 1 for the use of the Naval Artillery Volunteers of London.

Diamond, Capt. G. S. Bosanquet, was expected at Zanzibar about the middle of April.

Druid, Capt. Purvis, arrived at Sierra Leone on April 29, where he found the Boxer, and would leave for Cape Coast Castle after coaling.

Elk, Com. A. Tupman, left Spithead on Sunday morning for the South-East Coast of the American Station.

Eurydice, Capt. Marcus A. S. Hare, was inspected at Portsmouth on Monday by Admiral George Elliot and Rear-Admiral Hood, C.B. She left Portsmouth on Wednesday and will proceed to Madeira for a cruise.

Express, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. A. Littleton. The *Gibraltar Chronicle* describes an encounter on the night of May 10, at Camp Bay, between a boat of the Express and some Spanish smugglers, which, it says, but for the judgment and discretion shown by the officer in command of the boat might have resulted in a serious loss of life to the Spaniards. The *Chronicle* writes:—"It appears that shortly after 7 o'clock, when quite light, the traders began to move out from the Old Mole, as usual, on their accustomed errand, to which the suggestion of the new Customs changes has lately given greater stimulus, and the Express sent out a boat, as is done frequently, to see that these traders do not loiter about in English waters, and so provoke attacks from *Escampavias.* The boat of the Royal Navy was manned by four seamen and two Marines, all armed, and under the charge of Sub-Lieut. C. Elliot. One of these gentry being observed to hang about under the rocks and not make the best of her way on her voyage, was approached to be warned to get on, when the Spaniards pulled into Camp Bay, deliberately hauled up their boat on the beach, and themselves, nine in number, landed. Mr. Elliot also pulled to the shore and called on them to surrender for so flagrant a breach of regulations, when the men on shore, who had obtained vantage ground on the high bank under which the boat of the Express was lying, replied by volleys of stones, which fell into the boat, one of the sailors being cut somewhat severely about the forehead; seeing that the smugglers' boat would take some time to launch, Mr. Elliot pulled back with all speed to the gun-vessel and returned with the greatest expedition with a reinforcement of the cutter fully manned, and both boats pulled into Camp Bay and again summoned the smugglers, who, seeing that all resistance was useless, surrendered at once, and getting their boat off, which was laden with thirty-four bales of tobacco, were escorted to the New Mole, where the crew was landed, and marched under escort from the New Mole Guard to the Main Guard. The nine Spaniards implicated in the above affair were brought up at the Police office, before Lieut.-Col. W. Mollan, C.B., police magistrate, and charged with the assault on the boat's crew. The spokesman, a shrewd-looking, wiry old man, stated in defence that he had once before been captured by a Guardacosta, and mistook the English boat for a Spanish revenue cutter, but the evidence proved beyond a doubt that showers of stones were thrown after the officer in command had shouted out that they were English. The magistrate inflicted a fine of £5 on each prisoner, or, in default, two months' imprisonment with hard labour. The smugglers seemed to take the imposition of the fine and the alternative imprisonment as a matter of course."

Fawn, Com. W. J. L. Wharton, was at Massowa on Feb. 6.

Flying Fish, Com. H. F. Crohan, returned to Zanzibar on March 15 from the Seychelles; she left on March 23 for the Mozambique, Tamatave, and Mauritius.

Fox, Staff-Com. J. G. Dathan, left Devonport on Wednesday for Portsmouth, Sheerness, and Chatham.

Himalaya, Capt. E. White, left Simon's Bay on April 21, and arrived in Plymouth Sound on Thursday evening. She has brought home, besides the crews of several gunboats, relieved on the China Station, the right wing of the 32nd Regt., which will takr up quarters in Tregantle Fort, Plymouth.

Immortalite, Acting Capt. Gerard Noel. At the inquest held at Haslar Hospital on the body of John Aldridge, a private in the Royal Marines, belonging to the Immortalité, it was shown that whilst the deceased was on duty a sailor, who was engaged in unreeving the running gear on the top-mast rigging, when about to get down on to the top with a 12-inch single block in his hand, found the boom was loose, and in saving himself dropped the block on to the head of the deceased, fracturing his skull. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he died on the following day. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and expressed an opinion that strict orders should be given by officers in command of her Majesty's ships to midshipmen and petty officers in charge that all booms should be kept taut when triced up. The Immortalité was paid off on Monday (all standing) and placed in the Steam Reserve. The court-martial for the trial of Capt. Francis A. Hume, was resumed on Saturday morning, when Mr. Fegen, R.N., barrister, appeared for the defence.—Commander Noel, acting captain of the ship, recalled, stated that at the inquiry held by the officers some slight difficulty was experienced in getting information from Rogers, as he appeared somewhat frightened by the prisoner. About eight o'clock on the evening of the alleged assaults witness went into the prisoner's cabin to report what Rogers had said. Prisoner was sitting at his round table apparently reading. The prisoner was then, as at all other times, accessible to anybody without knocking at the door, or giving any warning before entering. All the doors that were usually kept open were open on that occasion. Rogers was released from confinement by the prisoner's order on Christmas-day to get his dinner in his mess. It was the prisoner's custom to give orders that all prisoners, excepting those under solitary confinement, should be released and sent to their mess on Christmas-day till evening quarters.—By the prosecutor: Gave Rogers a very good character. Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., late in command of the Detached Squadron, deposed: I received the letter produced from the prisoner under the following circumstances. I had ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the charge preferred against the prisoner.—Q. Had you, directly or indirectly, brought any influence to bear on Captain Hume to induce him to write the letter before the Court? A. Most certainly and decidedly not.—The letter was as follows: "Mauritius, Jan. 25.—Sir,—Finding myself very ill indeed, and fearing that my mind may not remain clear much longer, I wish to make the following statements with regard to the subject of the court of inquiry to be held this day: That the charge brought against me by William Rogers is true in so much that at times I have been too familiar in my manner with the said William Rogers, and I make this statement in order to prevent the necessity of further inquiry in this matter, and beg that I be forthwith invalided, and the case sent home to be dealt with by the Admiralty." Fleet Surgeon John Chamberlain Ingles, of the Immortalité, proved that the certificate produced was in his handwriting. He was called early on the morning of January 25 to see the prisoner, and found him in his sleeping cabin. The prisoner told him, as near as he could remember, that he had a letter to send to Admiral Lambert, which he wished him to see, and asked witness to sign a certificate as to the state of his mind. Witness went into the after cabin and read the prisoner's letter, and wrote the following certificate—"I hereby certify Captain F. A. Hume is at present in his right mind." Admiral Lambert, in answer to the court, said that prior to the occurrence which led to the court-martial he never had reason to think that the prisoner was not in possession of his full mental faculties. He ordered a court of inquiry to assemble to investigate the charges brought by Rogers. The court of inquiry would have been held at the Cape of Good Hope, but it did not take place because of the letters from prisoner. The report of the inquiry held by the officers at Singapore was in his possession on the 26th of December. The squadron sailed on the morning of the 27th. The inquiry held by the officers of the ship was not held by his order. Paymaster Warburton, of the Immortalité, assisted in the investigation on December 23, prisoner having desired him to attend with the commander and first lieutenant. Rogers stated that similar conduct by prisoner had happened before, and on being asked why he had not reported it to the master-at-arms, said he did not like to. At the investigation he saw marks on prisoner's jacket which Rogers said he had made. Prisoner said that after finishing a cigar or pipe he was in the habit of going into another cabin to wash out his mouth, and he thought it not improbable that Rogers had taken the opportunity, passing as he did close to him, to place the marks on the back of his jacket.—Q. Did you at the time consider this possible without prisoner knowing it?—A. I did. Indeed it was the only explanation that occurred to me. During the enquiry prisoner denied the charge, and said, "I came on board from a pinnace. I dined as usual in my cabin, sat myself down in my usual chair facing the table in the fore-cabin, and on Rogers coming in to me I spoke to him on the subject of his breaking his leave lately. The lamps were lighted, all doors were open, and two officers were in the fore-cabin." They were examined. One could give no information at all. The other, a midshipman, remembered seeing Rogers going into the captain's after-cabin once during the evening. He said he saw the captain sitting in his usual place, and smoking a cigar. He was speaking to Rogers, but the midshipman did not observe anything unusual, nor hear any noise or whispering. He added that he was sitting in such a position at the fore-cabin table that he could see the arm-chair in which prisoner was in the habit of sitting when smoking. Capt. Whyte: Do you think it possible that the assault with which prisoner is charged could have taken place without the knowledge of the two officers in the fore-cabin? Witness: I would rather not answer the question, as it would be constituting myself a judge. The captain's servant was examined at the inquiry, and stated that he did not remember seeing Rogers at all in the cabin. The report of Dec. 23 concluded in these words:—"In conclusion, the evidence before us showed most positively that there was nothing of a secret nature about the whole affair, but all the doors were opened and the cabins fully lighted; that there were two officers in the fore-cabin and servants at their work; and that the captain was, as usual, accessible to any one without warning. Prosecutor: In coming to that conclusion, did you consider Rogers had spoken truly or falsely? Witness: Truly to an extent. The court then adjourned until Monday. On the re-assembling of the court on Monday morning the President called upon the prisoner to cross-examine the witnesses who had been called on Friday, and whose cross-examination had been postponed on the application of the prisoner, on the ground that his counsel was not present. The Judge-Advocate having conferred with the prisoner, said that the latter declined to cross-examine either of the witnesses. The President: Then I would remind him that it will be too late to cross-examine them afterwards. Acting Commander A. R. Thomas, of the Immortalité, who was senior lieutenant on Dec. 23, deposed to taking part in the investigation in the captain's cabin on the morning of that day. He corroborated the evidence already given by Acting Capt. Noel and the Paymaster. Capt. Blake: Did you hear Mr. Warburton make a suggestion to Capt. Hume after the investigation? Witness: A suggestion was made, but I do not think it was after the investigation. The suggestion was that other persons, who, Rogers said, had been concerned in similar affairs before, should be examined. And was the suggestion acted upon? No. Rear-Admiral Foley: Did you put any questions to Rogers during that examination? Yes. State what they were and the answers. I asked him to describe exactly the prisoner's conduct. There were several other questions which I cannot now repeat in detail. I remember a general outline of what took place. The white jacket the prisoner wore on the evening before was produced at the court of inquiry, and I saw the marks upon it. William Rogers said that he took the opportunity of placing his painted hand on the captain's jacket on the last occasion of his going into the cabin. The Judge-Advocate: Did the prisoner offer any explanation as to the marks? Capt. Hume said he was going into the sleeping cabin to wash his teeth after smoking, and he could only suppose that the paint must have been placed upon him while passing through the narrow passage from one cabin to the other. The prisoner: Was it the duty of the messenger at the captain's cabin to wait upon the captain only, or on the officers generally? On the officers generally. Had Rogers been at his usual place, is it your opinion that he would have seen me beckon to him before the sentry saw me? I should say the sentry would have the best opportunity of seeing, as he walks immediately opposite the cabin door, whereas the messenger boy is usually between the guns. Was I present at or in any way concerned in the drawing up of your report of Dec. 23 last? No. To the best of your belief, was I on board the ship at that time? I am almost certain you were not. Sub-Lieut. John A. Ashworth, of the Immortalité, deposed that he was sitting in the fore cabin of the ship on the evening of Dec. 22. He was sitting on the after side of the table on the starboard side reading a book. He could not see into the after cabin, but he could see the gangway on the half deck. By the court: I did not see William Rogers pass into the after cabin that evening. He might have passed in, and I might not have noticed it. During the time I was in the fore cabin I did not hear any noise of a scuffling or uncommon nature in the after cabin. My back was to the after bulkhead. I could just have seen into the after cabin from where I sat by looking abaft the windsail, but I did not do so. On the evening of the 22nd the band was not playing, nor was any other noise going on which would have prevented my hearing anything passing in the after cabin. By the Judge-Advocate: I was not in the fore cabin during the whole of the six to eight watch. By the prisoner: I saw you two or three times during the time I was in the fore cabin. You were in and out from seven to half-past seven, and you were there for five or ten minutes at three bells (half-past seven). Mr. Rushworth was there. You spoke to us both. I recollect you telling me about two tigers that were going on board the flagship. You told me how they caught them at Jahore. I did not notice any red paint on your jacket at that time. I recollect seeing you in the cabin about five minutes to eight o'clock, when you were having some bird-cages cleared away to make room for the choir, who were coming in to practice. The cabins were well lighted, and the doors were open as usual. You were accessible to anybody during the whole time without any warning. Midshipman Charles Rushworth deposed to being in the fore cabin on the evening in question between seven and a quarter-past, and again between 25 minutes past and half-past. He observed William Rogers, the messenger, go into the captain's cabin between 25 minutes past and half-past. Rogers came out with a book. By the President: I only saw William Rogers go in and come out of the captain's cabin once. I do not believe that anything could have taken place in the after cabin without my seeing it. The prisoner: Did you see me while the messenger was in my cabin, and if so where was I? As the messenger went by me out of the fore cabin you were sitting in your chair. Did I speak to you in the after cabin that evening, and if so, at what time, and on what subject? Yes, about seven o'clock, telling me about a trip you had been to the Maharajah of Jahore. This was the case for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned until Thursday morning to enable the prisoner to prepare his defence. The court reassembled on Thursday. The prisoner read a written defence, in which he said:—"I deny any of the acts charged against me by Wm. Rogers; but I admit that on his bringing the *Saturday Review* into my cabin I did place my hands on his shoulders whilst speaking to him, as I had done on some previous occasions, and did, as far as I can remember, on returning the *Review* take hold of his arm. But how the paint came upon my white jacket it is, and will be, to me a mystery; and it was not until pointed at by Wm. Rogers in the presence of the commander that I knew there was any such mark on my jacket. I should here explain that the jacket was washed without my knowledge. When first I discovered the terrible position in which my own good nature had placed me I was utterly paralysed, and to this I attribute my folly in not at once causing the other cases to be looked into. This frightful accusation hanging over me during the passage from Singapore to the Mauritius, coupled with another heavy affliction, reduced me to such a state of mind that the fleet surgeon decided that I could not go on to the Cape, and, therefore, brought me forward for survey before we arrived at the Mauritius. To this state of mind, which is described in the medical history of my case, I attribute the unadvised expression in my letter, so capable of misconstruction, viz.:—'I have at times been too familiar in my manner with William Rogers.' My intention was not to acknowledge that I had acted with indecency towards him, but that I had at times when speaking to him thoughtlessly placed my hand on his shoulder, as I have before mentioned. The medical history of my case, which I propose to put in, together with the report of survey already before the court, which recommended my being invalided for nervous debility, will, I hope, leave no doubt with the court of my then state of mind." Having called attention to points in the evidence of Rogers, prisoner continued, "You are asked to affirm by your finding that I, whilst captain of the Immortalité, lying at Singapore, on December 22, 1876, between 6.45 and 8 p.m., with all the cabin lighted, doors open, and the cabin freely accessible to anyone, and in view of the sentry and anyone on the half-deck, with one officer at least in the fore-cabin during the whole time seated within three or four feet of the bulkhead separating the fore and after-cabins, and another in the fore-cabin during one of the alleged occasions, my servants at their usual work in my cabins, the door between which and the after-cabin being open, you are asked to affirm that I, under such circumstances, committed three indecent assaults on an unwilling man, as big, or bigger, and, I should imagine, more powerful, than myself. This is evidently so impossible, that I feel I might almost leave the case to rest here. It is due, however, to myself to state that whatever my manner may have been towards William Rogers or others, I have, neither in thought nor deed, been guilty of any impure or indecent conduct whatever. It is due to this court that I should explain, in reference to the delay in presenting myself before them to meet these charges, that I had indulged in the hope of being brought to trial on charges of a less revolting nature. When, therefore, I first heard indirectly the nature of the charges, I became completely unhinged; and, contrary to the advice of all my friends, I tendered my resignation, preferring, at the time, that course to having to undergo the painful ordeal of a court-martial on such charges. I put out of sight that this step would be read by everybody as a confession of guilt in my anxiety to escape suffering. When I reluctantly sent my letter of resignation, I fully believed it would be accepted, and I acted as if I were free, and left town. But, hearing on Thursday evening last that my resignation had not been accepted, and that the court-martial had been ordered for that day, I immediately proceeded to Portsmouth and presented myself on board here on Friday forenoon. The refusal of my resignation, although known to my brother earlier, was withheld by him from me, on account of my state of health. I do not propose to call any of the witnesses that I have named. They could only testify to facts which have been abundantly proved, and their examination would needlessly detain you. I now hope that it will relieve me from the agonies of torture which I have endured for so many months, and which, in spite of the conspicuousness of my innocence, have, at times, been nearly insupportable." He called Staff-Surgeon Inglis to prove that the medical certificate he had originally given the accused related to the mental and bodily suffering of the prisoner, for which he had recommended his being invalided. The Rev. Alexander Nicolls, B.A., chaplain of the Immortalité during the whole of Capt. Hume's command, deposed: I had the best opportunity of forming an opinion of prisoner's character and conduct, especially having been admitted to the closest friendship. Apart from the question at issue, If I were to single out a man of noble, blameless life, one of the first I should select would be Capt. Hume, and I think nothing will change this impression. I take pleasure in seeing that the same feeling is almost universal amongst the officers. The prisoner having intimated that his defence was closed, the court was cleared for the deliberation of the members. On being reopened the Deputy Judge Advocate read the finding—That the Court having well weighed the evidence given for the prosecution and also that of the defence, find that the prisoner was guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and sentenced him to be dismissed her Majesty's service.

Jackal, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Digby, left Plymouth Sound on Saturday for the Hebrides.

Kestrel, Com. C. B. Theobald. The bronze medal of the R.H. Society has been awarded to D. T. Bishop, A.B., and R. Edmonds, signal boy, both of this ship, for trying to save A. Targett, a Royal Marine, who had fallen into the Yang'tze River, at Hankow, China, in nine fathoms, current five miles an hour. Targett fell into the water and sank. Bishop and Edmonds jumped after him, but did not find him; over quarter of an hour in the water. The danger was great from the undercurrents.

Liberty, Lieut.-Com. C. Johnstone, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday afternoon from a week's cruise in the Channel.

Lively, paddle dispatch-vessel, will proceed from Devonport to Sheerness to have her defects made good and be fitted with new boilers, the pressure of work at Devonport being too great for her to be taken in hand there.

Lord Warden, Capt. the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., arrived at Sheerness on Wednesday. After taking supernumeraries from the Royal Naval Barracks, she left for Devonport on Thursday.

Lynx, Com. F. M. Ommanney, left Zanzibar on March 11 for the Seychelles, to give leave; she will return to Zanzibar.

Minotaur, Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr, flagship of Rear-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron, is to leave Portsmouth to-day for Plymouth Sound, where the Channel Fleet, with the additions ordered to be made, is to assemble. On Wednesday H.R.H. the Prince of Wales lunched with Admiral Seymour, and afterwards witnessed some interesting torpedo experiments from the quarter-deck. Two runs were made with the Whitehead torpedo, discharged from a torpedo launch, after which a steam pinnace was sent away without any one on board, being steered and controlled by electricity, and after dropping a series of countermines, exploded them with surprising results. The firing of two 100-pound torpedoes from a steam pinnace, the vibrations of which were distinctly perceptible on board the Thunderer some 200 yards off, brought this part of the day's programme to a conclusion.

Narcissus, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, was paid off at Devonport on Tuesday.

Newcastle, Capt. D. Gordon, will not be paid off until June 1, as her crew is partially refitting her for further service.

Osprey, Com. the Hon. Henry Holmes A'Court, has been ordered to the Pacific, calling at Rio de Janeiro.

Pearl, Capt. L. Brine, which arrived at Spithead on Friday from Australia, will be paid-off at Portsmouth on 5 p.m.

Philomel, Com. Henry H. Boys, left Zanzibar on March 11 for the Mozambique; she is ordered home *viâ* the Suez Canal.

Repulse, Commander F. S. Vander Meulen (Capt. F. W. Wilson) having been invalided home, anchored and saluted at Spithead on Thursday morning. She was commissioned on July 9, 1872, at Portsmouth, where she will pay off.

Simoom, Capt. R. G. Pasley, arrived at Bermuda on the 12th inst., all well; and sailed on the 19th inst. for Prtsmouth.

Sirius, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, was at Quittah on April 17.

Sultan, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. His Royal Highness, accompanied by about twenty officers, arrived at Cairo on Friday, the 18th, and was received at the station by the Khedive and the leading members of the English colony. Mr. Vivian, the British Consul-General, gave a *déjeûner* in his honour, and in the evening his Royal Highness dined with the Khedive. The Duke departs to-morrow for Port Said.

Swallow, Com. John B. Warren, sailed from Spithead on Sunday for the West Coast of Africa.

Teazer, Com. C. Wodehouse, was in dock at Bombay on April 30.

Thetis, Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward, arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th inst., and sailed for England on the 15th inst.

Thunderer, Capt. J. C. Wilson, was visited by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on Wednesday. On going on board the Prince was received by Capt. Wilson and officers on the quarter-deck. The crew was sent to divisions, where they were carefully inspected by his Royal Highness, who expressed to Capt. Wilson his high appreciation of the admirable physique and sailor-like appearance of the men. Going below, the Prince was then conducted over the ship, and exhibited the greatest interest in the almost endless uses and varieties of its complicated machinery. The Prince having again ascended to the superstructure deck from the labyrinth of passages in the belt and lower decks, the officers from the highest to the lowest were individually introduced to him, his Royal Highness shaking hands with each, not excepting the warrant officers, whose horny and tar-stained hands he cordially grasped. The ship then cleared for action. Everything that could interfere with the fire of the guns were instantly removed. The armour hatches were dropped, the deck illuminators taken away, and armour scuttles substituted; the ventilating cowls removed, and the ventilators closed, the water-tight doors shut and secured, the pumps in every compartment rigged, the turrets cast loose, and the maze of machinery set to work to hoist the shell from the magazine, ram it home, and revolve the turrets. In what seemed a remarkably short space of time the captain was in the pilot-house and the deck of the ship was entirely deserted. The ship was perfectly clear for action in less than five minutes. After having been shown the torpedo gear, the use of which was explained by means of a dummy Whitehead, his Royal Highness addressed a few parting words to the blue-jackets. He said—"My lads, I have derived the greatest satisfaction from this inspection of the ship. The manner in which it was cleared for action was highly creditable to you, the more especially considering the short time you have been brought together. With so excellent a captain and commander I have no doubt the Thunderer will become the smartest ship in the Service." In the evening his Royal Highness dined on board the Thunderer with Capt. Wilson and the officers. There were present Admiral George Elliot, Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Hastings Doyle, Mr. Ashby, Capt. the Hon. Carr Glyn, Com. Lord Charles Beresford, Rear-Admiral Foley, the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis of Waterford, Staff-Com. Jackson, Chief Engineer Nott, Flag-Lieut. Gresley, Lieuts. Napier, Stewart, Gibson, and the Hon. C. Denison, Assist.-Paymr. Marsh, Sub-Lieut. Robertson, Surg. Corcoran, Paymr. Williams, Lieut. Leefe, R.M.A., Fleet-Surg. Flanigan, Mr. William Russell, and Engineers Sugden and Foote. After "The Queen" had been duly honoured, Capt. Wilson, in proposing "The Health of the Prince of Wales," stated that the visit of his Royal Highness was totally unexpected, and was not only an honour to himself and the ship, but to the Navy, in which the Prince had always taken the greatest interest. This was shown by his coming among them in the simple uniform of the Naval Reserve, by his sending to the Britannia not only the son whom he intended for the Service, but his eldest son, who might one day be King of England, and also by the cordial manner in which he had identified himself with sailors from the highest to the lowest during his voyage to and from India. The toast was enthusiastically received, and the Prince made a suitable response, in which he alluded to the wonders he had seen during the day. The Thunderer steamed out to Spithead early on Thursday morning for the purpose of receiving her ammunition. The crew were mustered in the course of the day by Admiral Elliot, the Commander-in-Chief, who did not inspect the ship, considering this would be superfluous after what he had seen on board the day before on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Thunderer is expected to sail for Plymouth on Sunday, in company with the Minotaur, making a full-power six hours' trial of her machinery by the way. She will be temporarily attached to the Channel Squadron, but it is believed that she will be eventually ordered to the Mediterranean.

Topaze, Capt. A. Thrupp, was paid off, all standing, alongside the Dockyard on Tuesday, and the crew granted leave. The entire ship's crew mustered in the dockyard, and, headed by the band of the Black Prince and the officers of the Topaze, the whole were marched to the head of Fore-street, and there dispersed.

Tourmaline, Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., left the Cape of Good Hope on April 19 for Cape Coast Castle.

Undaunted, Capt. H. W. Brent, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir R. Macdonald, K.C.S.I., was at Bombay on April 30.

Urgent, Com. R. H. Boyle. On Sunday evening an accident occurred at Spithead to the commander's boat, resulting in the loss of two lives. As the boat was returning to the Urgent, and when under the stern of the ship, the wind caught the sail, and the boat capsized, throwing the crew and the midshipman in charge into the water. Boats from the Urgent and Waterwitch were soon on the spot, but Henry Russel and Chas. Grinsell, ordinary seamen, were drowned. One of the men saved received such severe injuries that it was found necessary to send him to hospital.

Valorous, Capt. L. F. Jones, arrived at Portsmouth on the 24th inst.

Vernon, Capt. W. Arthur, was visited by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on Wednesday. He was shown by Commander Wilson a number of experiments in the lecture-room illustrative of torpedo warfare, and upon going on deck some mines were fired by a steam pinnace, an old craft which was moored over each mine being shattered by the explosion. The difference in the effect of gun-cotton when detonated and when simply ignited was then demonstrated by putting a dry and a wet disc of gun-cotton together and igniting the former with a hot iron, the dry one burning away and leaving the wet one untouched. Two similar discs were then ignited by a fuse containing fulminate of mercury, when both the wet and the dry discs detonated violently, smashing to pieces the wood on which they were placed. The use of a hand charge was then shown by exploding an 8oz. disc of gun-cotton in a cask, which was blown to atoms. Finally, a chain cable was broken by the explosion of 2½lb. of gun-cotton, and a line of six small charges, representing counter mines, were simultaneously exploded, the Prince himself firing them.

Wye, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, arrived at Bermuda on the 14th inst., all well.

A lecture on the difficulties of Arctic exploration, and the means of surmounting them by the employment of balloons, was delivered on Thursday by Dr. Henry Reece in the Vestry-hall, St. James's, Piccadilly. The lecturer illustrated his views by experiments to show the power of steering balloons, and of securing the safe return of aeronauts to exploring vessels. A primary deviation from the practice of controlling exhibition balloons consisted in applying the resisting power to the balloon itself, and not to the car. The lecturer was of opinion that by means of a succession of balloons the whole of the North Pole might be explored. One of the audience expressed his fears that hydrogen gas would be found too expensive for inflating purposes. An apparatus was shown for photographing the surface of the earth, and the proceedings closed.

A few days since the senior admiral of the Fleet, Sir George Rose Sartorius, K.C.B., paid a visit to Portsmouth Dockyard. Accompanied by Flag-Lieut. Arthur F. Gresley, the veteran officer made a thorough inspection of the dockyard, including the extension, and was engaged for some time in an inspection of the Inflexible. As is well-known to our naval readers, the gallant admiral, although he has attained an advanced age, continues to take a deep interest in matters pertaining to the *matériel* and *personnel* of the Fleet. A stranger who happened to see the hale and hearty old gentleman in animated conversation with the flag-lieut., or wending his way, without the aid of glasses, 'tween decks of the Inflexible, would not have supposed that he was born as long ago as 1790, or that his entrance into the Royal Navy dates as far back as 1801. Sir George has "done the State some service," and is one of the few survivors of Trafalgar, where he served on board H.M.S. Tonnant. The venerable admiral can sympathise with Hobart Pasha in the awkward position in which he has found himself, for, like Hobart, Sir George has, in the course of his career, served a foreign Power, and had to pay the penalty. In 1832 he assumed command, with the rank of admiral, of Don Pedro's fleet, whose movements he continued to direct until succeeded in 1833 by Sir Charles Napier. His name, in consequence, was struck off the list of British captains; but was restored in 1836, and, after the lapse of forty years, heads the list of admirals.—*Portsmouth Times.*

Furnish on the New Hire System.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea.—"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand.

THEATRES.

Her Majesty's Opera.—The principal attractions at Her Majesty's Opera this week comprised a magnificent performance of *Lucrezia Borgia*, supported by Mdlle. Titiens, Mdme. Trebelli Bettini, M. Faure, and Signor Currion. On Tuesday evening Madame Trebelli-Bettini appeared as Rosina in the *Barbiere*, while the part of Basilio was allotted to Signor Foli, whose lengthened absence from the stage has been much regretted. He was in splendid voice, and was warmly welcomed. The great event of the week was the production of *Robert le Diable*, in which Signor Foli was again heard to great advantage. The opera, which was magnificently placed upon the stage, will be repeated next week. On this evening *Faust* will be given with a powerful cast, including Mdlle. Nilsson and M. Faure.

Lyceum.—The latest novelty here is a revival of the famous drama, *The Courier of Lyons*, this time entitled *The Lyons Mail*, and revised by Mr. Charles Reade from the Kean version at the Princess's. The piece is a very fair sample of melodrama, relating as it does the singular case of mistaken identity, by which the innocent Lesurques is made to suffer for the crime of Dubosc, the real culprit. Many play-goers will remember the impression made by Mr. Charles Kean in the dual *rôle* of the victim and the scoundrel. Now we have Mr. Henry Irving following in his steps, and the result is, on the whole, satisfactory. The peculiarities, or mannerisms, or whatever they may be called, of the popular actor are of advantage to his present part, as they were in Richard, and there seems every probability of *The Lyons Mail* proving a success. Mr. Irving is well supported, Mr. F. Tyars being remarkably good as the magistrate, while praise must be awarded to Mr. Brooke as Didier, and to Mr. Huntley as the horse-dealing thief. Mr. T. Mead makes a great feature of the elder Lesurques, and the boy, Joliquet, in the hands of Miss Lydia Howard, becomes one of the most important characters in the piece. Miss Isabel Bateman and Miss Virginia Francis also do good service in the revival, placed upon the stage with all the care and attention to detail which is characteristic of the Lyceum management.

Gaiety.—On Whit-Monday Mr. Hollingshead inaugurated a summer season of French plays by the production of *L'Ami Fritz*, by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian. This piece, which has already achieved great success in Paris, is less of a comedy than of a poem in dramatic form, and, according to the fashion of the French stage now-a-days, it teaches a pointed moral, the aim being to advocate marriage against celibacy. The hero is a young Alsatian, one of a trio of confirmed bachelors, and he is converted from his creed partly by the arguments of a Jewish Rabbi and partly by the charms of a pretty girl, the daughter of one of his farmer tenants. It is refreshing to find a French play in which the elements of adultery and crime are not present, and more so to find that a pleasant story is well told in purely idyllic style. The acting of M. Febvre, of the Comedie Française, as Fritz Cobus, is exquisite, and may serve as a useful model to many of our own actors. The Rabbi David of M. Libert is also a good performance, though somewhat hard in voice and manner. It is a pity that M. Got could not be persuaded to pay us a visit and repeat his wonderful impersonation of a character which came upon the Parisian people like a revelation. Mdlle. Alice Lody now plays Suzel, and is the *ingenue* to the life. Mr. Hollingshead must be congratulated on having made a good start with his new venture.

Adelphi.—After having lain dormant for some years, the well-known Princess's drama, *The Streets of London*, has made its appearance here, and has been placed upon the boards by Mr. Chatterton with all the realism which accompanied its first success. As an example of what a stage manager can do when he is put upon his mettle, no better instance could be found than the fire scene in the present performance, and this is only one out of the many effective incidents which crowd Mr. Boucicault's play—incidents which are perfectly realised upon the Adelphi stage. The cast includes many eminent actors and actresses, at the head of whom stands Mr. S. Emery, whose Badger is an admirable performance. The lovers of stirring melo drama will find plenty of food for enjoyment in the latest revival of the *Streets of London*.

Globe.—Yet another of Mr. Boucicault's dramas revived; this time also from the Princess's, in the form of *After Dark*. Mr. Edward Righton, who has taken the control of the Globe, has also taken the precaution to surround himself with a strong company before representing a strong play, and has further added to the piece a certain charm of novelty by the transfer of some scenes to the localities in which they would be suited to-day. The result is a performance which is highly creditable to all concerned. When it is recorded that the only item with which fault can be found is the conduct of the railway train, and when it is evident that the shortcomings of the locomotive and its load are due to the want of stage room, it must be acknowledged that Mr. Righton has done his best as a manager, besides earning golden opinions as an actor by his rendering of Dicey Morris. Mr. Ryder is remarkably good as Old Tom, giving real tragic force to the part, and the acting of Eliza, by Miss Lydia Foote, is about the best thing of its kind now to be seen. Mr. Charles Harcourt as Billingham, Mr. Billington as Chumley, and Mr. H. H. Vincent as the hero, are worthy of praise, as is also Miss Emma Ritta for her graceful and ladylike impersonation of Rose, while, as for Mr. W. J. Hill as Area Jack, it need only be remarked that he is as funny as ever. Special commendation must be bestowed upon the scenery by Messrs. Gordon and Harford.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—You have on previous occasions done me the honour to insert some of my letters on the present officering of the native Indian Army, and I trust the Session of Parliament now sitting will not be allowed to come to a close without Sir Henry Havelock or some other member putting a few questions concerning its condition. I might be permitted to suggest the following points on which questions may be put:—1. Was a lieut.-colonel ever detached to the Island of Penin to command a party of forty sepoys because no subalterns were available? 2. Was not a major ever sent there for the same purpose? 3. Is there not a lamentable want of subalterns in the Indian Army, whose duties are now performed by field-officers? 4. Is it not true that some time last year a Madras native Infantry corps could not attend at a brigade parade because it had only three European officers, and those were on the sick-list? I saw this stated in an Indian paper. 5. Is it not true that the Indian military authorities refuse furlough to the officers of the native Indian Army in order to keep up the number of European officers with the native regiments? 6. Did not the proclamation of the empire at Delhi entail an expense of keeping up a band in native regiments upon the European officers, the Government only paying the regulated allowance? 7. Are not the senior European officers in the native Indian Army extremely discontented at having to perform subaltern's duties? I refer the reader to Captain R. Burton's book, recently published, "Sind Revisited," for information about the Indian Army; and, in strict confidence, and not for communication to the Indian Government, I am willing to disclose my name to any member of Parliament who requires it for a *bonâ-fide* purpose.

April 21st 1877. Velox.

HELMETS FOR THE INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Forgive my troubling you, but I really think "A. B." (*vide* letter in your issue of April 28, 1877) would find few in the British Army to coincide with his views as to the policeman's crested helmet and its fantastic additions. Poll the Service, sir, and I make bold to say the spiked helmet, handsomely and substantially made, would carry the day by a large majority, as the most soldier-like head-piece for the Infantry.—I am, &c.,

Head-ache Shako.

The General Steam Navigation Company's ss. Dragon, just arrived from Rotterdam, among other consignments brings a large quantity of Taunus Water for the use of her Majesty the Queen.

At the Danish Picture Gallery, New Bond-street, there is now on view Mr. Barker's new picture, "Taking the Russian Guns at Balaclava, Lord Cardigan leading the Light Brigade into the Russian Battery." In the front line are to be seen the uniforms of the 13th Light Dragoons and 17th Lancers, and in the second line the 8th and 11th Hussars and 4th Light Dragoons, while Lord Cardigan appears in the foreground in the act of cutting down a Russian gunner who has aimed a blow at him with the butt of his musket.

Advertisements.

BIRTH.

Creagh.—May 17, at Malta, the wife of Captain A. M. Creagh, 42nd Royal Highlanders (the Black Watch), of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Graves.—Marshall.—April 28, at Dublin, by special license, by the Rev. R. P. Graves, Sub-Dean of Chapel Royal, W. Grogan Graves, Esq., J.P., of Cloghan Castle, King's County, and Major 82nd Regt., to Georgina, second daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Marshall, J.P., of Baronne Court, County Tipperary.

DEATH.

Shepherd.—May 21, at Bideford, North Devon, Mary Helen, wife of C. D. Shepherd, Fleet Surgeon R.N., aged 38. No cards.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—RUSSIA AND TURKEY, a Lecture by Mr. B. J. Malden, illustrated by Dissolving Views of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Constantinople, the Bosphorus, Black Sea, and the Danube.—The TYNEWIDD COLLIERY INUNDATION, a Scientific lecture, by Mr. J. L. King, demonstrated by Dissolving Views and Philosophical Apparatus.—HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE, by Prof. Gardner.—MAGIC AND MYSTERY, Mr. J. Matthews.—Concluding daily, at 4.5 and 9.15 with WHYTTYNGTON AND HYS CATTE, by Mr. Seymour Smith.—Admission to the whole, 1s. Open from 12 till 5, and 7 till 10.

HAMBURGER, ROGERS, AND CO., GOLD AND SILVER LACE MANUFACTURERS by Appointment to her Majesty the Queen, and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. MILITARY CLOTHIERS, CAP, HELMET, SHABRACQUE, and CAVALRY ACCOUTREMENT MANUFACTURERS, with every description of UNIFORM, and Appointments for the Army and Navy, Yeomanry, Militia, &c., 30, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON. W.C

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ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Madame Adelina Patti.—This evening, May 26, DON GIOVANNI. Zerlina, Mdme. Adelina Patti; Donna Anna, Mdme. Saar; Donna Elvira, Mdlle. Avigliana; Don Ottavio, Sgnr. Marini; Leporello, Sgnr. Ciampi; Masetto, Sgnr. Scolara; Il Commendatore, Sgnr. Capponi; and Don Giovanni, Sgnr. Cotogni.

NEXT WEEK THERE WILL BE FIVE PERFORMANCES.

Mdlle. Albani.—Monday, May 28, LOHENGRIN. Elsa di Brabante, Mdlle. Albani; and Lohengrin, Sgnr. Gayarre.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Tuesday, May 29, L'ETOILE DU NORD. Caterina, Mdme. Adelina Patti.

Wednesday next, May 30, no performance.

Mdlle. Albani.—Thursday, May 31, (in lieu of the Subscription for Tuesday, July 31), FAUST E MARGHERITA. Margherita, Mdlle. Albani; Siebel, Mdlle. Synnerberg; Mefistofele, Sgnr. Ordinas; and Faust, Sgnr. Gayarre.

Mdme. Adelina Patti.—Friday, June 1, IL TROVATORE. Leonora, Mdme. Adelina Patti; Conte di Luna, Sgnr. Graziani; and Manrico, Signor Nicolini.

Mdlle. Zare Thalberg.—Saturday, June 2, FRA DIAVOLO. Zerlina, Mdlle. Zare Thalberg; Beppo, Sgnr. Tagliafico; and Fra Diavolo, M. Capoul. Conductor, Sgnr. Bevignani.

The Opera commences at half-past 8.

Pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

THE ST. JAMES'S, 69, REGENT STREET, and 25, PICCADILLY.
REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

5TH FUSILIERS. 31st May.

101ST REGIMENT. 8th June.

DORSET MILITIA. 5th June.

The Suite of Rooms specially set apart for Regimental Dinners are unexceptionable.

3RD DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Regiment will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on the 28th MAY, at a quarter to Eight o'clock.

Officers who intend to be present are requested kindly to send notice to Messrs. Charles Hopkinson and Sons, 3, Regent Street, at least four days before that date.

3RD KING'S OWN HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL, Waterloo Place, on MONDAY, the 28th May, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen who intend dining will send their names to the Manager of the Pall Mall at least three days previously.

4TH HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place on TUESDAY, the 5th June, at the SHIP AND TURTLE, Leadenhall Street, at half-past Seven for Eight o'clock,

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to signify the same to Mr. Whitelaw, Craig's Court, London, three days previous to the dinner.

8TH (K. R. I.) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the above Regiment will take place at the FREEMASON'S TAVERN on THURSDAY, 31st May, at a quarter before Eight o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to notify the same to Major Duberly, Army and Navy Club, or to the Manager of the Tavern on or before the 28th inst.

18TH HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place on SATURDAY, the 16th June, at the PALL MALL, Regent Street, at half-past 7 for 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to signify the same to Mr. Whitelaw, Craig's Court, London, three days previous to the dinner.

ROYAL FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN on WEDNESDAY, June 6th, 1877, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen who intend dining are requested to inform Mr. Salter, Craig's Court, S.W., not later than June 4th.

9TH (East Norfolk) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the Officers of the above Regiment will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, May 31st, 1877, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to notify the same, as soon as possible, to Mr. Andrew Lawrie, Army Agent, 10, Charles Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.

11TH (North Devon) REGIMENT.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at 8 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 31st of May, at the LANGHAM HOTEL.

Officers who propose to attend are requested to send their names to Capt. F. Watson, Raglan Barracks, Devonport.

13TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S) LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will be held at the CRITERION on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, 1877.

Officers wishing to attend are requested to give notice to Mr. Sydney Baird, Cox and Co., Craig's Court.

22ND REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, the 1st June, at 7.45 o'clock.

Gentlemen proposing to dine are requested to inform the Manager, The Albion, three days previous to the dinner.

31ST (Huntingdonshire) REGIMENT.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at half-past 7 o'clock. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Edward Lugard, G.C.B., presiding.

It is requested that a notification of intention to be present, or otherwise, be sent to Lieut.-Col. T. Sweltenham, 31st Regt., Kingston-on-Thames, on or before Friday, 8th June.

47TH (Lancashire) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the CRITERION, Piccadilly Circus, on FRIDAY, the 15th of June, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen who intend dining are requested to send their names to the Manager not later than the 12th June.

67TH (South Hants) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the above Regiment will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, on MONDAY, the 11th June, 1877, at a quarter to Eight o'clock.

Officers wishing to attend are requested to notify the same to F. Willis and Sons, 26, King Street, St. James's, S.W., as early as convenient.

75TH (Stirlingshire) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on WEDNESDAY, 13th June, at 8 p.m.

Officers intending to attend are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Capt. Carlisle, 65, Clarendon Road, W.

91ST (Princess Louise) ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS
REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT, JUNE 13th, at 7.30 p.m.

Notice to be sent to the Manager.

92ND (Gordon) HIGHLANDERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the Officers of the above Regiment will be held at the SHIP AND TURTLE TAVERN, 130, Leadenhall Street, on TUESDAY, May 29th, 1877, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to notify the same to Messrs. C. and A. Painter, Ship and Turtle Tavern, as soon as possible.

96TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place on THURSDAY, the 31st May, at 8 p.m., at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street.

Gentlemen who intend to dine are requested to notify the same to the Manager of the Albion on or before the 28th May.

101ST FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL on FRIDAY, 8th June, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Officers wishing to dine are requested to inform, as soon as possible, Captain Warner, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.

4TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the SHIP AND TURTLE, Leadenhall Street, on FRIDAY, 15th June, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to notify the same, as early as possible, to Major Sandham, R.A., Dover.

RIFLE BRIGADE DINNER at WILLIS'S ROOMS, WEDNESDAY, June 6th.

H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief will take the Chair.

Owing to the State Concert, the Dinner will take place at 7.30 punctually, and not at 8, as previously announced.

For tickets apply to Alfred Malim, Esq., Craig's Court.

"SUA TETA TONANTI."

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the SHIP AND TURTLE TAVERN, Leadenhall Street, on SATURDAY, June 2nd, at 8 p.m.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE

There will be an "OLD WELLINGTONIAN" DINNER on TUESDAY, 19th June, at the CRITERION, Piccadilly, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets, 23s.

Names to be sent as soon as possible to Augustus H. Browne, Esq., Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, W.C.

DRUM-MAJOR.—REQUIRED, for the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, a discharged sergeant, or one about to be discharged, who has served in the Regular Army in the above capacity. Applications, furnishing references, to be made to the Commandant.

BOARD and RESIDENCE offered, with first-class accommodation, in a handsomely-furnished residence, situate in a pretty neighbourhood, within half-an-hour's ride of London by the S.W. Railway. Apply to Deeks, Gibbs and Co., 136, Westbourne Terrace, W.

OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY can obtain a very handsome commission by securing pupils for a thorough good German-French Protestant School in Paris. For particulars, address Mansel, 38, Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne.

A COMPLETE SET of MILITIA ARTILLERY LIEUTENANT'S UNIFORM, nearly new, to be DISPOSED OF for £20 (suitable for a tall, slim figure), on account of joining another branch of the Service. To be seen at Henry Hart and Co., 26, Pall Mall, S.W.

A COMFORTABLE 10-roomed HOUSE, with coachhouse and stables, TO LET FURNISHED, on moderate terms, near the South Camp, Aldershot. House vacant 1st of July. C. M., 16, Vernon Place, Canterbury.

TO OFFICERS RETIRED FROM THE ARMY.—WANTED, an officer capable of teaching junior French and German, and to assist in the discipline of pupils. Address, X. Y. Z., care of Steel and Jones, Advertising Agents, Spring Gardens, S.W.

WANTED, for Officers' Mess 94th Regiment, a COOK. Apply to Mess President, 94th Regiment, Fleetwood.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
12th May, 1877.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of her Majesty's ARMY will be held in London on the 13th August next, and following days:—

1. Candidates having two qualifications—one to practice medicine, and the other surgery—under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 32 years of age at the date of the London examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Those gentlemen who may be selected for appointments will receive £250 per annum and allowances in addition, after passing the examination at the Army Medical School at Netley.

3. The tenure of appointment will be limited to ten years, and on the completion of that period of commissioned service, surgeons, unless they be specially selected for further employment in the Department, will be entitled to receive, in lieu of all pension on retirement (pension for wounds excepted) the sum of £1000.

4. Application for admission to the examination should be made in writing, without delay, to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

5. There will be 50 appointments offered for competition.

(Signed) W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Notice is Hereby Given that an examination of candidates for nineteen appointments as Surgeon in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on Monday, the 13th August next, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c. of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least a fortnight before the date fixed for examination.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

India Office, 15th May, 1877.

ENTRY OF ENGINEER STUDENTS IN HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having decided to offer 45 vacancies to be competed for, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that a Competitive Examination for these vacancies will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th September, 1877, and following days, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Devonport.

The age of Candidates must be not less than 14 nor more than 16 on 1st May, 1877.

The parents or guardians of all engineer students will be required to pay each year in advance the sum of £25 during the first three years of the student's training. The engineer students this year and next year will be entered at Portsmouth Dockyard only, and board and lodging will be provided for them in the Dockyard, where they will be required to reside.

A small weekly rate of pay (annually increasing) will be given to each engineer student during his six years' training. The engineer students will be under the supervision of the Captain of the Steam Reserve and a staff of competent officers, and subject to such rules and regulations as their Lordships may deem necessary.

Parents or guardians will be required to enter into a bond to the amount of £300 that the students, after completing their training, will enter the Naval Service.

References as to respectability and good conduct will be absolutely necessary.

The Lords of the Admiralty having, by recent changes, very materially raised and improved the position of the Engineer Officers of the Royal Navy, desire, by early publication of the above regulations, to encourage more general competition for these appointments.

For further particulars apply, by letter only, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London.

Application to be permitted to compete will not be entertained after 31st July, 1877.

By command of their Lordships,
ROBERT HALL.

Admiralty, S.W., 16th May, 1877.

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Senior Physician to the Royal Free Hospital.
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The Chair will be taken at half-past Eight precisely.
MR. C. E. KELWAY,
On "The Application of Kelway's Patent Electric Log to Navigation, Nautical Surveying, and Speed Trials, also its Adaptability as a Range-finder for Naval Gunnery."
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LECTURE at Three o'clock, FRIDAY, 1st June.
Captain HENRY TOYNBEE, F.R.A.S., Meteorological Office,
On "The Great Hurricane, the Tracks of American Storms, and the Ordinary Winds of the North Atlantic in August, 1873."

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SPECIAL LECTURE at Three o'clock, Monday, 28th May.
General Sir William J. Codrington, G.C.B., &c., &c., Vice-President, in the Chair.
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STATEMENT BY CAPTAIN BURNABY.

"Regent's Park Barracks, April 27, 1877.

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By Order,
C. H. J. COLLINGS,
14th May, 1877. Secretary.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Club will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, 26, King Street, St. James's, on MONDAY, the 28th of May, at 2.30 p.m.

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This Coupon will not be available after 25th June, 1877.

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INSTRUCTIONS.

In order to prevent delay in transmission, it is particularly requested that the Name and Address be written as legibly as possible, and the Post Office Order or Bank Draft made payable to Mr. FRANCIS, M'ALLISTER, Glasgow. The Coupon must be enclosed with remittance, as no watch will be sent without one.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, shall* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications shall be addressed and remittances made payable.*

The subscription to the paper is 7s. per quarter, or 28s. per annum payable in advance, *inclusive of postage to any part of the United Kingdom; to India, £1 10s. 4d. per annum;* viâ *Brindisi, £1 14s. 8d*

THE first document which attracts our attention in the 7th volume is headed "Mission confided to General le Comte Le Marois, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor," Paris, March 5, 1811. The General is to go to Boulogne to inspect the troops, the camp, and flotilla, and to write to his Majesty "two hours before leaving." Thence to Dunkerque, "where you will remain for two days to see what the smogglers (*sic*) are at, and the quantity of English newspapers they bring over." Next to Ostend, "where you will remain two days, and study all that concerns licensed vessels. I am assured that frauds are committed; that lace is shipped, and then brought back to make me believe the balance of trade is in my favour." From Ostend the General was to go to Antwerp, to visit the arsenal, the squadron, &c. He was to remain eight days there, and to spend two hours a-day in the arsenal and on the river. He was then to visit Rotterdam, Flushing, Wilhelmstadt, Berg-op-Zoom, and other places, and to furnish detailed reports on a variety of subjects. At Rotterdam the General was to invite the officers to dinner, so as to sound them. Other Aides-de-Camp were sent on missions to other countries with instructions to write every day, thus showing how indefatigable the Emperor was in procuring information, and how unweariedly he kept his eye fixed on all that was passing. In April, 1811, the Emperor wrote a long letter to the King of Wirtemberg concerning the probability of a war with Russia. It must be remembered that at the Treaty of Tilsit the Czar had made a good many concessions to Napoleon—had promised to remain neutral when he went to war with Austria, to acknowledge him as King of Spain, &c. In return, the Czar was to keep possession of Moldavia and Wallachia and Finland. But when Napoleon had conquered Austria he began to back out of his engagements, being determined that Russia should not gain what he considered a stepping-stone to Constantinople. The desire of the Czar to keep Moldavia and Wallachia led not only to the battles of Eylan and Friedland, but indirectly to the occupation of Vienna, to Essling, Wagram, &c., to the Peninsular war, and finally to the invasion of Russia and the retreat from Moscow. In his letter the Emperor says:—"The King of Prussia allowed himself to be dragged into war; he wished to retard it when he was no longer master, and he wept before Jena, having a presentiment of what was going to happen. It was the same with the Emperor of Austria; he allowed the Landwehr to be armed, and he was at once drawn into war, I think the same will happen to the Emperor Alexander. This prince is already far from the spirit of the Treaty of Tilsit. All the ideas of war come from Russia, and unless the Emperor promptly puts a stop to the impulsion given to public opinion he will be dragged into war in spite of himself; and thus war will take place in spite of me, in spite of him, in spite of the interests of France and those of Russia. I have seen this so often that it is my experience of the past which unveils the future. All that is an operatic scene, the English working the machinery." The fact is, that Napoleon suspected Russia of wishing to come to terms with Turkey and with England, and he determined to attack. Writing on April 4, 1811, to General Bertier, the Emperor said—"My cousin, the Army of Portugal must be divided into six divisions." The 5th Division was to be composed of the 17th Light Infantry, 22nd and 65th of the Line, Hanoverians, Prussians, and Irishmen. The volume before us contains several letters concerning the best way of attacking Corfu—some of these letters half-a-dozen pages in length, and going into the most minute details. At page 179 we find "Observations concerning the bad men of the battalions of the Island of Elba." And the Emperor writes—"I see by a letter from the Grand Duchess that two Captains of the 2nd Battalion are spoken of as *mauvais sujets*." The Emperor ordered the bad men to be sent to Corsica! He little imagined in 1811 that he should one day rule over the Island of Elba and review a remnant of the Old Guard there. On May 24 Napoleon addressed a long note to the War Minister on his forces in France and Italy and his corps of observation on the Elbe and the Rhine. He had then divisions at Cologne, Munster, Dusseldorf, Aix-la-Chapelle, Utrecht, Mayence, Verona, Brescia, Bassano, &c. He had eighty battalions of Infantry on the Rhine, and amongst these troops eight battalions of Swiss, four Portuguese battalions, two Spanish and two Illyrian battalions. In Italy the foreign was also represented in the shape of Spaniards, Poles, and Croatians. He had also a corps of observation at Boulogne, and another at Bayonne, and his armies covered the Low Countries and Spain. One reads page after page of such details as the following:—"The first brigade will be formed of six battalions of six companies each, each company of 150 men, furnished by the twenty-seven French and three Polish regiments forming part of the Army of the South and that of the Centre. This brigade will assemble at Tours; a Second Colonel will take the command and two Second Majors, who will each command three battalions. This brigade will be 5,000 strong." On the 18th July the Emperor dictated the following order from the Trianon:—"Express my dissatisfaction to the Colonel of the 9th Cuirassiers, who sent a bad man, who had been three months in prison, to the Guard. Put him under arrest for twenty-four hours, and mention this in an order of the day to the Army." From Compiégne, the Emperor wrote, September 3, 1811, to Marshal Davout, commanding the Army of Germany—"My cousin, I see with great pain that you have sent the 8th Hussars to East Ems. When I remove a troop from that pestilential place, you have the simplicity to send thither one of my best regiments. I regard that regiment as lost. If you don't take care to quarter your troops in healthy places, you will do to me as you did at Vienna. I have withdrawn all the troops which were on the coast. Even at Flushing, which is most important, I have only left 600 defaulters. I prefer exposing myself to the chances of the enemy than to lose men in such a miserable way. You pursue an opposite course," &c. On the 14th of the same month his Majesty wrote some orders which are of interest just now, because, while some people hold that Germany would be justified in trying to put a stop to the armaments being made by France, others hold the contrary opinion. The Emperor, addressing Marshal Davout, said:—"My cousin, I have sent a courier to Berlin to-day, and I have given directions to Comte Saint Marsa that if Prussia does not at once cease her works of fortification, provisioning Spandau, and Kolberg, and all her military movements, he is to leave Berlin. My intention is, that as soon as the Comte Saint Marsan shall have left Berlin, that you march at once on that capital. . . My resolution is so strongly expressed that I hope Prussia will feel her impotency and the folly of her pretensions. . . Should you enter into Prussia make no proclamation, say nothing, but take and disarm everything. You must try and surprise Spandau." In another letter to Marshal Davout dated Paris, December 2, 1811, the Emperor writes: "The Germans complain that all the rumours of an insurrection in Germany are fomented by the French. They complain that you said at Rostok you would know how to prevent Germany from becoming another Spain. These expressions do a deal of mischief. There is nothing in common between Spain and the German provinces. Spain would have been reduced long ago but for those 60,000 English, her 1,000 leagues of coast, and the money she has received from America. But Germany has no America, no sea, nor strong places, nor 60,000 Englishmen. There is nothing to fear even if the German was as idle and as given to assassination and superstition as the people in Spain, where there are 300,000 monks," &c. On December 5 the Emperor wrote to Berthier, saying—"My cousin, write to Marshal Suchet [commanding the Barcelona district] to complain that his wife, in her correspondence with Madame de Saligny, talks about what passes in the army, that these details should not be found in the letter of a woman who ought to know nothing of the force of the army, nor the movements which it makes, but should speak of her health and nothing more." "Speak of her health!" At all events, Madame la Maréchale, Duchesse d'Albufera, has managed to preserve it. She is still alive, and inhabits a splendid hotel in the Faubourg St. Honoré, a few doors from the British Embassy. On December 6 the Emperor complained to Berthier of the way in which his affairs were being managed in Spain. He expressed his dissatisfaction with Marmont, with Victor, with Soult; and said of the latter:—"The Duke of Dalmatia has the finest army in the world, and yet he can neither hold General Hill nor the army of Murcia in check." On December 20 the Emperor wrote to his Foreign Minister, Maret, Duke of Bassano, ordering him, in the event of war with Russia, to establish a regular spy system. Agents, chiefly Poles, were to be sent to various parts of Russia, and were to be recompensed according to the importance of the information furnished. We shall conclude our notice of the present volume by remarking that Napoleon blamed all his Lieutenants in Spain in the most severe terms, while speaking with great respect of Wellington and Hill. It was said that at the commencement of the war the English commander, in reading the list of the Generals appointed to serve under him, exclaimed—"I only hope they will make the enemy tremble as much as they do me." If the Duke of Wellington was dissatisfied at the beginning of the war, Napoleon was dissatisfied all through to the end.

Of late years the question has arisen among some few naval officers as to the necessity of retaining the Corps of Royal Marines as an adjunct to the naval force of the country. The arguments advanced are, that the class of vessels in which large detachments were embarked have been replaced by ironclads, turret-ships, and gunboats, in which accommodation can only be provided for a diminished crew and a smaller detachment of Marines; that our seamen are now continuous service men, trained and educated to the discipline of the Service, and do not require the example of a more highly disciplined body among them as under the old system of manning a ship, when some came from ships recently paid off, many had not seen a man-of-war for years, but had been in the merchant navy, and others were idlers, landsmen, and raw hands; and that, in the event of any shore work being required on active service, the naval element is now sufficiently well drilled in the use of the rifle, in company, battalion, and even brigade drill, to act as troops on an emergency. These arguments have an apparently fair amount of reason upon the face of them, but they can be easily and satisfactorily answered. It doubtless is true that the greater number of our modern vessels of war have less accommodation for their ships' companies, but it is equally true that, although we have none of our old line-of-battle ships of two and three decks formed into Channel or Mediterranean Squadrons, yet we have them still in commission in our home ports as flagships and guard-ships with strong detachments of Marines on board, and we have a fleet sufficiently large to employ the usual number of the corps afloat. With regard to the second objection, it would be invidious even to hint that the men of the Royal Navy are not sufficiently disciplined to stick honestly to their duty without being overawed by another set of men in a different uniform, as at the mutiny at the Nore, and no one dreams now-a-days that this can be one object of embarking Marines. The Navy is now composed of men educated in the Service from boyhood, and entered for continuous service. They have grown up in discipline, and are of very different stuff to the motley crews of old. Lastly, touching the value of seamen as soldiers in the event of a landing place being required. That the Blue-jackets can handle a rifle there can be no question, and that during the last twenty years they have learnt a certain amount of company and battalion drill there also is no doubt; they have likewise done good service in a body when landed in the Crimea, in India, and in China, but it must be remembered that they chiefly worked great gun batteries, and that they were in all cases acting in conjunction with Marines or troops of the Line. Many instances might occur in warfare where an Admiral commanding a large squadron and having no troops at hand might find it necessary to undertake operations on shore. British pluck has done and can do much, but it would be folly to suppose that the amount of military drill learnt by seamen could make them as efficient against a body of soldiers on shore as another body of trained soldiers, such as the Royal Marines, could be. The sailor has sufficient training to work on shore with the soldier, but it is doubtful if he could do much without him. The experiment has yet to be tried, and it is to be hoped that no Commander-in-Chief will be put to such a strait as to have no Marines to form a part of his landing force. It is also as well to consider the value of the Marines as soldiers to the State. Their training as a military body is in every respect equal to that of any regiment in her Majesty's Service, and they are efficient at any moment to take part in any military operations on an equal footing with their brethren of the Army. But, in addition to their military knowledge, they possess other useful knowledge which a soldier does not. A Marine having once been embarked is thenceforth ready for service on board ship with his sea legs on at a moment's notice. He has previously been trained in the battery at his head-quarters in great gun drill and in knotting and splicing, and is prepared to take his place at any gun in the ship. He knows the names of the principal ropes that are led to the deck and their uses, and is therefore of the utmost value in working the vessel. Accustomed to manning and arming boats, he is at no loss in settling himself in his place where boat work is required, and can take an oar if necessary. Further, should he be an artificer, he will have had an opportunity of keeping up the practice of his trade by employment in the Works Department at his head-quarters, and thereby rendering himself of still more value. Wherever work has had to be done, there Marines have been present to help to do it, whether in general actions in the Fleet, as at the Nile or Trafalgar, in *rencontres* between ship and ship, in boat expeditions, or when formed into battalions on shore, as at Walcheren, in Spain, on the Coast of Syria, or in China, and on all occasions the corps has earned its laurels. To carry out, then, the idea entertained by a few of reducing, or, still further, of abolishing a corps which is proved to be of such eminent service to the State, would be most impolitic. At the end of the last century the corps was twenty thousand strong, and it has fluctuated from that date until, by the abolition of the Woolwich Division, and other reductions in 1869, it has now reached a figure less than fourteen thousand, including the Artillery division. A particular Administration may gain credit for reducing its Estimates, but so long as England and her possessions have to be defended, so must a certain force be provided for the defence. It matters not to the country at large whether that force is paid by the Admiralty or War Office, so long as it has to be paid; and the question is simply whether the military strength sustained by the country is adequate to or in excess of its requirements. Of the Corps of Royal Marines it certainly cannot be said to be in excess; but, on the contrary, should we become involved in a war of any extent in which our naval power would be engaged, the present strength of the Royal Marines would not be found sufficient to meet the necessities of the Service.

It would be idle to pretend that there is not the least probability of our being called upon to dispatch an expedition to protect our own interests; and it may not be uninteresting, therefore, to examine the qualifications of the Generals most likely to be entrusted with command in any force which we may send. We shall assume, though it is by no means certain, that the Duke of Cambridge would remain at the Horse Guards, where he has a splendid and efficient staff. The name which has been most frequently in the mouth of the public is that of Lord Napier of Magdala. He has seen much service, has always been successful, and is a man of acknowledged ability. Moreover, he is accustomed to deal with Orientals. On the other hand, he has never been opposed to an European enemy, is sixty-seven years of age, and has passed some forty-five years of his life in debilitating climates; and, above all, he is now in a most important and responsible post, where he could ill be spared. The health and the age of Lord Strathnairn, great as his experience, his ability, and his diplomatic talents undoubtedly are, put him out of the question for active service at the head of an army. Sir William Codrington is another officer whose name naturally occurs to us. An excellent regimental officer, he commanded first a brigade and then a division in the Crimea with much credit. He has, however, never had an opportunity of proving his fitness to be entrusted with the direction of an army in the field, for, though appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Crimean Army, he saw no fighting at its head. He is thoroughly well versed in the practice and theory of his profession, and, though seventy-three years of age, is still active and vigorous. Sir Lintorn Simmons, who is high up among the Lieutenant-Generals, is only fifty-six years of age, and thoroughly versed in the art of war generally, but he is an Engineer, and never handled troops in his life. Sir Augustus Spencer, though seventy years of age, is still vigorous. As Brigadier at the siege of Sebastopol and in command of the expedition to Kinburn he gained credit, and, if more than one *corps d'armée* is sent to Turkey, he will probably be offered a command. Major-General Sir D. Lysons is deemed one of the most skilful of our tacticians, and has considerable experience of war, but his standing as regards rank is such that it is improbable that he would be entrusted—at all events, at first—with a higher command than that of a division. Yet public opinion places him among the coming Generals. He commanded a brigade during the latter part of the Crimean war, and was very much to the front on all occasions. Regarding Sir Garnet Wolseley it is unnecessary to say much. He is young, ardent, well versed in his profession, and has seen much service. Still, he has never commanded a brigade, or even a battalion, against a European foe. Nevertheless, he may be considered as safe for a division, if he be not Chief of the Staff. Lord Henry Percy would probably be considered among the candidates for a division. Sir Alfred Horsford is sure of one, at all events, and he was long ago indicated as the General to whom the Brigade of Guards and the Highland Brigade would be entrusted. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Herbert, Sir Thomas Steele, Lord Mark Kerr, Ingall, General Parke, Lord A. Russell, J. W. S. Smith, Leicester Smyth and Alison have all claims for employment. As to the Brigadiers, Thesiger, Bright, Sir John M'Leod, Lord Clarina, Lord Abinger, and Knox are men whose claims would be taken into consideration; and there are several others equally good. Among Cavalry officers the names which suggest themselves are those of Oakes, de Salis, Shute, Wardlaw, and Foster; and if there was an Indian contingent, Probyn would be sure of a brigade. The command of the Artillery and Engineers would probably be given to Major-General d'Aguilar and Sir H. Harness respectively. For the positions of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General better men than General Stephenson, Armstrong, and Lord Longford could scarcely be found, if they desired to serve. There can scarcely be a doubt that Dr. Munro would be the Principal Medical Officer. Of course we only indulge in conjectures, founded on the antecedents of officers; but we will venture to say that in case of war few of those we have named would be unemployed. We hear a good deal of a dearth of men fitted for high command; yet, on careful examination, we think that the public will feel convinced that alarm is needless and confidence well founded.

General U. S. Grant, who is now the honoured visitor of this metropolis, was, certainly, favoured in his military career by many circumstances. He was not involved in any of the discredit of the earlier defeats of the Federals at the beginning of the war, when the Confederate armies were confident and strong. He escaped the odium and responsibility connected with the failure of the first attempts of the Government at Washington to organize an army and stamp out the great rebellion. He was engaged, when his name first cropped up, with Generals of great incapacity, and with an enemy of inferior quality in the West, where he won his spurs. He achieved the earliest success of any importance, if we except the victory of M'Clellan in Western Virginia, which led to his rocket-like rise and fall. Grant's capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, in which he displayed energy and ability, was one of the great turning-points of the war. His refusal of terms to Buckner, for which he was greeted by the North with the title of "U. S."—or "Unconditional Surrender"—Grant, gave a fair index to the character of the man, and when in his dispatch of February 16 he announced that he had taken 12,000 men and 40 guns, he may be said to have made unconsciously his first bid for the Presidency. Thence his way was clear, and he succeeded, after working his way from point to point through a series of commands, increasing in importance and rank, to the command of a large army well-seasoned to war, rendered confident by success at the very moment when the strength of the South had begun to fail and the Confederate troops had tasted over and over again the bitterness of defeat, when some of their ablest Generals and myriads of their most gallant soldiers had fallen, and when the star of Lee had paled and Stonewall Jackson ceased to be invincible. This is not said in any spirit of detraction—it is a statement of facts. To General Grant belongs the merit of carrying out in the field the simple formula in which Mr. Lincoln expressed his policy towards the rebellion. He kept "pegging away." His plan of action was based on the very obvious fact that if he could only keep "pegging away" the stone walls and brick and mortar of the Confederate front must cave in at last and allow him passage whither he listed. The Southern armies, decimated by campaigns in which sanguinary battles and actions were aided in their work by long marches, were no longer able to present an equal front to the Federal hosts. Their numbers could be counted at last by the tens of thousands on the fingers of one hand. Grant understood the situation fully. It was clear that once the North and the West were united in adhesion to the Federal Government, and were resolved on putting down the insurrection, their population, fed by a ceaseless immigration of disciplined Germans, by hordes of Irish, who, without military training, were fair raw material for soldiery, and by natives of every State in Europe, many of them versed in war, could supply his armies with plentiful food for powder, whilst the sea placed all the resources of the world at the disposal of the Government at Washington. On the other hand, the South was in a closed receiver, which was fast becoming exhausted. They had no reserves of population to draw upon, and, indeed, their peasantry—the negroes—were fast becoming the most resolute of their enemies. Then was the moment to begin "pegging away." And Grant began accordingly and at once to do so, and the Confederacy was doomed. In its destruction Grant was the last great final cause, and he stands on English soil as the soldier who carried out with unflinching energy the only strategy which the genius of Lee could not frustrate and the valour of Jackson could not sustain. Twice President of the United States—the saviour of his country, if not of society—General Grant deserves all honour from those who admire success and the qualities which win it.

It is stated that the Mediterranean Squadron, under Vice-Admiral Hornby's command, may be expected to remain stationed for some time at the Piræus.

Five Admirals' flags have been flying at Devonport during the past week, namely, those of Admiral Sir T. M. C. Symonds, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief;

Vice-Admiral F. B. P. Seymour, C.B., commanding Channel Squadron; Rear-Admiral A. Phillimore, Superintendent of Reserves; Rear-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., Admiral-Superintendent; and Rear-Admiral W. M. Dowell, C.B., second in command of the Channel Squadron.

On the 30th instant the Garnet, 12-gun composite screw corvette, is ordered to be launched at Chatham. Her principal dimensions are: length between perpendiculars, 220ft.; extreme breadth, 40ft.; displacement, 1,864 tons; draught of water, 15ft. 6in.

Orders have been received at Plymouth for the Channel Squadron and the additional ships which have been temporarily placed under the command of Vice-Admiral Seymour to leave Plymouth for Queenstown to-day.

Rear-Admiral Phillimore, during his stay at Plymouth, has taken the opportunity of inspecting the Reserve ships assembled there with the Channel Squadron. We understand that the state and condition of the ships and the appearance of their crews, augmented by men of the shore force embarked for the annual cruise, have been found most satisfactory.

We trust that the gallantry of Acting Sub-Lieutenant Montgomerie, late of the Immortalité, particulars of which we have given in another column, will not be allowed to pass unnoticed by the Admiralty. His escape from being drowned appears to have been a narrow one, and it is a matter for remark that the life-buoys in this ship seem to have been in as inefficient a condition as those on board the Newcastle were lately proved to be.

It is announced that an examination of Surgeons in the Royal Navy who are eligible and who may be desirous of qualifying for the rank of Staff Surgeon will be held at the Royal Naval Hospitals at Haslar and Plymouth on Tuesday, July 17.

We have to record the death of Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, G.C.B., who entered the Navy in 1816 as first-class volunteer on board the Tagus, and was afterwards appointed to the Hinde, then commanded by Admiral Hon. Henry J. Rous, in which ship he was actively employed in the suppression of piracy in the Archipelago in 1823 and two following years. For his services he was made Lieutenant in July, 1824. In the Zebra and Cambrian he again did good service against pirates, and was present at the battle of Navarin. He was appointed in October, 1827, to the Asia on the same station, and in May, 1828, was given the command of the Ætna, bomb, in the operations against Morea Castle, and for his distinguished services obtained the Cross of St. Louis of France and the Gold Cross of the Redeemer of Greece, and in October, 1829, having received the approbation of the Admiralty, was further rewarded by promotion to Captain. He commanded the Cleopatra, Retribution, and Vengeance, and was Superintendent of the Indian Navy from 1848 till 1852. He commanded the Albion throughout the Crimean war, was repeatedly mentioned in despatches, and thrice gazetted with high praise for his indefatigable exertions, zeal, and ability while in command of the Naval Brigade at the siege and capture of Sebastopol, and for his services was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath and made an Officer of the Legion of Honour, of which he was promoted to be Commander in 1857, and was decorated with the Order of the Medjidie. He became Rear-Admiral in 1855, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital in May, 1862, and became an Admiral on the Reserve List in December, 1865. He was appointed a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in March, 1867.

Captain R. V. Hamilton, C.B., Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, has been granted leave of absence from May 31 to the 16th of the present month.

The boiler explosion on board the Thunderer, from which the Navy suffered so severely, has been the means of directing attention to the testing of boilers generally. Not only has it now been arranged that the boilers of all her Majesty's ships shall be periodically tested, but those used in the dockyards are also to be examined and thoroughly tested every six months.

In troopships carrying collapsible boats frequent trial and exercise is to be made with them, so as to insure their being in perfect working order should necessity for their use arise.

We regret to hear of the dismissal by sentence of court-martial of a medical officer serving on the East Indies Station. Two charges of drinking to excess were brought against him, but only one was proved.

General surprise seems to have been felt in naval circles when the sentence on the late Captain of the Immortalité was made known, so convinced were the majority that he would be able to clear himself of the charge brought against him. It is true that no more has been proved against him than that his conduct was unbecoming an officer, but his dismissal by a court which had to try him on the graver charges does unfortunately connect his dismissal with those charges. There is a strong feeling that either the sentence is not severe enough, or too severe. If the Court believed in his guilt, dismissal was not enough, and if they did not so believe, why was he not acquitted of those grave charges? It is a most lamentable case, and that there are many who cannot bring themselves to believe in his guilt, even in a small degree, is plain from the manner in which the Chaplain of the ship spoke of his late Captain when called as a witness for the defence. "If," said the Chaplain, "I were to single out a man of noble, blameless life, one of the first I should select would be Captain Hume."

Directions have been received at Chatham Yard for the reception of a Russian Lieutenant named Radazoff, who has expressed a wish to inspect ships in progress of construction.

It is with much regret we have to record the death of Fleet-Surgeon Dyas, of the Warrior, on Saturday last. The particulars of the sad occurrence will be found in another column.

Rear-Admiral Phillimore has been devoting the past fortnight to the inspection of Coast-guard stations in the Western Counties, his flag being hoisted in the Hawke. While at Devonport he was the guest of Rear-Admiral Willes, C.B.

Many of the *employés* in Chatham Dockyard are working extra hours (Saturday excepted) in consequence of the pressure of work.

It is particularly painful to find that the machinery of every new ship which attempts to leave a home port on being commissioned will most persistently go wrong. Our latest pride and joy, the mighty Thunderer, has unhappily proved no exception to this rule, and no sooner do we hear that she has started for Plymouth to join the flag of Vice-Admiral Seymour, than we learn that she is back again with damaged machinery. In this case, what is strangely enough technically known as an "eccentric go-ahead" rod has snapped, and on examination the signs of an old-standing flaw are detected. Of course, it is quite as impossible to see through a bar of iron as it is through a stone wall, and some liability to accidents of this nature must be accepted as unavoidable; but they are, nevertheless, most lamentable, and we hope that there is no room for entertaining the slightest suspicion that this is another case of bad workmanship, and a repetition of some of those avoidable accidents with which the Navy has lately become too familiar. As the ship was within reach of the telegraph, and not far from the works of the contractor who built the engines, it has been easy to obtain spare gear to replace that which has proved defective on the first occasion of its being put to the test at sea. But it would have been quite another thing had she left for her station, far away from home, and had met with such an accident as rendered one of her engines entirely useless. When affairs of this kind happen, we cannot fail to recognise the absolute dependence of ships of the mastless class upon the efficiency of their machinery, and the necessity for keeping a jealous eye upon the manner in which it is turned out of hand becomes more than ever apparent.

Arrangements will be made at the ports to grant leave to a certain number of seamen and Marines during the third week in July, to enable them to proceed to Wimbledon to compete for the Army and Navy Challenge Cup.

Mr. Rowsell, Director of Admiralty Contracts, has returned to duty after his absence in the Mediterranean, and we are glad to hear that his health has been greatly benefitted by the change.

It has now been definitely decided that the Active shall go to the West Coast of Africa, and the Commodore will have authority to turn over from the Tourmaline to the Active should he desire to do so, either to avail himself of the better accommodation of the Active or on account of the condition of the engines of the Tourmaline.

The officer who joined the Active and almost immediately disappeared, and remained absent until he became a deserter, has again made his appearance, and orders have been given for his trial by court-martial.

One hundred extra men are to be employed overtime at Devonport in order to push forward the boilers now under construction for the Hercules.

The names of the following officers have been removed from the "Navy List" during the past month:—Acting Sub-Lieutenant E. W. Underwood, who failed to pass his examination at the College; Chaplain the Rev. C. E. Hodson, M.A., resigned; and Assistant-Paymaster George C. Long, resigned. The death has also been reported of Lieutenant Reginald Pole.

Mr. Henwood, the Naval Architect, has failed in his application for the inspection of certain confidential reports made by the Controller of the Navy to the Admiralty. The application was made in connection with an action brought by Mr. Henwood against Mr. Childers for alleged libel in an Admiralty minute, but it has been rejected by the Queen's Bench Division, whither it had been taken on appeal from Judges' Chambers.

"Mutiny on board a British ironclad" is by no means a pleasant thing to hear cried about the streets of London by the newsvendors; but such was the case yesterday afternoon, and there is, unhappily, some ground for so grave a statement. That discontent does prevail on board the Alexandra there can be no doubt, and though many were quite ready to admit that she was by no means likely to be a truly happy ship, we were scarcely prepared for so marked an exhibition of feeling on the lower deck so very early in the commission. Let us hope that no want of tact will be allowed to turn the Alexandra into a second Bristol.

A Greenwich Hospital Pension of £50 per annum has been awarded to Major Thomas Waters, Royal Marines, it having fallen vacant by the death of Colonel J. K. Willson.

Notwithstanding the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the outbreak of scurvy in the late Arctic Expedition, opinion appears to be as divided as ever. Many who have seen a vast amount of sledge work are quite at variance with the medical opinion; and this being so, Mr. Lyon Playfair intends to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons on Monday, what steps, if any, Mr. Hunt has taken with a view to prevent similar calamities on future occesions? A very plain answer is scarcely to be expected.

We understand that H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge was very much pleased at finding some of the Aldershot battalions so very strong and all so unusually well filled. The rank and file were very young; but that, as a friend of ours says, "is not a lasting defect." The recruits might be reckoned at 5,000, and they were generally well spoken of by the commanding officers.

Cabrera, Duke of Morella, died in his bed quietly at Wentworth, on May 24, at the age of sixty-six. People who have so long read of him, and those who have seen him, will be surprised to learn that he was young; but the young "Clerico" of twenty-three, who raised a guerilla for Don Carlos, did not mistake his profession when he so appeared in arms as representative of the Church militant. Mina, the sanguinary wretch who disgraced the cause of Queen Christina and Christianity—an anti-human specimen of humanity—caused the mother and sisters of the faithful partizan to be butchered, and inaugurated the war of reprisals which gave an unusual ferocity of character to even Spanish civil war, and Cabrera retaliated by the wholesale slaughter of his Christino prisoners. From that time till the end of the war the energy, genius, and skill of the partizan chief were exemplified in the most daring feats of arms, and his career became a daily romance; and in one of these exploits he won by the capture of Morella the title of Duke of that ilk, which was all Don Carlos could give him, for the defection of Maroto caused his appointments as Captain-General and Governor of Aragon, Valencia, and Murcia to turn to Dead Sea apples. Still he held to the field till he was overwhelmed by Espartero. In 1842 he was made Captain General of the Army. In 1845 he denounced the abdication of Don Carlos, and in 1848 he made another effort to.

As we stated last week, each regiment is in future to have attached to it its own transport, so as to be independent of any extraneous aid, whereby to enable it to march at once on receipt of orders for active service. To facilitate matters, it is proposed that the necessary camp equipage, &c., shall be embarked laden in waggons, so that the same may be landed in a state ready for marching off forthwith on the army reaching its destination. The experiment of embarking and disembarking the waggons was tested at Woolwich Dockyard on Saturday last with one of the new horse boats, under the superintendence of Captain Brownlow, R.N.

Among the officers who have gven evidence before the War Office Committee on Commissariat Organization are Deputy Commissaries-General F. E. Watt and A. W. Downes, representing the Commissariat; and Commissaries-General H. W. Gordon, C.B., H. Tatum, C.B., and Deputy-Commissaries W. Booth and H. M. Dunstan, Ordnance Store Department.

"And there is nothing new under the sun" was uttered in great bitterness of heart at now a long period in the past. It is by no means inapplicable to the proposed new Department of Army Accountants.

We have before drawn attention to the vacancy which still exists on the Staff of Lord Napier of Magdala for a Military Secretary. If his Lordship only knew how many half-pay Lieutenant-Colonels there are who are hoping for employment, and would jump at the chance of serving on the Staff of so popular a chief, we feel certain he would at once take steps for filling the appointment. The chance of qualifying for full Colonel is not within the reach of an unfortunate half-pay man every day, and, when it does offer, it is not unreasonable that it should be eagerly sought after. There are dozens of officers promoted to unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcies whose professional prospects will be ruined for ever unless they succeed in obtaining some such employment as this. Can nothing be done by the Horse Guards with regard to the appointment if Lord Napier does not nominate a Military Secretary himself?

Consequent upon the promotion of Captain Wolseley, 6th Regiment, to a substantive Majority, Captain R. Vandeleur, 5th Lancers, will be gazetted Brevet Major, in succession to Major-General F. E. Voyes, Bengal Staff Corps, who died on April 26.

The following promotions take place in the Army, with effect from the 7th ultimo, in succession to General A. Anderson, Royal Marines, placed on the Retired List, viz., Brevet Major M. W. de la P. Beresford, half pay, late 49th Regiment, Staff Officer of Pensioners at Armagh, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain A. M. Rawlins, 95th Regiment, to be Major.

The following promotions take place in the Army consequent upon the death of General Sir W. L. Griffies-Williams, Bart., Madras Infantry, which occurred on the 23rd ultimo—viz., Lieutenant-General H. Macan, C.B., Bombay Infantry, to be General; Major-General G. de Sausmarez, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel W. A. Stratton, commanding the Brigade Depôt at Perth, to be Major-General; Major A. H. Wavell, 41st Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain H. A. Burton, 14th Regiment, to be Major.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Home, C.B., Royal Engineers, has found himself compelled to resign his seat on the Committee on Commissariat Organization, by reason of the immense amount of work now devolving upon him in connection with the department on the staff of which he is so zealous a member.

A patrol-jacket has been approved for Field-Marshals, Generals, and officers of the General, Divisional, and Brigade Staff when on field service, full particulars of which will be immediately published.

Officers of Hussars at levées, and in the evening when in full dress, will in future wear blue cloth pantaloons and Hessian boots of a special "dress" pattern.

The best shooting regiment in the Army for the year 1876-77 was the 26th Cameronians, with a figure of merit of 103·90, Captain Phillips' being the best shooting company. The best shot with the Henry-Martini was Corporal F. Prattinton, 30th Regiment, and the best judge of distance, Private W. Wilks, 77th Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, Scots Guards, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Wynne-Finch as Assistant Military Secretary to General Sir John Michel, G.C.B., commanding the troops in Ireland.

Lieutenant E. P. Wilford, 28th Regiment, has been appointed Fort Adjutant at Hong Kong, vice Lieutenant T. J. Chamberlain, 80th Regiment.

Brevet Major W. R. Lascelles, Rifle Brigade, whose term of employment as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Portsmouth will shortly expire, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir John Garvock, G.C.B., who will assume command of the Southern District on July 1. Major Lascelles entered the Rifle Brigade February 20, 1855; was promoted to Lieutenant, July 6, 1855; Captain, November 15, 1861; and Brevet Major, March 10, 1875. He served in the Indian Mutiny campaign, including the capture of Lucknow (medal and clasp), and with the 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry (Probyn's Horse) during the China campaign of 1860 (medal and two clasps). He held an appointment as Brigade-Major in India from 1864 to 1867, passed the Staff College in 1871, was appointed Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Cork August 4, 1872, and transferred in a similar capacity to Portsmouth in January, 1874.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is being caused in the Royal Artillery by reason of the delay which occurrs in regard to the retirement of field officers. In one case, an officer handed over charge of a district as far back as August last in view of his retirement, and up to Tuesday last his name was still borne on the establishment, though he has long been in the enjoyment of a handsome salary from another source, he having accepted civil employment previous to making his application for pension. All this time promotion in the senior ranks of the regiment has been at a deadlock, not a single step having passed to the Lieutenant-Colonels for a period extending over nearly twelve months.

The Secretary of State for War entertains H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and the principal officers of the War Office at a full-dress dinner to-night, to celebrate her Majesty's birthday, at his residence in Grosvenor-crescent.

The Army.

1st Life Guards proceed from Windsor to Aldershot for the summer drills.

3rd Dragoon Guards will leave Dublin for the Curragh on Tuesday for the drill season.

3rd Hussars. Troop Sergt.-Major Hughes has been appointed qrmr.-sergt. of the Mount Aboo Sanitarium.

4th Hussars. Lieut. Grant has resumed regimental duty from the Staff of Gen. Sir F. Haines, K.C.B., in India.

6th Dragoons. Major Billington is about to retire upon half pay. Capt. Heaviside is also contemplating half-pay retirement.

19th Hussars. The regimental steeplechases came off on Saturday at Newbridge, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught being amongst those who were present. The events were as follows:—Subalterns' Cup, £25 added, 2½ miles—Lieut. H. M. Warde's Constellation (owner) 1; Open Military Steeplechase of 30 sovs, about 2½ miles—Vet.-Surg. M. J. Hartigan's (3rd Dragoon Guards) Away (Capt. Bates) walked over; Regimental Challenge Cup, £30 added, 3 miles—Lieut. French's Q.C. (owner), 1; Hunter's Stakes, 2½ miles—Capt. Webster's Quicksilver (owner), 1; Consolation Race, 2 miles—Lieut. French's Mrs. Gamp (owner), 1.

20th Hussars are, we (*Brighton Gazette*) are pleased to learn, to remain another year in Brighton, the result of a request which had been made to the War Office on behalf of the Town. This arrangement will, of course, be dependent upon what movements may be rendered necessary by the Eastern Question. Excepting this contingency, the only shifts that are likely to be made in connection with the 20th Hussars this summer will be in the troops at out-stations; those at Hilsea may exchange with some of those at present with head-quarters here. We are sure that the inhabitants of Brighton will be glad to learn these facts; for a better-conducted regiment was never quartered in the town, and none has been more ready to lend assistance in entertainments organised for the various charitable and public institutions.

Royal Artillery.

The command of the Field Artillery at Woolwich has been conferred upon Col. G. T. Field, late superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department, who succeeds Col. George Colclough, posted to the Royal Horse Artillery and appointed to command the Artillery in Ireland. In July the reorganization scheme will abolish the title of officer commanding Field Artillery, and Col. Field will then take command of the new 5th Brigade. The command of the camp at Woolwich will for the future be a Staff appointment, and it has been bestowed upon Col. E. J. Williams. Col. C. S. Henry has been appointed on the Staff of the Royal Horse Artillery at Aldershot.

The harness-room of the Grand Depôt, Woolwich, was entered on Monday night and the harness and appointments maliciously cut and destroyed. A driver who was on stable picket during the night has been apprehended on suspicion, but there appears to have been no motive for the act, the officer in command of the brigade being well known for the consideration shown to his men and the esteem in which he is held.

Major-Gen. Sir John Adye, Governor of the Royal Military Academy, has issued an order announcing that a scholarship has been established in memory of Major-Gen. Sir Henry Tombs, V.C., R.A., and a considerable sum of money having been subscribed by officers of the Royal Artillery and others, with the view of perpetuating the memory of that distinguished officer, it was decided that part of it should be expended upon a memorial in the garrison church at Woolwich, which has been done, and that the remainder should be invested and the interest given half-yearly as a scholarship to the senior cadet of each term who enters the Royal Artillery. The half-yearly interest will amount to about £30. The first presentation will be made in the batch of gentlemen cadets to be commissioned in July next.

Capt. D. T. O'Callaghan has been appointed Acting Second Assist.-Superintendent of Experiments at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness.

Lieut. R. W. O'Grady has been assigned local rank as captain in India.

Royal Engineers.

The officers gave a ball at Chatham on the 24th ult., when several hundred guests were present. Among the visitors were Vice-Admiral Chads, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore; Rear-Admiral Fellowes, C.B., Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard; Major-Gen. Erskine, Commandant of the Chatham District; Capt. Brandreth, R.N., Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, and other heads of departments.

Col. Sir William Jervois, K.C.M.G., before leaving Singapore, nominated Capt. Satterthwaite, R.E., Assistant Colonial Engineer in the Straits Settlements, to proceed with him to Australia as aide-de-camp, in lieu of Capt. Paton, 24th Regt., who has acted as his Excellency's permanent aide-de-camp since his departure from England. This he did, the *Whitehall Review* states, as he considered it important that he should be able to command the advice and services of a professional engineer in framing the report which he goes to Melbourne to draw up. Capt. Paton has accompanied Lady Jervois and family to England, and will return to Singapore to rejoin Sir William's Staff on his resuming the governorship.

Grenadier Guards. The 3rd Batn. will proceed at the end of the month to Aldershot for the summer drills.

Coldstream Guards. The 1st Batn. will proceed to Aldershot for the drill season.

Scots Guards. When Lieut.-Col. Grant Gordon retires from the Scots Guards shortly, as it is known to be his intention to do, he is not unlikely, the *Whitehall Review* says, to take command of a metropolitan Volunteer regiment. We may even go farther than this, and announce the probability of Col. Gordon succeeding Lord Elcho as the head of the London Scottish. The distinguished "kilted" corps is to be congratulated upon its prospect of obtaining in Lord Elcho's place one of the smartest and most popular officers of the Brigade of Guards, and one who will throw his whole heart into his work and maintain his regiment in its present high state of efficiency.

6th Regiment. It is rumoured that the 2nd Batn. will move from Dover to Aldershot for the drill season.

9th Regiment. The *Irish Times* gives the following list of officers who accompanied the battalion, viz.:—Major Vibart (in command), Brevet Major Gernon, Capts. Gillespie, Biddulph, Edgar, Vandeleur, Kane, Sunderland, and Ind; Lieuts. Wavell (adjt.), Longfield, Terry, Deverell, Allcard, James, Robertson, and Brewster. Capt. Butler, 1st Batn., who lately surveyed more than 200 miles of the Attrek River, in the costume of a Chinese merchant, has been summoned to Simla to give an account of his adventure. Capt. Stockley has been appointed interpreter to the 2nd Batn. in the absence of a qualified subaltern.

18th Royal Irish. The 2nd Batn. leaves Fermoy next week for the Curragh Camp. After the drill season it will proceed to Kilkenny for the winter.

25th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. is expected to be moved to Aldershot from Shorncliffe for the drill season.

30th Regiment. Qrmr. A. Borland died lately at Chatham. The deceased entered the regiment twenty-three years ago, and obtained his commission June 13, 1874. He served through the Crimean campaign and was wounded. He was in possession of several war medals, besides the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving life.

42nd Highlanders. Capt. Fox vacates his appointment as superintendent of gymnastics at Malta from the 1st inst.

45th Regiment. Lieut. Mason, a probationer, wing officer 3rd Hyderabad Infantry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from March 7, 1876.

49th Regiment will be moved from Portsmouth to Aldershot for the drill season.

Royal Marines.

The Admiralty has been pleased to award a medal with an annuity of £10 for long service and good conduct to Mr. Joseph Tucker, late 1st class sergeant-instructor in musketry of the Plymouth Division R.M.L.I., and at present serving as timekeeper in Keyham Dockyard.

The Admiralty has approved of five marksmen (non-commissioned officers, gunners, or privates) from each division of Royal Marines being allowed to compete for the Army and Navy Challenge Cup at Wimbledon on July 17, 18, and 19 next. Competitors to proceed to the camp on July 16.

54th Regiment. Capt. Newbolt has been appointed adjt. of the 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

60th Rifles. In the absence of a qualified officer, Capt. Forster has been appointed interpreter to the 4th Batn.

64th Regiment is expected to proceed to Colchester when it is moved from Aldershot at the end of July.

68th Light Infantry. The following account of the sad end of Capt. Bolden is copied from the *Delhi Gazette* of April 28:—"Capt. Bolden met with his death at Mandulgurh. It is a village about forty or fifty miles from Shapoora, and about sixty from Neemuch. Shapoora is about forty miles from Nusseerabad, where the head-quarters of the 68th are. It was the middle of the day, on Wednesday, the 18th, that a large male tiger showed himself to the beaters fearlessly. One he seized, indeed, by the shoulder, and he is not expected to live. He was close to another, who, however, being shouted to, bolted out of his way. The hunting party consisted of Capt. Bolden and Mr. Bayers, from Neemuch, and Lieut. Goad, from Nusseerabad. The two former were on elephants after the tiger, Mr. Bayers in a howdah, the other driving his animal seated on a sort of extemporised cloth saddle only. The tiger appears to have displayed great cunning and fearlessness, and, escaping the ball aimed at it, suddenly by a flank manœuvre jumped on Capt. Bolden's elephant from behind. Both elephants rushed away, and very soon Mr. Bayers found himself still in his howdah a couple of miles from the scene. Had Capt. Bolden's elephant been as fearless as himself, the tragic story had ended differently. As it was, when his terror-stricken elephant rushed madly from his assailant, the rider was thrown backward, and must have fallen into the very jaws of the infuriated lord of the forest, who forsook the elephant to execute his will with teeth and claws on his newly-acquired prey. His object seems to have been merely to disable, for, having fearfully lacerated the lower limbs, it is said he galloped after the elephant again. All this was the work of an instant, and ere the terrified on-lookers (of whom Mr. Bayers was not one) could draw their breath, the tiger was out of sight. The wounded man was carried somehow to his tent, too far away, and letters were hurried off to Deolee and to Nusseerabad for help. The Cavalry surgeon from the former station was the first to reach. The news did not reach Nusseerabad till Friday morning, and Dr. Henry Waghorn, himself an eminent shikaree, started off at once on a camel to the obscure spot where the wounded man was lying. He reached there the next day with his apothecary, and amputation of the thigh was performed at once. He sat up with him all night, but with Sunday's dawn it was evident the poor fellow would not see another. His intellect was unclouded, but the shock to his powerful frame, and, possibly, poison from the tiger's teeth or claws were too much. He sent a last greeting to his colonel in reply to a letter that had just come in from Nusseerabad, moved his pain-stricken frame a little as he turned his weary head, and died. His body was sent in by Dr. Waghorn to head-quarters, where it arrived the next day about noon for burial in the graveyard at Nusseerabad, and there it lies under the shade of a tree visited daily by many who knew and valued Capt. Bolden's work. Dr. Waghorn, thoroughly exhausted by his camel journey, without food under a fierce sun, and his devotion to his friend, was not able to return till Wednesday. Another of many instances where members of the medical profession forget themselves in their zeal for the helpless sufferers they are summoned to help." Capt. Crawford has been appointed adjt. of the 2nd Adm. Batn. Durham Rifle Volunteers.

71st Highlanders. Capt. de Lancey, aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Airey at Malta, has proceeded home on sick leave.

72nd Highlanders. The following items are taken from the regimental magazine:—"Lieut.-Col. Beresford embarked on board H.M.S. Euphrates, on April 11, at Bombay, *en route* to England, on medical certificate. Col. Beresford joined the 72nd Highlanders twenty-four years ago as an ensign, and has served with the colours throughout this entire period. He went out with the regiment to the Crimea, and was present during the siege operations and fall of Sebastopol (Crimean medal with clasp and Turkish medal). He also served with the regiment throughout the operations in Central India, and pursuit of the rebel forces under Tantia Topee and Rao Sahib in 1858-59. As the Royal Warrant now in force limits the command of regiments to five years, we shall not, in all probability, see our gallant colonel again at the head of the regiment, his term expiring in June next. We wish him good-bye, good luck, a pleasant passage to the old country, and speedy employment. The detachment to Ranikhet marched on the morning of the 2nd inst., under command of Capt. Bolton. Strength as follows:—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 staff, 6 sergeants, 1 lance sergeant, 5 corporals, 6 lance-corporals, 3 drummers, and 103 privates. A detachment consisting of 4 men, 4 women, and 14 children, having been selected by the medical officer, started on the 10th inst., *en route* to Murree Convalescent Depôt. Major Brownlow, having rejoined on the 11th inst. from leave of absence, assumes command of the regiment. Major Clarke and Capt. Simpson have obtained six months' leave of absence from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Cashmere. Pymr. (Major) Cassidy for same period to Dalhousie. Capt. Garnett officiates as paymaster. Major Stockwell, and Lieuts. Hughes-Hallett and Swiney have obtained sixty days privilege leave of absence."

75th Regiment left the Curragh on Monday for Kingstown, and embarked in H.M.S. Assistance for Guernsey, to relieve the 104th.

80th Regiment. Major-Gen. H. C. Smith, lieut.-col. on the Retired Full-Pay List, died at Norfolk-crescent, S.W., on the 29th ult. The deceased served with the regiment in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46 (medal), throughout the Burmese war of 1852, and was present at the capture of Martaban, operations before Rangoon, April 12, 13, and 14; and capture of the great Dragon Pagoda (with the storming party), and capture of Prome (medal with clasp for Pegu); served in the Indian campaign of 1858-59, and was present with the Camel Corps at the battle of Galowlee and capture of Calpee, and campaign in Oude (medal); served with the left attack during the Bhootan expedition of 1865 (medal with clasp). He entered the Army Oct. 8, 1844; became lieut., Dec. 24, 1845; capt., May 1, 1853; major, Oct. 18, 1859; brevet lieut.-col., Nov. 22, 1870; lieut.-col., Jan. 10, 1872; col., Dec. 11, 1876; and retired upon full pay, with the hon. rank of major-gen., only a few days ago.

84th Regiment, from Preston, is to be removed to Sheffield.

88th Connaught Rangers. Lieut. Lavie is about to retire from the Service by sale of his commission.

89th Princess Victoria's. An entertainment of reading, singing, and music was given in the theatre at Thayetmyo on Easter Monday. The entertainment was under the management of Sub-Lieut. Harman, and was very successful.

98th Regiment. Capt. Haughton has been appointed superintendent of gymnastics at Malta, vice Capt. Fox, 42nd Highlanders. Capt. Sharp has leave from Malta to England to Oct. 3, on private affairs.

102nd Fusiliers. Major Duncan has been granted leave of absence from the 15th inst. to Aug. 15, on relinquishing his appointment as Garrison Instructor at Dublin, on promotion. Referring to this officer's departure, the *Irish Times* says:—"His departure will be much regretted, as he has always discharged his duties with great tact and discretion, the result of which was that his pupils in the garrison classes, as a rule, succeeded at their examinations, and there can be no doubt but that he will carry with him the good wishes for his future welfare of all the young officers who have studied under him, and of all others who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance."

104th Fusiliers. Having been relieved at Guernsey by the 75th, the regiment has embarked in H.M.S. Assistance for Ireland, where it is expected to arrive on Monday.

105th Light Infantry. Major Raikes is retiring. Lieut. Graham has been appointed instr. of musketry, vice Whitehill, promoted.

108th Regiment. Paymr. (Capt.) Mitchell died at Colchester on the 11th ult., aged fifty-five years. He was appointed paymr. Sept. 17, 1863, and became hon. capt., Sept. 17, 1868.

109th Regiment. Capt. Ducat is acting temporarily as garrison quartermaster at Fort William, the present holder of the appointment, Lieut.-Col. Jones, having proceeded on furlough.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. Walpole, 4th Batn., has been assigned local rank as capt. in India from Aug. 14, 1872.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

Royal Bucks. H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief was greatly pleased with the appearance of the men when he inspected them at Aldershot on Saturday last. The regiment, having completed its training, left Aldershot yesterday for High Wycombe, where it will be dismissed to-day.

Royal Cornwall Rangers. The period of training expired on Tuesday. Previous to dismissal the regiment was inspected by Col. H. F. Williams, commanding the 35th Brigade Depôt. During the training the men behaved remarkably well.

2nd Devon assembled for training on Monday at Devonport. The officers present are Col. Stevenson; Lieut.-Cols. Trood and Hayne; Capts. Pitts, Evans, Toms, Howorth, Deane, Mountsteven, De Schmid, Muntz, and Chapman; Lieuts. Scarbrough and Edgar; Sub-Lieuts. Stevens, La Terriere, Keate, and the Hon. W. Y. Buller; Surg.-Major Whipple, and Capt. and Adjt. Letts. The regiment marched to Egg Buckland Fort in the afternoon, after a preliminary inspection at Mutley. The officers, as well as men, are under canvas, the fort only being used for officers' mess purposes.

Essex Rifles, 700 strong, underwent inspection at Colchester on Friday last by Col. Chapman, C.B., commanding the Brigade Depôt at Warley. The officers on parade were Col. Whitehead; Majors Savill and Meadows; Capts. Disney (hon. major), Walker, Swinhoe, Brace, Savill, Holroyd, and Sampson; Lieuts. Romer, Parr, and Lysons; Sub-Lieuts. Lyons, Caddell, Chandos-Pole, Masterman, Mulville, and Knowles; Capt. Barry (adjt.), Surg.-Major Waylen, and Surg. Baker. Col. Chapman told them they were a very excellent regiment indeed, and had improved in physique since last year. Everything had been done in a most steady, efficient, and soldierlike manner, and they would be a splendid regiment if required for active service. The officers gave a ball during the training, the arrangements being carried out by Capts. Disney, Holroyd, Barry, and Surg.-Major Waylen.

West Essex, under Col. Brise, M.P., was officially inspected on the 23rd ult., at Chelmsford, by Col. Chapman, commanding the 44th Sub-District, who spoke in the highest possible terms of its appearance. In the evening the officers gave a ball at the Shire Hall, which was numerously attended.

2nd Royal Lancashire. The regiment was inspected by Col. Robertson, commanding the 13th and 14th Sub-Districts, at Liverpool, last week. The total strength is 1,490, and there were on the field, exclusive of the Staff, 23 sergts., 42 corpls., and 841 privates. The officers were Col. Blundell; Lieut.-Col. Garraway; Major Bolton; Capts. Sir T. Hesketh, Bart., Harington, Gardner, Woodward, Priestley, Blundell, Leeming, Leeson, and Parkinson; Lieuts. Blundell, and Moore; Sub-Lieuts. R. de Trafford, G. de Trafford, Sweetman-Powell, Segrave, Molyneux-Seel; Capt. and Adjt. Dixon, Capt. Batten, acting adjt. of the 2nd Batn.; Capt. Herbert, paymr. and qrmr.; and Drs. Manifold and Cavanagh. Major Bancroft was prevented by illness from being present. Col. Robertson, addressing Col. Blundell and the officers, said it would be a very agreeable duty to him to make a most favourable report as to the efficiency of the regiment. He considered the manner in which the movements had been performed was most creditable, especially when he was aware of the very short time they had had for drill, for he was informed that only fifteen days' drill in the field had been available. They could not, however, have done better if their whole time could have been used. A rumour as to the intended removal of the regiment to Warrington appears to be regarded with some disfavour, it being thought that the muster in that part of the county would not be so strong as it has been in Liverpool.

Royal London was the best shooting Militia regiment in 1875-76, with a figure of 44·16, and the permanent Staff sergeants the best shooting Staff of the whole of the Militia regiments in 1876. Colr.-Sergt. Morgan was the best shot of the whole of the Militia Permanent Staff, and C Company the best shooting company of the whole of the Militia regiments, with an average in the first period of 49·74.

Royal Pembroke Artillery. This excellent regiment was inspected last week, at Haverfordwest, by Col. Davis, V.C., commanding Auxiliary Artillery Western District, and was found in admirable order. Col. Owen, Major Graham, and Capt. Summers put the men through several battalion movements, and Lieut. Thomas was examined in company drill. At the conclusion of the inspection Col. Davis addressed the regiment, and awarded high praise to officers and men for the steadiness and efficiency with which the movements had been carried out. The officers present were:—Col. Owen; Hon. Lieut.-Col. Willan; Major Graham; Hon. Major Cooper; Capts. B. Summers and W. T. Summers; Lieut. Thomas; Sub-Lieuts. Macdonald, Lloyd, and Thomas; Capt. Lewes, R.A., adjt.; and Surg.-Major Brown, the total of all ranks being 330. Lieut. Rind and Sub-Lieut. Levett were on leave. The regiment was dismissed on Saturday. Some rustic sports took place at Portfield on Whit-Monday. Major Graham, Major Cooper, and Lieut. Lloyd acted as stewards.

1st Warwick. The annual inspection was made by Col. Wilby, commanding the 28th Brigade District, at Warwick, on Tuesday and Wednesday week. There were on parade 4 field officers, 7 capts., 10 subalterns, 3 Staff officers, 39 sergts., 36 corpls., 10 drummers, 654 rank and file. The officers were Lieut.-Col. Grimston (in command); Hon. Lieut.-Cols. Sawyer and Vaughton; Major Roberts; Capts. Marsland, Pennington, Macaulay, Savage, Wyndham, Fortescue, and Searle (South Gloucestershire Militia); Lieut. Boultbee; Sub-Lieuts. Dawes, Pym, Wheler, Strachan, Fryer, Nicol, Dolben, Harrison, and Molyneux; Capt. and Adjt. Blois; Surg.-Major Goodchild, and Qrmr. Bannister. Col. Wilby said he had been exceedingly well satisfied with everything he had seen. The arms and accoutrements were in good order, and he was greatly pleased to see how steady the men were under arms. Their conduct during the training, he was glad to learn, had been good, and he should have much pleasure in making a favourable report of the state of the regiment. He might add that he had noticed a decided improvement upon last year's inspection, and he hoped that that improvement would be maintained.

Highland Borderers. The annual dinner was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday. Present:—Col. Findlay; Lieut.-Cols. Craigie-Halkett and Campbell; Major Edgeworth Horrocks; Capts. Sir J. Maitland and Hon. C. Erskine; and Lieuts. Montgomery, Buchanan, Crossman, Lyons, and Orr-Ewing.

Londonderry, assembled for training at Londonderry, consists of 2 field officers, 6 capts., 6 subalterns, the adjt., assist.-surg., and 417 non-commissioned officers and men.

The following regiments assembled on Monday last for training, viz.:—2nd Devon, at Plymouth; Royal South Lincoln, at Grantham; 5th Royal Middlesex, at Uxbridge; 2nd Somerset, at Bath; 1st Batn. 1st Stafford, at Lichfield; 2nd Royal Surrey, at Guildford; Worcester, at Worcester; Edinburgh Artillery, at Edinburgh; 1st Royal Lanark, at Lanark; Carlow, at Carlow; Leitrim, at Carrick-on-Suir; Londonderry, at Londonderry; and Waterford Artillery, at Waterford.

The following regiments assemble on Monday next, viz.:—1st Devon, at Exeter; 2nd Royal Middlesex, at Barnet; 4th Royal Middlesex, at Hounslow; 1st Somerset, at Taunton; 2nd Tower Hamlets, at Victoria Park-square; 3rd West York, at Doncaster; Royal Aberdeen, at Aberdeen; Edinburgh, at Dalkeith; Haddington Artillery, at Dunbar; Cavan, at Cavan; Clare, at Ennis; Donegal, at Lifford; Royal North Down, at Newtownards; Royal South Down, at Downpatrick; Kilkenny, at Kilkenny; Royal Limerick, at Limerick; North Mayo, at Ballina; Sligo, at Sligo; Mid-Ulster Artillery, at Dungannon; and Wexford, at Wexford.

The following regiments, having completed their training, will be dismissed to-day, viz.:—Royal Anglesey Engineers, at Beaumaris; Royal Bucks, at High Wycombe (from Aldershot); Cambridge, at Ely; Royal Cornwall Rangers, at Bodmin; Devon Artillery, at Fort Tregantle; Dorset, at Dorchester; Isle of Wight Artillery, at Carisbrooke Castle; Hertford, at Hertford; 7th Royal Lancashire, at Bury; Leicester, at Leicester; Royal North Lincoln, at Lincoln; Royal Monmouth Engineers, at Monmouth; Oxford, at Oxford; Yorkshire Artillery, at Scarborough; Royal South Wales Borderers, at Brecon; 2nd West York, at York; 5th West York, at Knaresborough; 6th West York, at Halifax.

YEOMANRY.

East Kent Mounted Rifles. The inspection was made at Dover on Monday by Col. Tower, C.B., commanding the Cavalry Depôt. During the week the regiment displayed great aptitude in outpost duty. A ball, at which the leading families of the county were present, was also given, and passed off with *éclat*.

VOLUNTEERS.

2nd Adm. Batn. Durham Rifles. Capt. Crawford, 68th Regt., has been appointed to the adjutancy.

40th Royal Lancashire. Capt. Newbolt, 54th Regt., succeeds Capt. Woodward, 2nd Queen's, as adjt.

2nd Surrey Rifles. The adjutancy is vacant, Capt. O'Callaghan having accepted pension.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

5th Bengal Cavalry. Major R. B. Graham has been granted leave from India for eighteen months on private affairs, and has arrived in England.

17th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. E. G. Newnham has arrived home from India on furlough.

4th Bengal N.I. Col. H. C. Anderson has arrived home on furlough. Lieut. B. Smith, wing officer, has been appointed adjt., vice Douglas, vacated on expiration of his tenure of appointment; and Lieut. C. H. Des Vœux, wing officer, qrmr., vice Eliot, also vacated on expiration of his tenure of appointment.

5th Bengal N.I. Surg.-Major R. H. Perkins, in medical charge, officiating in medical charge 16th N.I., is to be a depty. surg.-gen. in India, with temporary rank, vice Depty. Surg.-Gen. A. Christison, M.D., proceeding on furlough to Europe.

6th Bengal N.I. Col. W. Q. Pogson has arrived home from India on furlough.

22nd Bengal N.I. Lieut. A. Q. Gordon has qualified for promotion, and his name will shortly appear in the *Gazette*.

31st Bengal N.I. Col. E. G. Langmore has been granted a three months' extension of leave from India.

41st Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. C. C. Ekins, Staff Corps, has been appointed second in command and wing commander, vice Ryan, retired.

4th Sikh Infantry. Lieut. C. Dempster has applied for leave to England.

1st Madras Light Cavalry. Capt. A. V. Chick, squadron subaltern, has applied for leave to Australia.

9th Madras N.I. Lieut. A. M. E. H. Welch has applied for leave to Australia.

1st Bombay N.I. Col. W. Walker, commandant, retires from April 27. The *Times of India* says:—"Col. Williams, second in command, should not be allowed to leave the Army without a word in recognition of the many services he has rendered to his corps. The 1st Grenadiers are ever foremost in all those matters which show more than anything that the interior economy of a corps is in a thoroughly healthy condition. In the annual Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, held at Poona, this regiment generally carries off the palm, while its schools, both for boys and girls, have always received the warm commendation of Major Jacob. And all this very largely owing to the unwearied efforts of Col. Williams, a man devoted to his regiment, beloved by all ranks in it, and not to be easily replaced. It is worth while mentioning that he was one of those officers, of whom not many remain in this Presidency, who was in 1848-49 with the Bombay Army column in the Punjab, where he was present at the siege of Mooltan, and received the medal.'

4th Bombay N.I. Capt. S. Carter, adjt., has applied for leave to England on medical certificate.

15th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. R. Johnstone has arrived home from India on leave.

19th Bombay N.I. Col. W. Creagh is about to leave England for India to resume duty.

20th Bombay N.I. Of the seven officers whose names appeared in the Government gazette as retiring on April 1, under the commutation scheme, the most noticeable, says the *Times of India*, is Col. Rice, second in command 20th N.I., who carries with him the regrets of an unusually large number of friends. Every one in the Service knows Col. Rice, the mighty slayer of tigers, the indefatigable sportsman, the good shot, the jovial companion. He is a good specimen of that class of Indian officer now growing rarer and rarer—a man of action, emphatically devoted to the chase, and never so happy as when actively employing those physical energies with which he is so largely endowed.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

The officers of the following regiments have eaten their annual dinner in great happiness and harmony:—

The 3rd Dragoon Guards dined at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday. Present:—Gen. Robertson, C.B., Sir G. H. Græme, Cols. Sayer, C.B., and Tower, C.B., Lieut.-Col. Rawlinson, Surg.-Major White, Major Murray, Capts. Stewart, Stevenson, Kirkpatrick, N. Melville, Norton, and Mannock; Messrs. F. H. Yatman, J. L. L. Egginton, H. F. Twynan, H. B. Belwood, W. M. Cole, and J. Kennedy Parke.

The 3rd Hussars dined at the Pall-Mall Restaurant on Monday. Present:—Col. Hon. H. Monckton, Lieut.-Col. Crookes, Majors Bell and Creswell; Capts. Preston, Doherty, Gilson, Unett, and Murphy; Messrs. Unett (21st Hussars), Piffered, Lea, Farley, Johnson, Willes, Scott, Pearson, Levett, and Dr. Ord Mackenzie.

8th Hussars dined on Thursday at the Freemasons' Tavern. Present:—Major-Gen de Salis, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. Mussenden; Majors Duberly, Montagu, and Durrant; Capts. Walter, Hon. J. Sandilands, Chaplin, Burke, Field, Abbott, Green, Sutton, Andrew, Clutterbuck, Pallister, Crofton, Hanbury, Pulleyne, and Collier; Lieuts. Williams and Miller; Messrs. Harrison, Pickworth, Shirley-Ball, Rawlinson, de Visme, and Dr. J. Hulseberg.

The 9th Lancers dined at the Albion on Monday. Present:—Major-Gen. Sir A. Little; Cols. Drysdale, Maddocks, Sarel, and Steele; Lieut.-Cols. Jones and Rich; Majors Bashford, Goldie, Hardy, Mahon, Spicer, Scott, Gerard, and Wilkinson; Capts. Barton, Bushman, Evans, Grissell, Greene, Legge, Moore, Power, Pretor, Preston, Palairet, Stirling, Starkey, Savile, Thursby, Weekes, Candy, and Clark; Lord Rossmore, Hon. E. Vesey, Hon. G. Willoughby, Hon. W. M. Erskine, Hon. R. A.

Talbot; Messrs. Fife, Henry, Mackenzie, Shearburn, Wheeler, and Dr. Spry. During the evening a telegram was received from the regiment in India saying "All well."

10th Hussars dined at the Pall Mall Restaurant on Thursday. Present:—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Major-Gen. Harrison, Viscount Valentia, Viscount Campden, Lord Chesham, Lord Ralph Kerr; Majors Hon. C. Keith Falconer, Hon. H. L. Wood, Hon. H. Crichton, Hon. C. C. Cavendish, and Hon. C. Molyneux; Lieut.-Cols. Wirgman and A. Cass; Majors Levet, Murray, Carlyon, and Smith; Capts. Hartopp, Walrond-Clarke, Fenn, Chaine, Spottiswoode, Sawbridge, Barthorpe, Boyce, Combe, Dundas-Gill, Sir C. Frederick, Bart., Liddel, Battine, Baumgarten, Yeldham, James, Wyatt-Edgell, and Slacke; Messrs. Thorold, Ponsonby, Panmure-Gordon, Watson, Blair, Smyth, and Cunard; Drs. Fraser and Hooper.

15th (King's) Hussars dined at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Key; Cols. Sir F. FitzWygram, Crawley, and Steel; Capts. Beck, D'Albiac, Davison, Pearson, Walker, Bury, Penfold, and Mullins; Messrs. Bell, Bentinck, Griffith, Douglas, the Rev. H. T. Wall, and Dr. Watt.

17th Lancers dined at Willis's Rooms on Thursday. Present:—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Gen. Lawrenson, Lieut.-Gen. Gibsone, Sir J. Hartopp, Bart., Lord Tredegar, Major-Gen. Benson, C.B., and the Hon. A. W. Erskine; Cols. Sarel, Burdett Learmonth, Knight, Wood, and Drury-Lowe; Majors Robertson and Boulderson; Capts. Wyatt-Edgell, Duke, Cooke, Alexander, Bouverie, Belford, Benson, Miles, Clark, Douglas-Lane, and Blumberg; Messrs. Corbett, Webb, Wormald, Pellew, Ferris, Anderson, Wood, Purvis, Russell, Swaine, Kevill-Davies, Fortescue, Neeld, Jenkins, Anderson, and Dr. M'Tavish.

The Royal Artillery dined at Willis's Rooms on the 25th inst. Present:—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Gens. Sir R. J. Dacres, G.C.B., Sir J. Alexander, K.C.B., and G. Campbell, C.B.; Lieut.-Gens. Crawford, Sir E. C. Warden, K.C.B., Askworth, Sir J. St. George, K.C.B., Dalton, Abbott, C.B., Sir D. E. Wood, K.C.B., Moore, C.B., and Rowan; Major-Gens. Marriott, D'Aguilar, C.B., Price, C.B., Turner, C.B., Rotton, Sir J. Adye, K.C.B., Campbell, C.B., Blunt, C.B., Courtenay, J. H. Smyth, C.B., Sir G. Bouchier, K.C.B., Simpson, Milman, Olpherts, V.C., C.B., Carleton, C.B., Cockburn, Phillpotts, C.B., and Sladen; Cols. E. H. Fisher, P. G. Pipon, F. W. C. Ord, H. A. Smyth, F. W. Hastings, C. W. Younghusband, C. R. O. Evans, W. C. F. Gosling, R. P. Radcliffe, H. L. Gardiner, E. A. Williams, C.B., J. R. Gibbon, C.B., Henry, C.B., A. Light, C. T. Du Plat, H. Irvine, P. W. Phillips-Teeby, H. L. F. Greville, R. C. Hawkins, C.B., E. T. Field, and Maude, C.B.; Lieut.-Cols. Byrne, H. Renny, N. O. S. Turner, C.B., H. Heyman, A. H. King, E. Markham, H. Le Cocq, J. H. Fraser, P. T. Campbell, D. T. F. Newall, W. E. M. Reilly, C.B., H. T. Brown, C.B., E. J. Brace, W. L. L. Yonge, G. H. A. Forbes, Goodenough, A. Rotton, Dyer, R. J. Hay, C.B., Saunders, and Blunt; Majors F. Duncan, F. G. Ravenhill, W. J. Finch, T. U. Holberton, A. H. Ridout, L. C. A. A. de Cetto, Hon. A. Stewart, E. Keate, M. Trudie, Henry Wortham, W. G. Brancker, F. A. Whynyates, F. Lyon, G. G. Hannen, M. M. FitzGerald, A. F. Pickard, W. J. Hall, E. T. Hume, Ashton Ward, Llewellyn, Vyner, De Moleyns, Alderson; Capts. H. Pipon, H. B. Kingscote, J. W. Jude, J. R. Slade, J. Alleyne, F. Loraine, W. King, H. M. Robertson, F. B. Knox, A. Ramsden, J. Sladen, H. R. G. Browne, Cooke, Davis, Haward, Hare, Cavendish, Blackley; Lieuts. G. B. Spencer, H. M. L. Rundle, H. L. Dunlop Murray, H. V. Willis, H. S. Dalbiac, T. J. Roch, A. H. Armytage, G. T. Pretyman, S. Smith, G. W. R. Fulton, C. R. Spencer, R. H. Wallace, St. A. Warde, H. Campbell Montgomery, W. Rowley, H. C. Walker, J. D. Legard, F. G. Slade, J. A. L. Campbell, J. J. Porteaus, C. H. Blount, A. J. Bigge, J. Wodehouse, F. A. Curteis, H. Bruen, H. C. L. Holden, H. G. Pelly, C. H. L. Mercer, F. H. Ward, J. C. Dalton, W. H. Williams, and Anstruther; and Vet.-Surg. J. Ferris. The band played during the evening in an adjoining room.

The Grenadier Guards dined at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday. Present:—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Officers present:—Cols. de Horsey, Alexander, Phillips, and Oliphant; Surg.-Major Elkington and Surg. Pickford; 1st Batn.—Lieut.-Cols. Johnstone, Balfour, Wellesley, Buller, and Hardy: Capts. Lord Langford, Cotes, Hon. E. Primrose, and Surg.-Major Lane. 2nd Batn.—Cols. Burnaby, Earle, Clive, Bridges, Viscount Hinchinbrook, Blundell, Hon. W. Carington, Hubbard, and Garratt; Capts. Slaney, Wellesley, Ricardo, Roley, and Mr. Fernandez. 3rd Batn.—Former Officers: Major-Gen. Earl Howe, the Earl of Yarmouth, Major-Gen. Wynyard, Major-Gen. Hon. F. Thesiger, C.B., Earl Stanhope, H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Earl of Sefton, Gen. Stanhope, Viscount Stormont, Lieut.-Gen. Lewis, the Earl of Courtown, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir G. Cadogan, K.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. Brownrigg, Major-Gen. Bruce, Sir H. H. Cholmeley, Bart., Major-Gen. Conway, C.B., Gen. Sir H. F. Davies, Bart., Lord C. J. Hamilton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Hamilton, Lieut.-Gen. Mackinnon; Cols. Campbell, Goulbourn, Hervey-Hopwood, Hume, Lord Penrhyn, Randolph, and Birch-Reynardson; Lieut.-Cols. Bathurst, Custance, FitzRoy, Lord F. FitzRoy, Gascoigne, Gould, Hamilton, Hibbert, Hudson, Hon. C. H. Lindsay, Montresor, Murray, Sir G. Nugent, Bart., Pearson, Hon. J. C. Stanley, Crichton-Stuart, Drury-Lowe, Stucley, Lord W. Thynne, Tipping, and Sir W. Wallace, Bart.; Capts. Hon. R. Melville and Ames-Lyde; Messrs. Balfour, Coventry, Duberley, Lane-Fox, Beaumont-Hotham, Lloyd, Montgomerie, Powell-Montgomery, Nichol, Townsend-Oswald, and Wilson. Guests — Major-Gen. Stephenson, Major-Gen. Hon. J. Macdonald, C.B., and Messrs. Bassindale, Leeding, Farrar, Collins, and Dolby.

4th Regiment dined at the Pall-Mall on Monday. Present:—Major-Gen. Sir J. J. Hort; Major Bower; Capts. Thornton, Williams, and Telfer; Lieuts. Hunter, M'Carthy, Woodgate, and Le Blanc; Mr. Rush, &c.

5th Fusiliers dined at St. James's Hall on the 21st inst. Present:—Col. Milman; Lieut-Cols. Bigge and Carden; Majors Chapman, Fitzroy, and Oldfield; Capts. Townshend, Dashwood, Bathe, Williams, Græme, Vincent, Forsyth, and Scott; Messrs. Miles, Wyatt, Cramsie, Lambton, Biddulph, Davies, Thurlow, Chancellor, Robinson, Hargrave, Cherry, Chichester, and Way; Drs. Swettenham and Collins.

11th Regiment dined at the Langham Hotel on Thursday. Present:—Col. Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., presiding; Cols. D'Oyly, Crompton, and Stansfield; Majors W. D. Naper, H. C. Hague, W. Carrie, and E. Birch; Capts. Hotham, H. M. Toller, F. Watson, J. G. Ballantyne, I. W. Irwin, S. B. Astley, R. D. Tyler; Lieuts. Andrews, G. Stawell, G. M. Bullock, H. C. Carden.

15th Regiment dined at the Criterion on Tuesday. Present:—Major-Gens. Cole and Wingfield; Lieut.-Col. Twynam; Majors Locke, Mackenzie, and Cuthbert; Capts. Orde, Brooke, Dundas, Flowers, Singleton, Daniel, Broughton, Buckstone, and FitzRoy; Messrs. Murphy, Wilson, Pearson, Roupell, Rushbrooke, Allen, Shortland, Garnett, Pigou, and Bolden.

23rd Fusiliers dined at Willis's Rooms on Monday. Present:—Gen. Sir W. Codrington; Lieut.-Gen. Crutchley; Major-Gens. Bell and Pratt, C.B.; Cols. Bulwer, Gubbins, Drewe, Bigge, and Granville; Lieut.-Col. Vincent; Major Norton, Capts. Liddell, Adams, Willis, Clark, Thornhill, Roe, Benyon, and Hutton; Lieuts. Howard and Griffiths; Messrs. Hall-Dare, Beresford-Brooke, Bernard, and Dr. Bradford.

24th Regiment dined at the Albion on Tuesday. Present:—Majors Johnston and Degacher; Capts. Caldwell, Curtis, Ellis, Logan, O'Mahony, Paton, Thomas, and Tongue; Lieut. Browne; Messrs. Oscar, Blount, G. Goodriche, W. Goodriche, Halliday, Fitzhardinge, Russell, and Dr. Tobin.

30th Regiment dined at the Pall-Mall Restaurant on Wednesday. Present:—Major-Gen. Pakenham, Hon. L. Powys, Col. Hutton, and Majors Campbell and Singleton; Capts. Brownlow, Goodwyn, Hobbs, Stevenson, and Cook; Lieuts. Goldie and Watson; Messrs. Scott, Kemble, Evans, Piercy, &c.

41st Regiment dined at the Albion on Tuesday. Present:—Major-Gen. Goodwin; Cols. Jordan and Maydwell; Majors East, Wavell, Bligh, and Haydock; Capts. Quayle, Wells, Webb, Westby, Sadler, Allen, Crespigny, and Currie; Messrs. Winn, Quirk, Kelly-Westropp, and Grimble; Dr. Gallwey and the Rev. E. Laughlin.

48th Regiment dined at the Albion on Tuesday. Present:—Gen. M'Cleverty; Major-Gen. Thompson, Sir H. Bromley, and Col. Chapman; Majors Miller, Fennimore, and Rawlins; Capts. Cummings, Adams, Morton-Herbert, Hall, Noel, Sykes, Orde-Powlett, Farquhar, Benbow, and Liebenrood; Lieuts. Bennet, Chaytor, Tritton, Wyndowe, and Bolter.

49th Regiment dined at the Pall-Mall Restaurant on Tuesday. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Dennis; Major-Gens. Armstrong, Grant, and Hon. J. Arbuthnott; Cols. Michell and Nason; Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald; Majors Lane, Hopkins, Mackay, Astley, and Cramer-Roberts; Capts. Huyshe, Thornton, Bogue, Lamb, Stevenson, Rogers, Cresswell, Shirley, and Powell; Lieuts. Dickson, Remmington, Hemphill, Collings, Otway, Winton-Holden, and King; Surg. Jephson, and Mr. Chaplin.

Royal Marines dined at Willis's Rooms on Thursday. Present:—Gen. Cascoigne, C.B.; Lieut.-Gens. Schomberg; Major-Gens. Suther and Foote; Cols. Rodney, Adair, Stewart, Menzies, and Sir F. W. Festing; Lieut.-Cols. Harrington, Delacombe, Vaughton, Pym, and Macnamara; Majors Cooper, Lane, Conway, Travers, Sir R. Price, Parry, and Poyntz; Capts. Blake, Colomb, Norse, Sanders, Delves-Broughton, Wroot, Macdonald, Lennox, Needham, Holmes, Hore, Heseltine, Hill, La Coste, Rose, Byam, Farquharson, Somers-Lewis, Scott, Way, and Gray; Lieuts. Morley, Bird, Champion, Corbet, Chapman, Peake, Blaxland, Fagan, Cochrane, &c.

52nd Light Infantry dined at Willis's Rooms on Thursday. Present:—Col. Luard; Lieut.-Cols. Hon. G. H. Windsor-Clive, M.P., and Crosse; Majors Corbett and Bayley; Capts. Hon. D. I. Monson, Stopford, Henley, Lord W. Scott, Atkinson, Corbet, Fountain, Cowburn, Crosse, Kingscote, Blackwood, Brownrigg, and Bruce; Messrs. Scott and Wilberforce; and Dr. Innes.

59th Regiment dined at the Criterion on the 25th ultimo. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Graham; Col. Macnamara; Lieut.-Col. Baker; Capts. Spofforth, Powys, Gordon, Goodall, Hutton, Frampton, Gunter, Shirley-Ball; Messrs. Apthorp, James, and Cowan.

62nd Regiment dined at the Cannon-street Hotel on Tuesday. Present:—Major-Gen. Ingall; Lieut.-Cols. Clerke, Dundas, Mansergh, and O'Callaghan; Majors Hay, Hewett, and Lake; Capts. Minchin, Tharp, Boughey, Bennett, Dunn, Forsyth, Macdonald-Hall, and Rogers; Lieuts. Chichester and Forrest; Surg.-Gens. Keen and Rutherford.

71st Highlanders dined at the Pall-Mall Restaurant on Tuesday. Present:—Major-Gen. Hope, Sir H. Dalrymple, Sir J. St. George, Sir T. Erskine; Cols. Rich and Halkett; Majors O'Malley, St. Leger, Brickenden, and Mounsey; Capts. Leslie, Hamilton, and Hildyard; Messrs. Mackintosh, Blair, Pocklington, Fraser, Anstey, and Maguire.

74th Highlanders dined at the Criterion on Thursday. Present:—Gen. Patton; Col. Palmer; Major Hon. T. O'Grady; Sir W. Bruce, Bart.; Capts. Pretyman, Thackeray, Richards, Andrews, and Macleod; Messrs. M'Donald and Skene; and Dr. Robinson

77th Regiment dined at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Graham, C.B.; Major-Gen. Willis; Col. Kent; Lieut.-Cols. Lewis and Carden; Majors Skene, Longden, Leggett, Forbes, and Brabazon; Sir O. Forster, Bart.; Capts. Topp, Butts, Jervis-White, Bengough, and Browne; Lieuts. Dawson, Martin, Tickell, and Schuyler; Messrs. Hollingsworth, Morritt, Royds, and Anderson; Drs. Prendergast and Hensman.

78th Highlanders dined at the Ship and Turtle on Tuesday. Present:—Gen. Sir Patrick Grant; Major Boyle; Capts. Savory, Stewart, Dunlop-Hay, and Mackenzie; Lieuts. Sandeman, Carfrae, Waugh, Crichton, and Burn; and Mr. Slade.

79th Highlanders dined at the Pall Mall Restaurant on Saturday. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. H. Horsford, colonel (president), Major-Gen. Taylor, Sir Robert Napier, Cols. T. B. Butt, Mure, and Freme; Capts. Baillie and H. A. Murray; Messrs. J. F. Shaw Kennedy and C. Mackenzie.

96th Regiment dined at "The Albion" on Thursday. Present:—Lord Sandys; Cols. Bray, Briggs, and Thompson; Majors Wright and Toke; Capts. Boyle, Aked, Houghton, Josselyn, Menzies, Morse, Newbigging, Philipps, Thompson (56th Regt.), Willoughby, Wynter, and Wilmot; Messrs. Anstruther, Berkeley, Dorling, Hon. A. Hay, Nash, Simpson, Smith, and Winter.

92nd Highlanders dined at the Ship and Turtle on Tuesday. Present:—Cols. Lockhart and Crichton; Lieut.-Col. Greenhill-Gardyne; Capts. Singleton, Murphy, MacGregor, Brooke, Maxwell, and Robson; Messrs. Macpherson, Grant, Selby, Hamilton, Forbes, Gordon, Cavendish, and Baird-Hay, and Mr. A. Laurie.

The troop boats which have been ordered by contract are to be delivered at the dockyards not later than June 27. Their cost is about £350 each.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, May 29, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date May 30, 1877:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Balfour, K.C.B. (late Madras), to be Col.-Com., vice Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Croggan (late Madras), deceased; May 4, 1877. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. L. F. Greville to be Col., vice J. Desborough, C.B., who retires upon full pay. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. R. Glanville to be Col., vice J. E. Thring, who retires upon full pay. Major R. H. Newbolt to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. J. E. Michell, C.B., placed upon the Supy. List; April 30, 1877. Major T. Mahon to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. H. L. F. Greville, promoted. Major W. Carey to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. F. R. Glanville, promoted. Capt. H. L. Ellaby to be Major, vice R. H. Newbolt, promoted; April 30, 1877. Capt. J. H. Blackley to be Major, vice T. Mahon, promoted. Capt. R. C. Drysdale to be Major, vice W. Carey, promoted. Lieut. J. A. Curtin to be Capt., vice H. L. Ellaby, promoted. Lieut. P. F. M. Baddeley, upon the Supy. List, to be Capt. upon the Supy. List. Lieut. E. T. Browell to be Capt., vice A. G. Dugdale, placed upon the Supy. List. Lieut. C. H. Hamilton to be Capt., vice G. C. Wynne, placed upon the Supy. List. Lieut. R. H. W. Plunkett to be Capt., vice J. H. Blackley, promoted. Lieut. B. F. Domvile to be Capt., vice R. C. Drysdale, promoted. The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers to be altered as follows, viz.:—Capts. R. F. Williams, to Feb. 1, 1877; H. Torkington, to Feb. 14, 1877; and H. J. O. Walker, to Feb. 27, 1877. The first Christian name of Col. Hailes, whose promotion appeared in the *Gazette* of March 27 last, is John, and not James, as therein stated. The first Christian name of Lieut. Kent, whose appointment appeared in the *Gazette* of March 27 last, is Frederic, and not Frederick, as therein stated. Rdgmr. G. Hadcock retires upon half pay. Vet.-Surg. J. Field, half pay, resigns commission; April 22, 1877.

BREVET.

Major-Gen. F. Turner, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieut.-Gen., vice J. W. Croggan, Col.-Com. Royal (late Madras) Artillery, deceased; May 4, 1877.

Col. J. Desborough, C.B., retired full pay, Royal Artillery, to have the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

Col. J. E. Thring, retired full pay, Royal Artillery, to have the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

Rdgmr. G. Hadcock, half pay, Royal Artillery, to have the hon. rank of Capt.

MEMORANDUM.

Major W. N. Perssé, half pay, Royal Artillery, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance; May 7, 1877.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, June 1, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified the following commissions and announcements bear date June 2, 1877:—

ARTILLERY.

Donegal—The resignation of Capt. W. C. Clifford, dated April 23, 1877, notified in the London *Gazette* of May 1, 1877, is cancelled.

Limerick City—Sub-Lieut. W. M. O'Grady resigns commission.

INFANTRY.

Dorset—Sub-Lieut. J. S. Thompson resigns commission.

2nd Durham—Capt. W. J. Voules resigns commission.

Royal London—Lieut. S. J. Herapath to be Capt.

Northumberland—Major A. Grey is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Nottingham—Capt. C. B. Prust resigns commission; dated June 2, 1877. Thomas Hone, gent., to be Sub-Lieut; May 21, 1877.

The 2nd Stafford—Lieut. R. C. Wellesley to be Capt.

West Suffolk—Bernard de Mussenden Leathes, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy).

Royal Wilts—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. G. W. Long, Nov. 18, 1874; F. J. Pink, Nov. 19, 1874; W. P. Ricardo, Jan. 9, 1875.

East York—Capt. F. H. Garnett resigns commission.

3rd West York—Francis Robert Preston MacAdam, gent., to be Sub-Lieut; May 19, 1877.

4th West York—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. Pollard, jun.; Aug. 11, 1875. E. C. H. Price; March 1, 1876. J. P. Atchison; March 20, 1876.

5th West York—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. Balguy resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

2nd Royal Lanark—Capt. W. A. Dixon, half pay, late 82nd Foot, from the 5th Royal Lancashire Militia, to be Capt.

Renfrew—James Clinton Hollway, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Antrim—Major F. Austin resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Royal South Down—Lieut. W. Keown-Boyd to be Capt.

Kilkenny—Sub-Lieut. E. R. Shrine resigns commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Ayrshire—William John Naismith, gent., to be Surg.

Derbyshire—Surg. F. Borough resigns commission.

Herts—Lieut. W. S. Beaumont resigns commission.

The Eton and Harrow Club has now secured premises in Park-place, St. James'-street.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, "the official programme of the journey of the Czar has been settled. He will leave Tsarkoe Selo to-day. He is to be accompanied by the Heir-Apparent, the Grand Duke Serge, the Chancellor, Prince Gortchakoff; Adjt.-Gen. Count Alderberg; the Minister of War Gen. Milutin; the Secretaries of State, Von Hamburger and Baron Jomini; the German Military *Attaché*, Gen. Werder; and the Austrian Military *Attaché*, Baron Bochtolsheim. The Austrian Army is already represented at the Russian head-quarters by Lieut.-Col. Lohneysen and Major Pollon, whose special mission is to follow the Army and report on the operations; while the military representative, Baron Bechtolsheim, like the German Military *Attaché*, will attend the person of the Czar. The Grand Duke Vladimir, who also forms part of the Imperial suite, has already left for the Army."

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 2, 1877.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions in the Army:—

To be Field-Marshals.

General Sir William Rowan, G.C.B., Colonel of the 52nd Regiment. Dated June 2, 1877.

General Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., Colonel-Commandant Rifle Brigade and Constable of the Tower of London. Dated June 2, 1877.

General the Right Honourable Hugh Henry, Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards. Dated June 2, 1877.

WAR OFFICE, June 2, 1877.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of her Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order; viz.:—

Admiral Sir George Rodney Mundy, K.C.B.
General Sir William Wyllie, K.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Edward Chapman, K.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir David Edward Wood, K.C.B.
Major-General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order; viz.:—

Admiral George Elliot.
Lieutenant-General Arthur Borton, C.B.
Lieutenant-General Richard Waddy, C.B.
Vice-Admiral Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, C.B.
Lieutenant-General Henry Dalrymple White, C.B.
Major-General William Sherbrooke Ramsay Norcott, C.B.
Major-General Daniel Lysons, C.B.
Major-General Charles Lawrence D'Aguilar, C.B.
Major-General James Talbot Airey, C.B.
Major-General Alexander Taylor, C.B.
Major-General Michael Galwey, C.B.
Major-General George Wade Guy Green, C.B.
Rear-Admiral William Houston Stewart, C.B.
Major-General Thomas Hurdle, C.B., late Royal Marines.
Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets William Richard Edwin Smart, C.B., M.D.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

Lieutenant-General John Hamilton Elphinstone Dalrymple.
Major-General Alfred Huyshe.
Major-General Lord Alexander George Russell.
Major-General Charles John Foster.
Rear-Admiral Richard James, Lord Gilford.
Captain John Bythesea, R.N., V.C.
Captain Arthur Wilmshurst, R.N.
Captain William Gore Jones, R.N.
Captain George Augustus Cooke Brooker, R.N.
Captain William Horton, R.N.
Captain Henry William Hire, R.N.
Captain Joseph Henry Marryat, R.N.
Captain Henry Frederick M'Killop, R.N.
Captain Hubert Campion, R.N.
Captain Edward Hardinge, R.N.
Captain William Graham, R.N.
Captain Anthony Hiley Hoskins, R.N.
Captain Henry Hamilton Beamish, R.N.
Colonel Edward Seager, Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Cavalry.
Colonel Alexander Cunningham Robertson, Brigade Depôt.
Colonel Robert Beaufoy Hawley, half-pay, late 60th Regiment.
Colonel George Courtney Vialls, Brigade Depôt.
Colonel William Charles Robertson Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps.
Colonel George Brydges Rodney, Royal Marines.
Colonel William Frederick, Lord Abinger, Scots Guards.
Colonel James Thomas Walker, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers.
Colonel Octavius Edward Rothney, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps.
Colonel Campbell Claye Grant Ross, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Robert Calder Allen, R.N.
Colonel Thomas Casey Lyons, half pay, late Brigade Depôt.
Colonel Alexander James Hardy Elliot, Unattached.
Colonel Robert Biddulph, Royal Artillery.
Colonel Charles Cooper Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps.
Colonel Osborn Wilkinson, Bengal Cavalry.
Colonel Frederick Richard Solly Flood, 82nd Regiment.
Colonel Edward William Bray, 4th Regiment.
Colonel Talbot Ashley Cox, 3rd Regiment.
Colonel Charles Edward Oldershaw, Royal Artillery.
Colonel John Elliott, late Royal Marines.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Bevan Edwards, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry George Delafosse, 101st Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Nevinson Willoughby de Courcy, Royal Marines.
Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets William Thomas Domville, M.D.
Deputy Commissary-General Arthur William Downes.

INDIA OFFICE, June 2, 1877.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of her Majesty's birthday, to nominate and appoint Field-Marshal his Royal Highness George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G., to be an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and to make the following appointments to the Second and Third Classes of the said Most Exalted Order:—

To be Knights Commanders:—

Joseph Dalton Hooker, Esq., M.D., C.B., Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew.
Thomas Lawrence Seccombe, Esq., C.B., Financial Secretary to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

To be Companions:—

Colonel George Cliffe Hatch, Bengal Staff Corps, Judge Advocate-General, Bengal Army.
Lieutenant-Colonel William George Davies, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner, Delhi.

THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

(From a Supplement to the *London Gazette.*)

Colonial Office, Downing-street, May 30.

The Queen, having taken into her Royal consideration the statutes of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1868, and the 3rd day of April, 1869, and, in consequence of the growth and advancement of her Colonial Empire, being desirous of making such alterations in the said statutes as will enable her Majesty to admit certain persons as honorary and extra members of this said most distinguished order, and also to increase the numbers of the members of the several classes thereof, and to provide for the appointment of such officers of the said most distinguished order as were formerly appointed under statutes no longer in force—has been graciously pleased, in pursuance and in exercise of the power vested in her as Sovereign and Chief of the said most distinguished order, to repeal the aforesaid statutes.

And her Majesty has been graciously pleased by statutes, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1877, to ordain, amongst other things, therein set forth, that the said order shall henceforth, as heretofore, be styled and designated in all acts, proceedings, and pleadings as "The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George." And that it shall as heretofore consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and three several classes of members, namely:—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions.

And to ordain that the first class, or Knights Grand Cross, shall not exceed thirty-five in number, in addition to such extra and honorary members as her Majesty, her heirs, and successors shall from time to time appoint; and that the second class, or Knights Commanders, shall not exceed 120 in number; and that the third class, or Companions, shall not exceed 200 in number. It being competent to her Majesty, her heirs, and successors to appoint any Princes of the blood Royal, being descendants of his late Majesty King George the First, as Extra Knights Grand Cross; and such members of the Royal family as have already been appointed Knights Grand Cross shall be considered, and are declared to be Extra Knights Grand Cross of the said most distinguished order.

And to ordain that the honorary members of the said most distinguished order shall consist of foreign princes and persons upon whom her Majesty has conferred, or her Majesty, her heirs, and successors may think fit to confer, the honour of being admitted into the said most distinguished order; and every such honorary member shall be additional and not included within the numbers of ordinary members prescribed for the several classes.

And to ordain that the persons to be admitted as ordinary members of the said most distinguished order shall be such subjects of her Majesty, whether natural born or naturalised in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of her Majesty's colonies or dependencies as may have held or shall hereafter hold high and confidential offices, or may have rendered or shall hereafter render extraordinary and important services to her Majesty as Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, within or in any relation to any of her Majesty's colonial possessions, or who may become eminently distinguished therein by their talents, merits, virtues, loyalty, or services, or who now are or hereafter may be appointed officers of the said most distinguished order.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to ordain that the following officers shall, as formerly, be appointed to the said most distinguished order—namely, a Prelate, a Chancellor, a Secretary, a King of Arms, a Registrar, and Officers of Arms attendant upon the order.

The Queen, in order to mark the high sense and esteem to which her Majesty holds the said order, and to give an additional proof of her affectionate regard for Field-Marshal his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K.G., has been pleased to nominate and appoint his Royal Highness to be an extra member of the first class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said most distinguished order.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to reappoint Field-Marshal his Royal Highness George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.M.G., Commanding-in-Chief of the Forces, to be grand master and first or principal Knight Grand Cross of the said most distinguished order.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the following officers to the said most distinguished order:—

The Right Rev. Father in God George Augustus, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Lichfield, and formerly Bishop Metropolitan of the Colony of New Zealand, to be the Prelate of the said Order.
Charles Cox, Esq., chief clerk in the Colonial Department, and up to the present time Secretary and Registrar of the said order, to be the Chancellor of the said Order.
Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Esq., Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be the Secretary of the said Order.
The Hon. Robert Henry Meade, Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be the Registrar of the said Order.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said most distinguished order:—

To be an ordinary member of the first class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said most distinguished order:

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Colony of New Zealand.

To be ordinary members of the second class, or Knights Commanders of the said most distinguished order:—

Major-Gen. Sir Harry Saint George Ord, R.E., Knt., C.B., lately Governor of the Straits Settlements.
Major Robert Miller Mundy, C.M.G., lately Lieut.-Governor of the Colony of British Honduras.
Major-Gen. Patrick Leonard M'Dougall, depty.-quarter-master-gen., formerly adjt.-gen. of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada.
Major-Gen. John Henry Lefroy, R.A., C.B., lately Governor of the Bermuda Islands.
Major-Gen. Edward Selby Smyth, commanding the Militia of the Dominion of Canada.
Brig.-Gen. Robert Michael Laffan, R.E., Governor of the Bermuda Islands.

To be ordinary members of the third class, or Companions of the said most distinguished order:—

Major Donald R. Cameron, R.A., lately chief officer of the British Boundary Commission, Canada.
Capt. Samuel Anderson, R.E., lately chief astronomer of the British Boundary Commission, Canada.
Capt. George Arthur French, R.A., formerly Commissioner of the North-West Police, Canada.
Capt. Louis Frederick Knollys, late of her Majesty's 32nd Regt. of Foot, lately commanding armed constabulary in the colony of Fiji.

The Queen has appointed George William, Earl of Coventry, to be a Capt. in her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, in the room of Charles John, Earl of Shrewsbury, deceased. His lordship has never been in the Army.

A concert was held last Saturday at the Albert Hall on behalf of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales honoured the concert with his presence, accompanied by his sons. Mdlle. Titiens was, through indisposition, unable to appear. The arrangements, which were in every way successful, were carried out by Col. the Hon. Percy Fielding, assisted by Col. Ainslie Stewart, the Secretary to the Asylum. The proposition made at the annual meeting of subscribers to the Asylum to increase the salary of Col. Ainslie Stewart, the Secretary, is, we hear, to be laid before the general committee, who will doubtless carry the proposition into effect.

Whenever a man confined in a military provost prison is ordered to be discharged from the Service, at the expiration of his imprisonment, as an incorrigible character, a non-commissioned officer is to be sent to the prison to receive him and conduct him to his corps, by whom the necessary plain clothes, railway warrants, and allowances to which he is entitled will be furnished, the parchment certificate being handed to the man by the non-commissioned officer when seen off at the railway station.

The following district order has been published in Ireland:—"Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, May 26, 1877. The reconnaissance and sketches of the undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officers having been submitted to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, his Royal Highness, having examined them, considers they reflect much credit on the officers and non-commissioned officers who made them, namely, Lieuts. D. Matheson and E. Pennefather, Troop Sergt.-Majors Tye and M'Kee, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; Lieuts. R. B. Mainwaring, Edward Clough Taylor, and C. G. A. Mahew, 1st Batn. 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. —By order, G. S. Young, A.A.G."

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief visited Aldershot on Saturday last and inspected the troops in the garrison. His Royal Highness was met at the Farnborough Station by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., commanding the division and the head-quarter Staff. The Duke was accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Ellice, K.C.B., Major-Gen. Lysons, C.B., Col. Radcliffe, R.A., Col. T. D. Baker, C.B., and Col. M'Donald. Major-Gen. Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., C.B., Col. Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., V.C., C.B., and Surg.-Gen. Munro, M.D., C.B., were also present. The troops having marched past by brigades, returned to quarters, while his Royal Highness inspected the recruits of the Infantry brigades. The Royal Engineer troops and companies also next underwent a brief inspection, after which his Royal Highness proceeded to inspect Capt. Shaw's models for Infantry tactics. The next and last visit was to the Cavalry Barracks, in front of which the 1st Dragoons, 8th Hussars, and 17th Lancers were drawn up under Major-Gen. Wardlaw, C.B., and facing them, on the other side of the Avenue-road, in front of the Infantry Permanent Barracks, were three batteries of Royal Horse and five batteries of Field Artillery, under Major-Gen. Turner, C.B. His Royal Highness spent some time with these branches of the Service, and, having completed the inspection, the proceedings terminated. The Duke was understood to have expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the recruits of the different corps and regiments, all of whom underwent a close and minute inspection. The total on parade was 13,650 men, 2,020 horses, and 46 guns. His Royal Highness and Staff left Aldershot for Waterloo by the 1.40 p.m. ordinary train.

Col. A. C. M'Master, Madras S.C., having completed his five years' tenure of the post of assist. adjt.-gen. at Secunderabad, has vacated the same, and been succeeded by Capt. Hammick, 43rd Foot. The general issued the following complimentary order on Col. M'Master's deposition of office:—"Major-Gen. Macintire, C.B., cannot allow Col. M'Master to relinquish the appointment he has so efficiently filled for the last five years without placing on record the high opinion of him as a Staff officer, and of his knowledge of the important duties of his office. From his courteous and kind manner Col. M'Master has won the esteem of all ranks. As the several general officers who have commanded this force during Col. M'Master's tenure of office have recorded their high opinion of him as a Staff officer, Major-Gen. Macintire can only say that he fully endorses the high opinion they have all expressed, and trusts that Col. M'Master's future career will be prosperous. In vacating the appointment of assist. adjt.-gen. of this force the major-general is certain that Col. M'Master takes with him the good wishes of all." Col. M'Master is to receive command of the 1st N.I., when Col. Lawder retires.

Mr. Rowe, of Brompton-road, is noted for his oroide gold jewellery, and has added to the attractions of his establishment a novel watch chain, which he designates "The Derby" pattern. It is very neat, and cannot be told from the real metal. It is also exceptionally strong, and made to resist wear and tear, so that it is eminently useful. The oroide gold jewellery will retain its colour in any atmosphere, and will not yield to wear. It evidently has much to recommend it.

At the manufactory of Messrs. Elkington and Co. several hundred hands are constantly employed designing, manufacturing, and turning out endless quantities and varieties of spoons and forks. To give an idea of the enormous growth in the manufacture of these articles, it may be mentioned that the quantity distributed over the surface of the globe by Messrs. Elkington alone, during the last forty years, could be counted by many millions, while the weight of solid silver employed to coat them during that period may be estimated by tons, and would make a girdle of sufficient length to go several times round the earth, and would represent an equivalent to the whole coinage of more than one European State.

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DETAILED LISTS of the necessary Outfit, with prices, &c., for every Climate and Appointment will be forwarded on application to

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THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS. Strongly recommended by medical men for wear in warm climates.

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The Queen of Table Waters."—British Medical Journal.

Incomparable for mixing with Wines and Spirits."—H. Vizetelly, "Wines of the World."

'More wholesome and refreshing than Soda Water."—C. Macnamara, F.R.C.S., Westminster Hospital.

"The Vogue in the Clubs."—The World.

Prices in London:—26s per 50 quarts; 42s per 100 pints; bottles included and allowed for.

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Messrs. LANDON and CO. beg to inform Officers of the Militia about to join the Regular Army that they are prepared to alter their Uniform to the Regulation Pattern.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "JEFFERIES" RACQUET.

JEFFERIES'
ROYAL LAWN TENNIS SET £5 5s., consisting of four best bats, six covered M.C.C. balls, and six uncovered ditto; net and poles, mallet, &c., the whole of the articles being of the best manufacture, and enclosed in a well-made polished box.

JEFFERIES' M.C.C. LAWN TENNIS BALLS are the only balls made the exact weight and size laid down by the rules of the M.C.C. covered and uncovered.

JEFFERIES' PATENT CANE-HANDLED RACQUET, specially prepared for tropical climates. Superior **CANE SPRING-HANDLED CRICKET BATS, STUMPS, LEG-GUARDS,** &c. Their Patent Indestructible Catgut-Seamed Cricket Ball is more durable than, and in every way superior to, the ordinary match ball.

If any difficulty is found in obtaining J. and Co.'s goods, they will, on application, forward the name and address of the agent for the district.

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COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE

For JUNE Contains:—

THE CIVIL EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS. By MAJOR W. KNOLLYS.
THE OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL MARINES.
EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES' NAVY.
MILITARY PUNISHMENTS. By SURGEON-MAJOR GORE.
SERVICES OF THE 54TH REGIMENT.
ARMY MEDICAL REPORT.
HISTORY OF THE INDIAN NAVY. By LIEUT. LOW.
A CRUISE IN THE "FROLIC." By LIEUT. SYMES.
PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

HURST and BLACKETT, Great Marlborough Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—MARCOVITCH and CO., Manufacturers of the celebrated PELLEGRINI, VANITY FAIR, and CZAREWITCH (mouthpiece) CIGARETTES (by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.I.H. the Czarewitch of Russia), beg to inform their numerous customers and the public in general that they have received the finest Turkish Dubec growth of Yenidge that has ever been imported into this country. It is only owing to the want of money by the Turkish merchants that MARCOVITCH and CO. have been enabled to get this tobacco.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDAL RIBBONS.
Also
MASONIC, CLUB, and REGIMENTAL RIBBONS.
Any Design Made to Order.

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WATERPROOFER.

VENTILATED FISHING COATS,
FISHING BOOTS, TROUSERS, STOCKINGS, AND BROGUES.
THE Y FISHING BAG.
REGULATION CLOAKS, GROUND SHEETS, CAMP BATH, BUCKET, and BASINS.

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125, REGENT STREET, AND 231, STRAND, TEMPLE BAR.

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TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

WM. PUGH (many years coat cutter at Messrs. Poole's, Savillerow), having succeeded to the old-established first-class business of Jackson and Co., 5, CORK STREET, BOND STREET, W., solicits the patronage of the nobility and gentry.

Best trade only at fixed fair prices, and 10 per cent. allowed for prompt cash.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder

Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, Without Sugar, Spice or any Admixture.

Specially adapted for Ships, Camps, Sportsmen, &c., being in a concentrated form, made with BOILING Water. Keeps in all climates, and palatable without milk.

Being all Cocoa, it is four times the strength of preparations mixed and therefore *weakened* with arrowroot, &c., and is in reality cheaper a Tea-spoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a halfpenny.

The Faculty pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper," and invaluable for Invalids and Children.

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.
In air-tight canisters at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

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43RD REGIMENT.	5TH JUNE at 8 p.m.
35TH REGIMENT (Royal Sussex).	11TH JUNE at 8 p.m.
47TH REGIMENT (Lancashire).	15TH JUNE at 8 p.m.
OLD WELLINGTONIANS.	19TH JUNE at 7.30 p.m.

SPIERS AND POND,
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GROSVENOR GALLERY RESTAURANT.

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This Magnificent SALLE à MANGER is NOW OPEN to the Public for HOT LUNCHEONS, from the Joint, at 2s. 6d.
Including VEGETABLES, BREAD, CHEESE, SALAD, and ATTENDANCE, from 12 until 4.
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Including choice of 2 Soups, 2 Fish, 2 Entrées, 3 Roasts, Sweets, Cheese, Dessert, Coffee, and Attendance.
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The Buffet is also open with every comfort for Cold Luncheons, Ices, &c. A spacious and elegant Smoking Room will be shortly opened.

SPECIALITE.
Turtle and Glass of Madeira, 3s. 6d.

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After a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, has been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them. It is made to take the 45-cal. regulation Service cartridge, and AMMUNITION FOR THEM MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE STORES OF AN ARMY IN THE FIELD.—See General Orders, May, 1877.

Length of barrel 5½ inches and 7½ inches.

In the competitive trial at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle-loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S 41-CAL. DERINGER REVOLVER

COLT'S DERINGER FOR THE VEST POCKET.

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391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
The only address.

Reprints of special articles on competitive trial at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, from the *Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Engineer*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., together with Price Lists and other particulars, can be obtained on application.

Breech-loading Rifles, Guns, and Appurtenances of all kinds.

N.B.—See *General Orders*, March, 1877.

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There are 57 widows in the Asylum.

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A regiment can purchase a vote in perpetuity by paying five guineas. J. A. STEWART, Colonel, Secretary.

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The above are the only Watches suitable for a Campaign,
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United Service Sherry	21s. per doz.	Amontillado	32s. per doz.
Golden Sherry	30s. " "	United Service Port	24s. " "

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied by the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.

Remittances should be made payable to Mr. Richard James Wood, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

X.C.I.V., Fleetwood.—We cannot undertake to notice the falsehoods and slanders of the "organ" to which you call our attention, and we think it would be far wiser if you did not trouble yourself about them either.

Combined Sabre.—The *idea* is a very old one. The ancient armourers afford many specimens of battle-axes, swords, &c., with pistols in the handles or on the backs, and there are many examples of fire-arms which are furnished with poniard and blades.

Owing to the great press of matter this week letters from "Another Poverty-Stricken Sub," "Left at Own Request," "J. H.," "One Serving," "R. A.," "War Material," "One on the Shelf," and articles on "Command Allowances in India," "River Service Gunboats," "Col. Fletcher's Lecture," "Torpedoes," "The War," "Stokers," "The Duke and the War Office," "Preparation, not Defiance," &c., &c., which are in type, must stand over till next week.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Colburn's United Service Magazine.
Fraser's Magazine.
The Cornhill Magazine.
Baily's Magazine.
The Arctic Expedition of 1875-6.
Statement showing the Duties, Responsibilities, and Professional Requirements of the Carpenters of the Royal Navy.
Charing Cross Magazine.
St James's Magazine.
Streffleur's Osterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift.
Hardwicke's Science Gossip.
Cassell's Magazines.
Golden Hours.
Sunshine.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

The Scale of Charges for Advertising in the Army and Navy Gazette is as follows:—

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Eight lines or under	£0	5	0
Per line additional	0	0	6
Column	4	4	0
Page	16	16	0
Announcements of Births, Marriages, or Deaths	0	5	0

A line averages eight words

Across two columns, One Shilling and Sixpence per line, but no such Advertisement inserted under 1 1 0

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1877.

The "localization of the war"! Yes, of course the war can be and will be localized. It will not spread to South America, or to Australia, or Southern Africa—at least, just now; but surely it will rage over Eastern Europe and Western Asia, and how far and how deep none can foretell. Our "Fools' Paradise" is likely to be rudely invaded if the news published in the fifth edition of a small evening paper last night be true. If the Shah of Persia has concluded a military convention with Russia, and has placed his troops at the disposal of the Czar—if a Russian General has been invested with the command of Persian troops, and if Gereral Frankini, or any other Russian General, has set out with thirty-seven Russian officers to direct their operations, there can be but one course open to us. We must at once notify it to the Shah of Persia that he will incur the certain consequences of an occupation of his ports and capital by British troops if he does not immediately desist, and we must get ready to carry out that threat most thoroughly should he be so ill-advised as to persist in a course which will involve him in a war in which he has no right to expect consideration. It is difficult to believe that the Shah can be so ill-advised; but, if he really has been lured to his ruin, let it be complete. The most effectual check to Russia in Asia that can be devised would be the annexation of Persia by Great Britain. We have not desired it. We have not in any way sought to injure Persia. When she lay at our feet we were magnanimous and merciful, but if she has deliberately kindled this flame of war in Asia Minor, we must "localize it" at once. The Indian Empire is the be-all and end-all of our thoughts and policy in the Eastern Question. In those two words are centred all the British interests we possess in the Eastern world and in the seas and lands which lie between it and us. For what does the Shah make war against Turkey? The barbarous savage and brutal man whom, to our shame, we *fêted* and ran after here—he, at least, can not pretend that he is indignant at Bulgarian atrocities, or that he draws his sword for the relief of oppressed nationalities and for the redress of Christian grievances. But he has surely been delivered into our hands, and, if our statesmen have the courage and foresight to seize it, he has placed within our reach the key of the Eastern Question, with which we can close the door on India far more securely than if we held Egypt in our hands to-morrow. There is no limit to be placed to the gravity of that news, and, if it be verified, we may very soon hear of further complications from Affghanistan which will illustrate in a remarkable manner the wisdom of those who really thought that a light could be set to the first of a series of charged mines all in communication, and that by using the word "localize" we could then stop the explosion at any point we pleased. Everywhere the flames are bursting out. Greece has, we learn, resolved upon war—in other words, "the Grand Idea" people have prevailed, and we shall see in time to come how they make it work with "the Slavonic idea" of their Russian allies. Servia is just barely kept in order by judicious counsels from St. Petersburg and by the fear of an Austrian occupation, but at the first opportunity she is certain to break loose and join in the fray. The timid spirit of Kaiser Wilhelm has been so alarmed at the defenceless condition of the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine, in case those terrible French should make a sudden dash at his newly-acquired dominions, that he has ordered an extra force—some 9,000 men only—to be marched to the front to make all secure. And all this time the leaders of the people here are playing with fire—nay, more, pouring petroleum on the flames. "Perish the British Empire! Long live Bulgaria! Hurrah for foreign war, and success to the Birmingham arms trade!" Did Mr. Gladstone say a word to the pacific people who live by making cannon, muskets, bayonets, swords, and ammunition for other people to die by about the wickedness of their business? Not he. But he told them a great deal about the badness of the Turks and of the Queen's Government, which must be a comfort to us in our time of trouble. There is a good deal of talking about "Heaven" and "the will of God" in reference to the Turk; but, if we are to judge of Divine tendencies by overt acts, we should should say that Heaven and the Almighty are on the side of the Mahometan, and not on the side of the Orthodox followers of the Eastern Church. The Danube swells abnormally, rain descends in torrents, the roads are ruined, bridges give way in Europe—and in Asia the snow and the torrents impede the march of the Muscovite ministers of Divine vengeance. In the field, again, "le bon Dieu" is *not*, so far, on the side of the great battalions; and, with the exception of the capture of Bayazid and Ardahan, there are no successes to be scored as yet to the Christian Crusaders. All this is very strange, and it shows—not to write it irreverently—that the decided convictions which are expressed here below respecting the unfitness for the Turk to live in the world have not yet extended the sphere of their operations to the heights.

The retirement scheme, which it was announced in Parliament was to be published before the Whitsun recess, is, we are happy to learn, in a forward state, and will be out very shortly--that is to say, of course, if all goes smoothly. Unfortunately, there are unforeseen circumstances which are beyond even the control of the War Office, and it is only right that allowances should be made for these. The anxiety of the Army is reasonable enough, but the head of the Horse Guards and the head of the War Office are likewise anxious—anxious that the scheme upon which so much depends shall not prove a failure, as it would be likely to do were the time spent in the final consideration of it too much limited. We fear we must prepare Captains for compulsory retirement, though it will be found, we believe, that the limit of service has been slightly extended, and made twenty-two years instead of twenty, as at first suggested.

Mr. Jones Barker, who devotes his brush to the illustration of great military episodes in the recent history of the British Army, is now exhibiting a picture which he calls "Taking the Russian guns at Balaclava—Lord Cardigan leading the Light Brigade." That is a misnomer, for the guns were not "taken"—*i.e.*, they were not captured from the enemy, although they were for the moment in the possession of our troopers; but that is a matter of small consequence, and the general merits of the picture should attract visitors who are interested in such subjects. It is at least as like what happened as Miss Thompson's picture entitled "Balaclava."

At a recent meeting of the Committee formed for the purpose of promoting a memorial to the late Captain Clayton, 9th Lancers, it was resolved that, in compliance with the wishes of the great majority of subscribers to the fund, the memorial should in some way be associated with Harrow School, at which Captain Clayton was educated. It was further decided that the memorial should take the form of a scholarship, to be called the "Clayton Scholarship," and to be founded with the object of encouraging modern studies, such as those which are principally adapted to prepare candidates for the examinations for admission to the Army. It is thus hoped to perpetuate the name of the deceased officer in connection both with the school to which he was strongly attached and with the profession of which he was so bright an ornament. Those who may wish to contribute to the memorial are requested to communicate at an early date with the Honorary Secretary, Captain R. Barton, Coldstream Guards, 4, Cleveland-square, S.W., as the Committee are anxious to be able to ascertain as soon as possible the amount of the funds which will be at their disposal.

The officers of the late Military Train will be pleased to learn that the Committee now sitting at the War Office has decided to examine them as to their views on the important question it has been assembled to consider, and that representatives of their body have already received orders to present themselves before the Committee.

Sir Henry Havelock has given notice that he will on Monday, the 4th of June, ask the Secretary of State for War whether it is the case that trained soldiers, in considerable numbers, are being taken from the Infantry and Cavalry, including regiments upon a low establishment, for transport and hospital purposes—that is, to be instructed as drivers and sick-bearers; and, whether he will consider the advisability of directing the Committee of General Officers on Commissariat Organization, now sitting, to consider and report upon a normal establishment of transport and sick carriage in proportion to the requirements and numbers of all arms; and on the best mode of expanding that nucleus on emergency by volunteering from the Militia or other sources, arranged beforehand, without further depleting the already weak numbers of the Line.

We believe that the patterns of the new helmets were submitted to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge this week, and that they were finally sanctioned by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The material is of felt, with a brass spike on the top, and a brass *plaque* in front, consisting of a star surmounted by a crown, with the Royal motto surrounding the regimental number. There is a brass scale chin-strap, and a small brass scale chain above the peak, which gives the helmet a light and handsome appearance. There is a neck-piece behind, and the peak is of the Prussian shape. We do not know whether it is proposed to give the non-combatants brass knobs instead of spikes, as in India. The only objection we can see to the new head-dress is that it will be very conspicuous, especially of a sunny day; but it will be an immense improvement on the shako, and add much to the effective appearance of troops on parade. There is also a new forage cap for the Cavalry, each class—Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers—having a distinctive badge, which has been approved of after trial. The Cavalry will be armed with revolvers. We are glad to learn that the supply of Service ammunition in the field and in action has been fully considered, and that the important questions connected with that vital matter have been settled.

The following distribution of the Turkish Army along the Danube and in Bulgaria represents their position and force about a fortnight ago:—Widdin, 73 battalions, 52,000 Infantry, 2,000 Cavalry, 100 guns; Rasova, 100 Infantry; Nicopoli, 8 battalions, 4,500 Infantry, 170 Cavalry, 18 guns; Sistova, 8 battalions, 6,000 men, 170 Cavalry, 18 guns; Rustchuk, 40 battalions, 33,000 men, 1,500 Cavalry, 70 guns; Tinlaskin, 2,000 men; Silistria, 24 battalions, 17,800 Infantry, 170 Cavalry, 6 guns; Matchin, 2 battalions, 1,350 Infantry, 150 Cavalry, 2 guns; Varna, 18 battalions, 13,600 Infantry, 400 Cavalry, 30 guns; Pravady, 2 battalions, 1,400 Infantry; Schumla, 36 battalions, 24,180 Infantry, 2,400 Cavalry, 70 guns; Razgrad, 4 battalions, 3,140 Infantry; Ternova, 3 battalions, 2,300 Infantry; Pleuna, 2 battalions, 1,600 Infantry.

The examination of the first candidates for admission to the Foundation of the Kelly College, Tavistock (so called from the Founder, the late Admiral Benedictus Marwood Kelly) will be held on the 7th August, and the conditions of admission may be learned on application to the Head Master, R. W. Taylor, M.A. (formerly Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge), who will supply the forms necessary, or to Dr. Kelly, Taunton. The payment for each boy is £3 10s. a-quarter, and the College will be opened next September. The trustees, besides members of the descendants of the family of the Founder, are the Earl of Devon, the Bishop of Exeter, Sir D. Acland, Bart., Sir J. Duckworth, Bart., Admiral Foley, Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., &c.

The "Armee-Steeplechase" at the Austrian Derby of the Vienna May meetings was witnessed by the Emperor and a great assemblage, and was "nicht ohne mehrfache Umfälle," of which the severest was sustained by Count Wurmbrand, who was thrown, and lay as dead. The Emperor and the Crown Prince at once drove off in Mr. Cavaliero's carriage to the scene of the disaster, and evinced the liveliest solicitude about the gallant officer, but we are glad to hear that he is expected to get all right.

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY, May 26, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Christopher Lund has been placed on the Retired List from this date.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—F. J. J. Eliott, to the Resistance.

Lieutenants—A. Evans, to the Black Prince; Reginald A. Stock, to the Defence; and Arthur Fullerton, to the Dædalus, for service in Fervent tender, vice Dundas, whose period of service has expired; John Durnford, to the Vernon; Henry Crawford, to the Defence; W. C. Domville, Waties, Corbett, Macvey, Napier, B. E. Maitland, Clement W. Swetenham, Innes Gairdner, William Bourke, and Harold G. Bird, to the Cambridge, additional for gunnery instruction.

Sub-Lieutenants—J. I. Pocock, to the Defence; and R. S. D. Cumming, to the Black Prince; Henry Leeke, to the Pallas; William J. H. Auton, to the Achilles; Archibald T. Carter, to the Squirrel; Andrew W. Davies, to the Zephyr; James Willison, to the Alexandria; Claude Hunter, to the Black Prince; Henry J. Davison, to the Seaflower; and Thomas H. Fisher, to the Sealark.

Engineers—Bryant G. Little and William J. C. Brown, to the Asia, additional.

ACHILLES, Capt. Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., was taken out of Keyham Basin on Saturday afternoon and went direct into the Sound to take on board her ammunition to-day. To-day has been named for sailing for Queenstown.

ALACRITY, Lieut.-Com. W. U. Moore, was surveying in the Fiji Group according to the latest accounts.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy, flagship of Rear-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby. News has been received of a serious outbreak by some of the crew of the Alexandra, great discontent having prevailed owing to excessive drill and severity of punishment. The watch, which had been kept hard at work on deck on Sunday, were ordered in the afternoon to get up ashes from the stokehole, and it is stated, though scarcely credible, that the captain ordered private provisions of the men's messes to be thrown overboard. They refused to get up the ashes, and some of the watch were made prisoners, but not till after the sights of the guns had been thrown overboard, and some of the live stock of the officers. Four of the ringleaders have been sentenced to forty-two days' imprisonment. A correspondent of the *Portsmouth Times* also states that on Sunday, the 13th instant, at six p.m., during the passage of the Mediterranean Fleet from Suda Bay to Port Said, when the evening service was over every one was astonished by the signal for "washing clothes" being hoisted at the masthead of the flagship. Officers and men looked and wondered, but there was no mistake about it. There was the signal, and it had to be obeyed. The *Portsmouth Times* hopes that the Admiralty will demand to be informed of the circumstances under which the order was given.

AMETHYST, Capt. A. J. Chatfield, was visiting ports to the south of Valparaiso in April.

ARGUS, Capt. Jermain, rejoined the flag at Bermuda from Halifax on May 8.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. Prattent, was to leave Alderney at noon on Thursday for Guernsey.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. P. H. Colomb, arrived at Nagasaki on March 25, and was to remain there.

BEAGLE, Lieut.-Com. C. Caffin, was expected at Sydney when the mail left.

BELLEROPHON, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. C. Key, was at Bermuda on May 9.

BULLFINCH, Com. R. M. Lloyd, left Bermuda on May 3 for Nassau to relieve the Zephyr, which will proceed to Bermuda.

CHERUB, Lieut.-Com. Francis Kemp, which has been lent by the Admiralty as cruising vessel for the London Brigade Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, left Sheerness on Monday for Gravesend.

CONFLICT, Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters, was to leave Sydney on April 10, to cruise among the New Hebrides and Solomon Islands.

CROMER, Lieut. V. E. Von Donop, tender to Resistance, came into Devonport Harbour on Saturday to make good defects.

CRUISER, Com. J. Hext, left Malta on May 21 for a short cruise of instruction.

ECLIPSE, Capt. G. E. Erskine, left for Halifax on the 9th inst., on her way to St. John's Newfoundland, where she will be stationed during the fishery season. She arrived at Halifax on the 14th inst.

EGERIA, Com. A. L. Douglas, was to go to Petropaulovski from Nagasaki as soon as the Lapwing court-martial was over, instead of the Modeste.

ENCOUNTER, Capt. R. Bradshaw, left Bermuda on May 8 for Antigua, to be senior officer on the Barbados Division. An additional lieutenant of the Encounter has, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, been tried by court-martial for an act to the prejudice of good order and discipline, but as the result was nothing more than a reprimand, it may be taken for granted that the offence was not of a serious nature, though it looks rather formidable on paper.

HARPY, paddle-tender, sailed from Devonport on Saturday for Sheerness and Hull with navigating party for Firm and Forester.

HART, Com. Hon. H. N. Hood. By advices, dated April 3, this vessel was at Yokohama, but after inspection by Admiral Ryder she was to leave for Hong Kong to receive her new crew from the Tamar. Capt. H. Royse, consequent upon his promotion, had been succeeded in command of the Hart by Com. Hood, and was to leave by the mail of April 3. He had held his appointment for four years and a-half, and officers and men alike bore testimony to a happy and creditable commission. Capt. Royse dined on board his old ship on the evening before the mail left, to take a farewell of his late shipmates. He was subsequently pulled to the mail steamer by Com. Hood and officers, the crew giving farewell cheers from the rigging and sides of the vessel.

HIMALAYA, Capt. E. White, returned to Plymouth from Portsmouth on Sunday to be docked for survey and repairs.

IMMORTALITE, Acting Capt. Gerard Noel. We have received, says the *Portsmouth Times*, particulars of a gallant action on board the Immortalité when on passage between Ascension and St. Vincent. About 3 a.m. on April 6 an ordinary seaman, named Thomas Hocken, was discovered to have fallen overboard, and who by dint of struggling, he being an indifferent swimmer, was just able to keep himself afloat. Mr. Robert A. J. Montgomerie, acting sub-lieut. (who was working a sight on the bridge at the time), heard the cry of "Man overboard," rushed to the side of the ship, and saw the man struggling in the water. He jumped after him from the bridge, a height of thirty feet, he being dressed in thick clothes at the time, and the ship going before the wind, under sail, five miles an hour. The vessel was of course laid to, and boats lowered immediately. Meanwhile Mr. Montgomerie was struggling in the water, weighted by saturated clothes, and a man incapable of doing anything for himself. He towed Hocken to where he supposed the life-buoy would have been dropped, a distance of about twenty yards, but found nothing there. This appears to have been owing to the life-buoy not slipping in one instance, and the second slipping and not righting. It now dawned on Mr. Montgomerie that unless he could rid himself of his clothes they must both sink. He gave Hocken every encouragement and hope, and had got clear of all but his trousers, when the man, who was getting frightened, clasped him by the legs, and they both sank to a depth of between twenty and thirty feet, when Mr. Montgomerie, by a great effort, got clear of his clothes and raised himself to the surface, bringing his companion with him. With both hands he succeeded in keeping Hocken's head above water for about ten minutes, as he had by this time become unconscious, but no boat coming and finding they would inevitably both sink, he most reluctantly gave up the hope of saving the poor fellow, who sank beside him. He then swam towards the ship, now distant about a mile and a-half. The captain had decided to beat back to the boats and thus ensure a greater search, as the ship would be a better mark for the people in the water to make towards. When Montgomerie was about half way back to the ship he saw by the light of the moon the sails fill as though she was about to leave him, when by a great effort he raised himself in the water and shouted with all his might. Fortunately he was heard on board, and a boat was immediately lowered, and he was picked up in a very exhausted state, having been in the water upwards of thirty-five minutes. It should be mentioned that the neighbourhood abounded with sharks, a fact which was well known on board the vessel. We are glad to learn that this very gallant effort to save another's life has been marked by their lordships' approval, and that this young officer is likely to be recommended for the Albert medal, a decoration he richly deserves. We hope to see so praiseworthy an act acknowledged in a more substantial manner by his early promotion.

JACKAL, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Digby, was to leave Rothesay on May 26 for the Western Hebrides. Letters should be addressed to Loch Maddy, Western Hebrides, till further notice.

LAPWING, Com. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., was at Nagasaki on April 2. Her repairs were completed, and she was waiting for a court-martial. At its conclusion she would be sene to Tientsin to relieve the Curlew.

LONDON, Capt. T. B. Sulivan. A correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—"Slaving has been going on rather briskly; the London's boats captured a dhow with 170 slaves, and brought them to Zanzibar. Lieut. Cresswell, the officer who took them, had a narrow escape of his life. It seems that at daylight he saw this dhow, and ran up in the steam cutter to board her. As he got up alongside he thought she was a passenger dhow, the Arabs sitting down quietly on the poop. Fortunately, just as he was going alongside the interpreter stood up and sang out, 'She is full of slaves.' Lieut. Cresswell immediately went astern, and proceeded to get assistance from other boats. The dhow was unable to get away, as there was no wind. When more boats came they saw that resistance was useless, and so hauled down their flag. It seemed their intention was to let the boat come alongside (she only had six hands all told), and, as the officer stepped over the side to shoot him, the interpreter saw a man behind the mast with his gun cocked and levelled, when he sang out, 'She is full of slaves,' and from what the crew said afterwards, directly they had fired at the officer they intended jumping down into the boat and killing the rest, which they could have easily done, as those in the boat were unprepared and had no suspicion she was a slaver."

LORD WARDEN, Capt. the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., arrived in Plymouth Sound from Sheerness on Saturday to join the Channel Squadron, and will probably leave for Queenstown to-day. An enquiry into the cause of the death of John Lister, a private of Marines, has been held at the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, by the county coroner, Mr. R. R. Rodd. Mr. Eastlake appeared on behalf of the Admiralty. This is the second death resulting from the late accident on board. It appeared that on May 19 a number of men were employed at the capstan as the vessel was about to proceed to sea. The first bridle was eased out without any mishap, and in raising the second bridle the capstan began to take charge. An order was then given by the first lieutenant for the men to stand firmly at the bars. The capstan began to get greater command over the men, and some of them jumped on the bars. The capstan then took complete charge. Some of the men were on top and were carried round with it while others went underneath on the deck. The bars soon afterwards flew out in every direction, and several men were injured, one dying a few hours afterwards. The deceased had a severe fracture of the skull. The coroner said he considered that the officers had done all in their power, and that they had given proper orders and taken every precaution. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and at the same time exonerated the officers from all blame.

MODESTE, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., has proceeded to Hong Kong to recommission on the arrival of her new crew in the Tamar.

MONARCH, Capt. M. Culme-Seymour, was ordered to leave Malta yesterday for England. She will be supplied with new boilers and condensers at Chatham Dockyard, where the work is to be at once proceeded with. The boilers and condensers have been prepared at Portsmouth Dockyard. The following officers take passage to England in the Monarch:—Capt. Campbell, R.M.A., of the Devastation; Acting Sub-Lieut. I. H. C. East, and Mr. Yugiero Hatfhida, Japanese midshipman, of the Raleigh; and Mr. Barry, late boatswain of the Hotspur. Staff-Surg. Robert Hay, M.D., also goes home in the Monarch on promotion. Messrs. H. S. White, C. Hamilton, W. C. Pakenham, and F. E. Newton, midshipmen of the Monarch, have been appointed to the Raleigh.

MINOTAUR, Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr, flagship of Rear-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday. To-day has been named for sailing for Queenstown.

NYMPHE, Capt. S. P. Townshend, was expected at Sydney when the mail left.

OPAL, Capt. F. C. B. Robinson, has been despatched to San Francisco and Esquimalt.

ORONTES, Capt. Edward H. Seymour, has been directed to call at St. Helena on her passage out to the Cape to make some exchanges, and she may be detained some little time at the Cape, as she will wait for the 1st Batn. 13th Regt. to be relieved and make their way down from the part of the country where they have been stationed.

PEARL, Capt. L. Brine, will be paid off on Tuesday at Portsmouth. The Pearl, which has just returned after four years' absence, will, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, require very extensive repairs before she is fit for another commission, and her boilers have been on board for nearly twelve years. She had the misfortune to ground on the bar at Port Jackson, but the Admiralty has expressed to the commanding officer the conviction that the occurrence was purely accidental, and no one is held to be blameable.

PERT, Com. H. C. Aitchison, was to leave Bermuda for the fisheries about May 14.

PLOVER, Com. H. B. Stewart, was expected at Jamaica by last accounts, and would be employed in taking soundings between Jamaica and Cuba.

RENARD, Lieut.-Com. H. J. Pugh, was at Auckland according to last accounts. She would convey instructions respecting affairs in Samoa to the Sappho when received from England.

REPULSE, Acting-Capt. F. S. Vander Meulen, will be ready to pay off at Portsmouth on June 12. She was commissioned at Portsmouth on July 9, 1872, bearing the flag of Admiral Cochrane, and left England on the 2nd of the following month for Valparaiso, which was reached on Oct. 27. After a stay there of four months she proceeded up the coast to the Sandwich Islands, Esquimaot. Vancouver's Island was reached on July 27, 1873. The Repulse went to the Coasts of Mexico and Central America, remaining there till the summer of 1874, when she was called to San Jose de Quatemala with reference to the flogging of the English Consul, Mr. Magee. The English flag saluted that of the Admiral on Sept. 4, and on the following day the Repulse left for Panama, and from thence steamed to the Sandwich and the Vancouver's Islands, where she stayed till the end of the summer of 1875. Panama was the next rendezvous, and whilst there Admiral Hancock hoisted his flag as the successor to Admiral Cochrane. The coast of Peru was next visited, but a return to Panama had to be effected, Admiral Hancock invaliding. The Repulse then became the flagship of Rear-Admiral Algernon de Horsey, and proceeded to Valparaiso. That port was left for the return home on Feb. 15 of the present year. Stress of weather compelled the ship to come round Cape Horn, instead of passing through the Straits of Magellan, and the station was passed on March 8, the vessel being about two miles distant from the point. Rio was reached on April 3, and left on the 9th, and the Repulse arrived at Spithead on May 24. Comparatively few casualties or fatalities have occurred throughout the commission, but the desertions were unusually large. On Oct. 20, 1872, a heavy gale was encountered and the fore-yard was lost; and whilst in a severe storm on Oct. 29, 1875, off Cape Flattery, Oregon, North America, the main yard, jibboom, two lower booms, and hree boats were carried away.—*Portsmouth Times.*

ROVER, Capt. T. Barnardiston, left Bermuda on May 8 to visit ports in Cuba.

RUPERT, Capt. W. E. Gordon, C.B., was at Malta on May 25. According to the *Times* the Rupert is to pass through the Canal and take up a position at the Suez end, and the Hotspur and she are likely to prove efficient sentries to guard British interests in this part of Egypt.

SANDFLY, Lieut.-Com. J. Bell, was expected at Sydney when the mail left.

SAPPHIRE, Capt. E. H. Murray, arrived at Wellington on March 26, having visited the outlying islands of New Zealand.

SAPPHO, Com. Noel N. S. Digby, left Wellington on March 27 for Tonga and Samoa.

SHAH, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, flagship of Rear-Admiral de Horsey, was at Coquimbo on April 15.

THETIS, Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday from the East India Station, last from Malta, where she had to put in owing to a serious accident to her machinery. The Thetis' commission has extended over more than four years, and she will be paid off into the 4th division of Reserve. She was on the China Station for a short time, and on returning to Shanghai from Nagasaki in Nov., 1873, she was ordered to return to Aden, where a court of inquiry was to be held concerning the destruction of ten dhows, which Capt. Ward, on his outward passage through the Red Sea, had mistaken for slave vessels. The Admiralty considered that the mistake had been made through over zeal, and the Thetis was ordered to remain on the East India Station, where she relieved the Wolverene, and was busily employed in the suppression of the slave trade for two and a-half years. During this period, which was, indeed, a very trying one to the officers and crew, who were so often and in all weathers exposed in open boats, ten prizes were captured and 484 slaves liberated. The Thetis left Zanzibar on Oct. 2, 1876, and arrived at Bombay on Nov. 2, where she remained till Jan. 11 last. She next proceeded on her homeward voyage through the Suez Canal, calling at Aden, Malta, and Gibraltar. Unfortunately an accident happened to her screw during the passage from Port Said to Malta, so that she had to do the best she could under sail alone against strong westerly gales and heavy seas. Being rather a bad sailer, she ran short of provisions, but the men did not suffer much in consequence, for the Devastation took her in tow on March 17, and in the evening she arrived in Malta harbour. The Thetis was commissioned on Feb. 1, 1873.

THUNDERER, Capt. J. C. Wilson, will join the Channel Squadron at Queenstown. The return to Spithead, which caused officers and crew of this powerful war engine so much vexation, was due to an accident which may fairly be included in the class of "non-preventible"—that is, it was an accident pure and simple, of which no supervision or examination could have detected the reason or likelihood. On Friday week the Thunderer took her shell and powder on board, which was a hard day's work, owing to the size of the projectiles and the peculiar construction of the vessel, and this day week, at 1.20 p.m., she started for Plymouth, and when outside she was swung to adjust compasses, the engines being worked up gradually to greater speed. At 3 p.m. the vessel was going full speed, the register gave sixty-eight revolutions a minute with both engines, and continued at that rate for an hour. At 4 p.m. the slide rod guides in both engines showed signs of "heating," and soon afterwards the foremost slide rod guides of the starboard engine became so hot as to make it necessary to stop the engine altogether. The speed of the port engine was reduced to forty revolutions from sixty-eight, as the slide rod guides there also indicated heating. When the starboard engine had been cooled, both were kept going at forty revolutions, and they were working at that rate, when, shortly before 6 o'clock p.m., the foremost eccentric "go-ahead" rod broke, carrying away the slide guide rod of the starboard engine. There was nothing for it but to put back to port. There were on board at the time an "inspector of machinery afloat," and a dockyard officer of great experience and ability, in addition to Mr. Nott, the chief engineer, who is considered one of the best in the Navy. These things are annoying, and to none more than the officers who worked so hard and zealously to get the vessel ready for service and to make the crew efficient. The trial trip, short as it was, revealed a flaw where reparation can not be so easily effected as in slide rod guides and the like—in the capacity of the stokers for their task, owing to their youth and consequent want of stamina. There are sixteen pair engines and fifteen single engines on board the vessel; and there is no use in such lavish outlay in the most powerful machinery in the world if the means of getting it to work are wanting.

Torch, Com. R. H. Hamond, has been docked at Malta for repairs.

Urgent, Com. R. H. Boyle, in tow of the Valorous, passed the Lizards at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Valorous, Capt. L. F. Jones, returned to Plymouth from towing the Urgent on Monday.

Vesuvius, Capt. Morgan Singer. To ascertain the most reliable means of protecting ships against the attack of the Whitehead torpedo, Capt. Singer has carried out a series of experiments in the repairing basin in the Extension Works at Portsmouth. Various forms of nets composed of alternate lines of bars and chains have been tried, but the size and power of the missile have been so increased of late that it has been found that the torpedo nets of the Thunderer afford little or no protection. Last week a chain net, formed of chains 5-16ths of an inch thick, was easily perforated by the Whitehead. The great fault of the nets is their extreme rigidity, which opposes a solid wall to the impact of the torpedo, and the bars are consequently snapped. After many trials, however, very successful results have been obtained from a wire grummet matting, composed of wire strands about half an inch in thickness rove into open meshes. It possesses considerable flexibility, and, as it yields when struck, the force of the torpedo is not suddenly, but gradually, arrested, and as it loses its momentum it is thrown back by the recoil of the mat. During the experiments a torpedo was forced back without inflicting any injury to the matting.

Vigilant, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Ryder, was at Yokohama on April 2, having left Hong Kong on March 15, and after calling at Amoy, Nagasaki, and Kobe, arrived at Yokohama on March 31.

Warrior, Capt. W. H. Whyte. A melancholy affair occurred on board at Portsmouth on Saturday. Fleet-Surg. Dyas, being unwell, went into his cabin to lie down, but his services being required about one o'clock, the captain sent for him. The steward found the door locked, and, being unable to obtain an answer to his summons, the door was burst open, and Mr. Dyas was found in an insensible condition. As an emetic could not be administered the stomach pump was used, but all efforts were futile, and he died in the evening, never having regained consciousness. At the inquest held on board on Monday the jury returned the verdict, "That the deceased died from the effects of taking opium, in the form of tincture of opium or laudanum, in a large quantity, but under what circumstances there is no evidence to show."

Wizard, Lieut.-Com. Doxat, left Malta on May 18 for the Piræus, carrying mails, &c., for the fleet. Surg. W. M. Ellis has been appointed to do duty in the Wizard during the leave of absence of Surg. R. Sproule.

Wolverene, Commodore Hoskins, was at Wellington on April 9.

Small as is the military support which Egypt can give to the Sultan at the present crisis, the amount of aid which she can render at sea is infinitely less. All the Egyptian ironclads have long since passed into the hands of Turkey, and since the burning of the unfortunate Latif, the only fighting vessels that remain are the frigates Mehemet Ali, of 24 guns and 400-horse power, the frigate Sher Gehaid, of 28 guns and 400-horse power, and a gunboat formerly belonging to Sherard Osborn's Anglo-Chinese squadron. The first named was originally intended for a yacht, and being built of thin iron plating is now fit for nothing more warlike than a troopship, in which capacity she is at present employed. The second vessel, the Sher Gehaid, is a wooden ship, whose boilers are in such a state that they exploded on the last occasion when steam was got up, so that her utility as a fighting ship cannot be highly estimated. Besides these, there are three or four of his Highness's yachts and the steamers of the Poste Khedive Administration, all fast vessels and capable of being made useful as transports, provided, of course, that means were taken to supply them with coal. Unfortunately this, for financial reasons, cannot at present be done, and their sphere of usefulness is in consequence much circumscribed. —*Standard.*

The anti-fouling composition invented by Major Crease, R.M.A., is to be applied to one side of the bottom of the Orontes, while the other side will have that of Dr. Sims' invention, so that a fair comparison of the two compositions may be arrived at.

Furnish on the New Hire System.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses furnished throughout 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea. —"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company — Offices. 9, Southampton-street, Strand

ADMIRALTY CIRCULAR.

We have received for publication the following Fleet Circular, No. 13, of May 5, 1877, respecting the examination of chain cables :—

With a view still further to guard against defects in the chain cables of her Majesty's ships and vessels, my Lords are pleased to direct that the following precautions shall be observed in future :—2. The chain cables of every sea-going ship, and of every harbour ship not at permanent moorings, are, when practicable, to be retested in the proving machine, and afterwards subjected to the usual strict and minute examination every three or four years from the date of their original supply by dockyard officers. 3. If the ship is on a foreign station, where no testing machine is available, the captain will, as the time approaches, inform the Commander-in-Chief, so that, if practicable, arrangements may be made to land the cables at a foreign yard, in order that they may be carefully cleaned, minutely examined, and every link measured. If this is impracticable, the Commander-in-Chief will report the cause to the Admiralty, and state what measures he proposes to adopt to ensure the cables undergoing the best possible examination. As a general rule advantage is to be taken of a ship being recommissioned to carry out these directions, and unless under exceptional circumstances, the examination is not necessary in the case of a ship on the eve of returning home. 4. The date of the last retesting or dockyard examination is to be noted in the half-yearly report of survey. 5. In determining the loss a worn chain cable should sustain to render it unsuitable for further service at sea, it is to be observed that whenever any length or part of a chain cable of $\frac{7}{8}$-inch or upwards shall be found to have lost in any one of its links, at the smallest part, one-eighth of an inch of its original diameter, such length or part should be considered as unfit for its original appropriation, and should be either transferred to tke size below corresponding to the diameter of the smallest part of the reduced link, or be set apart for harbour service, or have the worn link or links replaced, the length retested, and used for its original appropriation, as may be most advantageous to the Crown ; very small cables (as used in Coastguard cruisers, &c.), $\frac{3}{4}$-inch or under, in which the sizes vary by sixteenths of an inch, should be similarly treated when the diameter of the iron shall have been reduced one-sixteenth of an inch. As the links may wear of an oval shape in the section, the size is to be determined on the mean of the largest and smallest diameters at the smallest section of the link. 6. Chain messengers are not to be considered unserviceable except they are so reduced by wear as to alter the pitch of the chain, or the diameter of the iron at the crowns of the links is reduced beyond one-eighth of an inch, or except the chain has been broken in service. 7. As the various lengths or parts of chain cables of the same denomination may wear unequally they are to be assorted, as far as practicable, in forming a whole cable for the purpose of being issued to a ship, with reference to the degree of wear of the several lengths of the same size, so that they may all be nearly alike worn when an old cable is issued; when a new link is required in a cable or messenger, this new link is to be tested. 8. On the arrival of a ship at a dockyard, after a three or four years' commission, her chain cables are to be landed, tested in the proving machine, and subsequently examined before being replaced on board.—By command of their Lordships, Robert Hall.

THE LATE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

We insert with pleasure the following letter from such a distinguished officer and high authority as Rear-Admiral McClintock :—

29, Kensington-gate, Palace-gate, W., June 1, 1877.

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me through the medium of your paper to make known one or two facts bearing upon the health of the Arctic sledging crews and the recent enquiry respecting the outbreak of scurvy in the Arctic Expedition, as I think it due to Sir George Nares and his officers that former Arctic experience should not be lost sight of? If Sir G. Nares erred in not having supplied his sledge parties with lime-juice, then we Arctic travellers have all likewise erred. I have myself made several sledging journeys varying in length from twenty to one hundred and five days each without either lime-juice or scurvy in any of my parties; and the experience of my brother officers in the Franklin search agreed with my own. Briefly, we lived upon pemmican, and enjoyed sound health. Therefore, acting as I have always done upon experience when obtainable in preference to any number of suggestions, however valuable they may appear, had I been in Sir George Nares' place I also would have left the lime-juice behind.

This is a very remarkable and decisive expression of opinion, and coming after the Report of the Committee, which contained what was nothing more or less than an emphatic condemnation of the course Admiral McClintock declares he would have pursued, may cause those who assailed Sir G. Nares so vigorously to reflect a little, and to see that there are two sides to the question.

CAPTAIN HUME'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I hope you will use your powerful influence in poor Capt. Hume's favour. The majority of his brother officers undoubtedly think the sentence—as the charges were in no way proved—severe, and it is even proposed by some naval officers to move a vote of sympathy in Hume's favour. There is little doubt that he was wandering in his mind when the affair happened, and none believe that he had an improper thought or idea. Let me ask you what may be the effect of the sentence? All an unscrupulous man will have to do is to get an opportunity of going into an officer's cabin, and then charge him with improper conduct. Consideration of his long and faithful services may restore him to the "Navy List." For the honour of the Navy this should be done, for had he been guilty of the charges brought against him he should have been punished with the utmost severity, and for one not proved guilty the sentence of the Court is terrible.—I am, &c.,

A Post-Captain.

Errata.—For "on" still represents "or" in p. 327, third column, notice of Lett's Map of the Danube, read "ou" still represents "or ;" and p. 322, "Siout" for "Sioub."

INDIA.

We (*Civil and Military Gazette*) understand that a second edition of the Army Regulations is likely to be published this year, and that an officer will be employed during the present season at Simla in its compilation. The existing edition was published in 1870.

It is known, a correspondent of the *Times of India* says, that Sir Charles Staveley is anxious to secure for Brig.-Gen. Aitchison a further extension of the office of adjt.-gen., but I do not think the arrangement can be carried out, and Gen. Aitchison will come to Bombay to succeed Gen. Gell, and will, he ventures to prophecy, make a very popular brigadier.

The Mhow Parsees have subscribed a sum of money for the presentation of a testimonial to Major-Gen. G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., Bombay Infantry, on his vacating the Mhow command and proceeding to England.

The following appointments have been made in the Adjt.-Gen's. Department:—Major H. Thompson, Bengal S.C., depty.-assist. adjt.-gen., an assist. adjt.-gen. on the establishment, in succession to Lieut.-Col. F. Eteson, 3rd Foot, dated Dec. 1, 1876. Capt. G. R. J. Shakespear, Bengal S.C., to be a depty. assist.-adjt. gen. on the establishment, in succession to Major H. Thompson, promoted, dated Dec. 1, 1876.

Col. A. Irvine, Bengal S.C., accepts a pension of £365, and a special annuity of £375 3s., from April 28, to be paid in Tasmania.

The following brigade-majors are to be depty. assist. adjt.-gens. on the establishment during the remainder of their tour of Staff service:—Majors R. Beadon, late 4th European Light Cavalry; E. F. Angelo, 1st Foot; R. Morris, late 1st European Light Cavalry; and G. W. Smith, 85th Foot; and Capt. W. J. Boyes, 12th Foot.

Brigdr.-Gen. H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., Bengal S.C., has been transferred from the Mooltan to the Rawal Pindee Brigade, and Brigdr.-Gen. J. I. Murray, C.B., Bengal S.C., is posted to Mooltan; both from the 1st proximo, the date of expiration of Brigdr.-Gen. Sir C. H. Brownlow's tenure of Staff employ. Col. B. F. Vander Gucht, Bengal S.C., has been posted to Jubbulpore for general duty, on the expiration of his present leave.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 435 of July 1, 1868, publishing Military Letter No. 86 of April 23, 1868, from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, granting to subscribers to the Bombay Military Fund the boon of having the loans allowed by Article 15, Section III. of the Bombay Military Fund Rules, paid in England at 2s. the rupee, H.M.'s Secretary of State has been pleased to rule that the privilege of payment in England will be limited to one-half of the amounts which subscribers are entitled to borrow in India under Articles 14 and 15 of the rules; and further, that payment of a loan in England at 2s. the rupee will only be made on the subscriber undertaking at the time of applying for it to refund the same at the India Office with interest within two months from the date of advance in the event of his wife or children, as the case may be, not proceeding to India. Col., 6,000 rupees; lieut.-col., 4,800 rupees; major, 3,600 rupees; and capt., 2,400 rupees. 2. Payments as above in England will be issued in the month preceding the date of the departure of the vessel in which passages have been taken, and embarkation certificates signed by the captain of the vessel will be required in order that the earliest intimation may be given to the Fund Office in India of the departure of the family of the subscriber to whom a loan has been granted. 3. Recoveries from officers on account of loans paid in England will be commenced from the first issue of pay after the receipt of advice of the issue of the loan. 4. Amended forms of application for loans embodying the undertaking above referred to will be prepared in the Bombay Military Fund Office, under instructions from the Controller of Military Accounts.

Gen. Sir Watkin Lewis Griffies-Williams, Bart., Madras Infantry, died at 79, Elgin-crescent, S.W., on the 23rd ult., in his 77th year. Sir Watkin entered the Madras Army in 1819, and served in both the Burmese wars in 1824-26 and in 1852. During the first war he was present at the storming of Rangoon and the Syrian Pagoda. He also served in 1844-45 at the siege and storming of Punnullah and the capture of Munnohur. His commissions bore date as follows, viz.:—Ensign, June 12, 1819; lieut., June 13, 1819; capt., March 21, 1827; major, June 2, 1838; lieut.-col., June 28, 1842; col., Nov. 17, 1852; major-gen., Nov. 28, 1854; lieut.-gen., Sept. 17, 1866; and gen., June 25, 1870. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, the Rev. David H. T. Griffies-Williams, rector of Penboyr, Carmarthenshire.

At a final meeting of the committee of the Thunderer Relief Fund in Portsmouth Dockyard, Admiral Elliott, Commander-in-Chief, presiding, the managing committee reported that the subscriptions had amounted to £10,560, which, with £185 on account of interest, gives the total amount received as £10,745. Of this sum £2,992 has been expended in gratuities to injured men, in relief to widows and relatives, and in office and other incidental expenses, leaving £7,752 for the payment of annuities to widows and orphans. The assistance of the Patriotic Fund was solicited for the purpose of paying annuities, but the council of that fund declined to undertake that duty. However, a scheme for the payment of the annuities had been prepared. The report was adopted, and votes of thanks were passed to those who had chiefly interested themselves in the fund.

We are informed, says the *Globe*, that the report respecting the arrival of North American naval officers and engineers at St. Petersburg is entirely without foundation. The Russian Admiralty has more skilled officers than it knows how to dispose of in the present ineffective condition of its fleet, and is not likely to sanction a measure which would produce universal dissatisfaction throughout the entire Navy. Since 1864 it has been the policy of the Government to discourage the presence of foreigners in its Army and Navy; and although as regards the latter branch of the Service the result has been far from satisfactory, still the Admiralty ascribes the inefficiency of the fleet to the climatic disadvantages of Russia, which it trusts to see removed at the end of the present war, and would *ad interim* violently oppose the reintroduction of any naval officers who were not of Russian nationality.

Throat Irritation.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

THEATRES.

Her Majesty's Opera.—The great attraction at Her Majesty's Opera during the present week has been the performance of *Faust*, supported by Madame Nilsson and M. Faure. With such an unrivalled cast it was not to be wondered at that the house was densely crowded by a most enthusiastic audience. In every respect the performance was admirable. On Tuesday evening Mdlle. Chiomi achieved a decided success in the difficult *rôle* of Lucia. Her voice is remarkably pleasing, and her appearance prepossessing. It is gratifying to hear that Mdlle. Titiens, although not declared "out of danger," is slowly improving.

Aquarium.—Mr. Frank Marshall has had a scheme in hand for reviving some of the plays of the so-called dramatists of the Restoration, and the first step towards carrying out his notion has been the production of *The Inconstant*, Farquhar's best play. Whether the experiment of reviving it at the Aquarium will be successful it is, of course, impossible to say. The adventures of young Mirabel, and his ultimate conversion and marriage, are amusing, and the fact that an audience still follow the course of such a comedy and the humours of the various characters, obsolete as they are, is a strong proof of the sterling quality of the material. The manager has not only placed the comedy upon the stage with care and taste, but has engaged for its representation a company containing many efficient members. First comes Mr. Charles Warner, who enacts the hero. It is so easy to over act in such a case, that the more judicious of the audience will give the young actor credit for a performance unique in itself, and likely to be misinterpreted by the vulgar mind. Next in value is the Old Mirabel of W. H. Stephens, an excellent piece of acting, third on the list we may place the Bizarre of Miss E. Meyrick, and the Oriana of Miss M. Brennan is very amusing, even if not a bit natural. Mr. Macklin is a fair Dugard, Mr. Fawn a little too coarse for Dureiête, and Miss Egan an exceedingly good Lamorce. Special praise must be given to the make-up and impressiveness of the four bandits.

Strand.—After having strayed far away from the fold of burlesque proper, and worshipped strange gods, the authorities have returned to their old loves, and, lo! *The Maid and the Magpie* is on the boards again. Right welcome is it, too, though the old familiar faces have either gone over to the majority, or have taken their places in the ranks of high comedy. Miss Marie Wilton is missed, but there is a sprightly lady called Miss Nellie Bouverie here, who makes a very pleasant substitute. Perhaps people would not worship Mrs. Bancroft in the part. Miss Oliver is not often seen now, but Miss L. Venne is voted charming. Mr. J. Clarke has become a shining light of comedy, but we have still Mr. Harry Cox, and the late James Bland is worthily followed by M. Marius. Times change, verily, but art is long, and there was true art in burlesque at the time when Henry Byron wrote *The Maid and the Magpie*.

Surrey.—Robertsonian comedy at the Surrey sounds strange when talked about, but of the possibility of its successful production no one can have any reasonable doubt after witnessing the performance of *Love Wins*, one of the neatest and most attractive pieces of modern days, which, by the irony of events, has seen but little of the light in London. It is the production of Messrs. Savile Clarke and L. H. F. du Terreaux, and has been prosperously played at Cambridge and Croydon. The chief feature in it is an old circus man who has a pretty daughter, naturally enough beloved by two men—father and son. She prefers youth, so the father casts the son off, only to find him make a great name as a painter and save the lady of his love from the degradation of the arena. The piece is well acted, especially by Mr. Harry Taylor and Miss A. Bentley, and the scenery is remarkably good.

INDIAN WARRANT OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I am pleased that the question of pensions to Warrant officers of the Indian Army has been taken up, and I hope it will not be let drop until such time as the Indian Council can be got to revise the scale. Why should a man, after spending the best thirty years of his life in India, if he wishes to retire in England or the Colonies, have to do so on a much less pension than if he remained in India? There are cases in which men of short service who invalided in India, to serve their own purpose, are receiving higher rates of pension than those of superior rank who completed their contracted periods of service, and returned to end their days in their native land. This is holding out a premium to men to invalid at short service and remain in India. The absurdity of such rules are apparent, and causing a regular stagnation in promotion, as many of the seniors will not retire in England on the reduced rates of pension, but are holding on till Government revise the rules.—I am, &c.,

Sub.

PROMOTION IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Allow me to point out a rather curious fact with respect to Mr. Hardy's new rule for medical promotion. Mr. Hardy expected, as he told Dr. Playfair, that the three years' Indian service rule must have been known as general in its application to the department in consequence of certain promotions which took place in 1867. These promotions are dated March 9, 1867, and among the officers "selected" for promotion is the surgeon of the Rifle Brigade, who never saw India. Now what can reasonable men infer from this? Why that the rule was never general in its application, and never intended to be so; and therefore, when Mr. Hardy made it "one of the elements of selection," as he said, he was bound in duty to publish it. Another curious fact is, the Director-General never served in India as a regimental surgeon for three years, and yet he administered the whole department in that country. Can any reasonable man believe that after this personal experience of administration in India, without having complied with this rule, Sir William Muir has the slightest faith in the necessity of such a rule? How can a man honestly advise the powers that be to act up to this rule when he has personal experience of its absurdity? And what must men think of an administrative officer who forces compliance upon others of a rule which he himself violated, and of which he must hold a contemptible opinion, unless he is conscious in his breast that his own administration in India was faulty, the result of his not having complied with this three years rule?—I am, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

SCREW-PROPELLERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Permit me to draw the attention of the public through your columns to a recently-invented screw-propeller, which is said to effect an economy of 50 per cent. of fuel, and hence is drawing some support from members of the two Services, and to mention that intending investors in any engineering speculation would always do well to go to the small expense of consulting an engineer before investing. No particular instance can form any exception to this general rule.—I am, &c.,

London, May 25, 1877. Scrutator.

POST-CAPTAINS' COMMANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—It seems to be a pretty general opinion among naval men that the Admiralty have made a mistake in permitting captains of Indian troopships to hold their appointments for three years, instead of two, as heretofore. Junior captains are already five years on half pay before their turn comes for a ship. It would have been better if their Lordships had resolved that for the future all post-captains' commands should be for two years only. The rule would press hardly upon those officers in a pecuniary point of view, but everything should give way to efficiency. Can a man, absent from his work for five years, be considered efficient?—Yours, &c.,

Active Service.

BIRTHS.

Clarke.—May 28, at 7, Milne Place, Stoke Devonport, the wife of Edward H. Clarke, Lieutenant R.N., H.M.S. Implacable, of a daughter.

Beaty-Pownall.—May 29, at the Hall, Dalintober, Campbeltown, Argyllshire, the wife of G. A. Beaty-Pownall, Esq., Captain R.A., and Adjutant Argyll and Bute Militia, of a son.

DEATHS.

Gregory.—May 27, at Llandegai Rectory, North Wales, Avice Mary Gregory, aged thirteen months, the daughter of Captain Gregory Knight, of Narborough, Leicestershire.

Stewart.—April 22, at Calcutta, Neil Henry Stewart, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General, Bengal, fourth son of the late Joseph Stewart, of Foss.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Mdlle. Zare Thalberg.—This evening, June 2. FRA DIAVOLO. Zerlina, Mdlle. Zare Thalberg; Lady Koburg, Mdlle. Ghiotti; Lord Koburg, Sgnr. Ciampi; Beppo, Sgnr. Tagliafico; and Fra Diavolo, M. Capoul. Conductor, Sgnr. Bevignani.

NEXT WEEK THERE WILL BE SIX PERFORMANCES.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Monday, June 4 (first time this season), AIDA. Aida, Madame Adelina Patti; Amneris, Madame Scalchi; Amonasro, Sgnr. Grasiani; and Radamès, Sgnr. Nicolini.

Mdlle. Albani. — Tuesday, June 5, LINDA DI CHAMOUNI. Linda, Mdlle. Albani; Pierotto, Mdlle. Synnerberg; and Carlo, Sgnr. Piazza.

Wednesday next, June 6, LES HUGUENOTS. Valentina, Mdlle. D'Angeri; Margherita di Valois, Mdlle. Marimon; Huguenot Soldier, Sgnr. Sabater; and Raoul di Nangis, M. Capoul.

Thursday, June 7, GUGLIELMO TELL. Mathilde, Mdlle. Bianchi; Guglielmo Tell, Sgnr. Cotogni; and Arnoldo, Sgnr. Marini.

Mdlle. Albani. Friday, June 8, I PURITANI. Elvira, Mdlle. Albani; Enrichetta, Mdlle. Chiotti; Riccardo, Sgnr. Graziani; Giorgio, Sgnr. Bagagiolo; and Arturo, Sgnr. Gayarre.

The Opera commences at half-past 8. The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

MESSMAN WANTED. Apply to Mess President 30th Regiment, Chatham.

THE ST. JAMES'S, 69, REGENT STREET, and 25, PICCADILLY.
REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

101ST REGIMENT. 8TH JUNE.

DORSET MILITIA. 5TH JUNE.

The Suite of Rooms specially set apart for Regimental Dinners are unexceptionable.

2ND DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Queen's Bays will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on WEDNESDAY, June 6th, at Eight o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. Powell, Craig's Court, before the 4th inst.

2ND DRAGOONS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Royal Scots Greys will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, June 14th, at Eight o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. Powell, Craig's Court, before the 12th inst.

ROYAL FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN on WEDNESDAY, June 6th, 1877, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen who intend dining are requested to inform Mr. Salter, Craig's Court, S.W., not later than June 4th.

XX.—The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the St. JAMES'S HOTEL, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, W., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June, at 8 o'clock.

Early notification of proposed attendance is requested, addressed to Major H. B. Vaughan, Army and Navy Club.

31ST (Huntingdonshire) REGIMENT.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at half-past 7 o'clock. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Edward Lugard, G.C.B., presiding.

It is requested that a notification of intention to be present, or otherwise, be sent to Lieut.-Col. T. Sweltenham, 31st Regt., Kingston-on-Thames, on or before Friday, 8th June.

32ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER of this Regiment will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on FRIDAY, June 15th, at Eight o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. Powell, Craig's Court, before the 13th inst.

35TH (Royal Sussex) CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER, Lieut.-Gen. Renny, C.S.I., in the Chair, will take place at the CRITERION on MONDAY, 11th June, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Capt. Trimen, late 35th, Junior Army and Navy Club.

67TH (South Hants) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the above Regiment will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, on MONDAY, the 11th June, 1877, at a quarter to Eight o'clock.

Officers wishing to attend are requested to notify the same to F. Willis and Sons, 26, King Street, St. James's, S.W., as early as convenient.

75TH (Stirlingshire) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on WEDNESDAY, 13th June, at 8 p.m.

Officers intending to attend are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Capt. Carlisle, 65, Clarendon Road, W.

91ST (Princess Louise) ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS
REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT, JUNE 13th, at 7.30 p.m.

Notice to be sent to the Manager.

RIFLE BRIGADE DINNER at WILLIS'S ROOMS, WEDNESDAY, June 6th.

H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief will take the Chair.

Owing to the State Concert, the Dinner will take place at 7.30 punctually, and not at 8, as previously announced.

For tickets apply to Alfred Malim, Esq., Craig's Court.

"SUA TELA TONANTI."

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the SHIP AND TURTLE TAVERN, Leadenhall Street, on SATURDAY, June 2nd, at 8 p.m.

THE ASHANTI DINNER will be held at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT on FRIDAY, June 8th, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen wishing to attend are requested to send their names to the Manager.

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ADMIRALTY.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY, 9, New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W., May 18, 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Examination of Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Service of the Royal Navy will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, on MONDAY, 13th August, 1877, and following days at 10 o'clock. Candidates must present themselves at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, 9th August, 1877, when, should they be found in all respects eligible, they will be permitted to appear for examination. The necessary forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

A. ARMSTRONG,
Director-General

WOLVERHAMPTON and STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Wolverhampton, 29th May, 1877.

A VACANCY will occur on the 15th August next in the office of HOUSE GOVERNOR and SECRETARY in this Institution. The Vice-Presidents and Weekly Board will proceed to elect a gentleman to discharge the duties of the above office on TUESDAY, the 17th July.

He must be unmarried, or a widower without the care of a family, be competent to manage the affairs of a large public charity, and must possess a thorough knowledge of accounts.

The remuneration may be estimated at £200 a-year, in addition to board and washing, and residence in the Institution. Security will be required to the amount of £500. An office clerk is kept.

Applications and testimonials, sealed, and addressed to the Chairman of the Weekly Board, must be received at the Hospital not later than Monday, 25th June.

By order of the Weekly Board.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard. 1877.

LECTURE at Three o'clock, Friday, June 8th.
JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL, Esq., F.R.S.,
On "The Development of our Modern War Fleet."
To be followed by a discussion.
By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Capt., Secretary.

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Asylum, 29th May, 1877.

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My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having decided to offer 45 vacancies to be competed for, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that a Competitive Examination for these vacancies will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th September, 1877, and following days, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Aberdeen.

The age of Candidates must be not less than 14 nor more than 16 on 1st May, 1877.

The parents or guardians of all engineer students will be required to pay each year in advance the sum of £25 during the first three years of the student's training. The engineer students this year and next year will be entered at Portsmouth Dockyard only, and board and lodging will be provided for them in the Dockyard, where they will be required to reside.

A small weekly rate of pay (annually increasing) will be given to each engineer student during his six years' training. The engineer students will be under the supervision of the Captain of the Steam Reserve and a staff of competent officers, and subject to such rules and regulations as their Lordships may deem necessary.

Parents or guardians will be required to enter into a bond to the amount of £300 that the students, after completing their training, will enter the Naval Service.

References as to respectability and good conduct will be absolutely necessary.

The Lords of the Admiralty having, by recent changes, very materially raised and improved the position of the Engineer Officers of the Royal Navy, desire, by early publication of the above regulations, to encourage more general competition for these appointments.

For further particulars apply, by letter only, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London.

Application to be permitted to compete will not be entertained after 31st July, 1877.

By command of their Lordships,
ROBERT HALL.

Admiralty, S.W., 16th May, 1877.

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President, the Duke of SUTHERLAND, K.G.

The Turkish dominions having now been invaded, and hostilities having actually commenced, the suffering among the Turkish soldiers is very greatly increased, and as will be seen from the annexed statement by Captain Burnaby, who has just returned from Asia Minor, they are in the greatest need of clothing, of food for the hospitals, and of medical stores and surgical instruments.

The Committee, therefore, appeal strongly to their countrymen for subscriptions to enable them to mitigate the horrors of the war by sending out to the Turkish soldiers such additional succour as is now most urgently needed.

STATEMENT BY CAPTAIN BURNABY.

"Regent's Park Barracks, April 27, 1877.

"In the course of my recent travels through Asia Minor, I visited several Turkish military hospitals, and conversed with the surgeons in charge. They often complained to me of the great scarcity of drugs, and said the authorities at Constantinople found it impracticable to supply many of the necessary specific medicines and surgical instruments, all of which have to be obtained in Europe.

"If people in this country could only realise to themselves the sufferings which the wounded will undergo when being operated upon without chloroform and with worn-out surgical instruments, I think they would willingly subscribe to the Stafford House Fund.

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The sum paid for claims by death during the year was not in excess of the amount anticipated; but the aggregate disbursements on account of policies falling due exceeded that of any former statement, owing to an increased number of Endowment Assurances having arrived at maturity. Nevertheless, £23,000 were added to the Funds of the Company.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

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In striking contrast to the foregoing highly-favourable Opinions of the Press regarding THE TAUNUS WATER, attention is directed to the following extract from the *Daily News* of 16th May, referring to a report made by Dr. Frankland on the Water delivered from the Thames to the Metropolis and its suburbs:—

"According to a report made by Dr. Frankland, all the water delivered from the Thames to the Metropolis and its suburbs during April, except that supplied by the Middlesex Company, was more or less turbid, and was unfit for dietetic purposes, being much polluted with organic matter. The Southwark Company's water was 'very turbid, repulsive in appearance, and contained fungoid growths and moving organisms.'"

The *Globe*, in an article on the London Water, says:—"Ordinary artificial aërated waters are manufactured in London with the same water that is supplied to householders of all classes, rich or poor. Aëration does not destroy poison germs, nor even render them less deleterious. Safety is only to be gained by exclusively using imported waters of high class."

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Intending Visitors to the Rhine are respectfully informed that on application at THE TAUNUS COMPANY'S OFFICE orders may be obtained to view the Spring at Grosskarben, which can be reached by rail from Frankfort in about half an hour.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, *and Advertisements, shall* NOT *be sent to the Editor, but to* MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications shall be addressed and remittances made payable.*

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SURELY there never was a war in modern times concerning which so many costly lies have been written, and of which so little detail that can be relied on is known as the present! There is an army of Special Correspondents engaged at great expense by papers of the first importance, not only in this, but in every European country. These papers are filled with telegrams and letters, each line of which represents an outlay of many pounds, and we have only just made up our minds as to one matter or event being quite certain to have occurred when there comes an official or unofficial denial, and our hopes and fears—our "strategy"—our anticipations founded on the past—are all scattered to the wind. With "news from Montenegro" we have long since done. Those who purvey it for home seem to select the centres where they are most remote from the scenes of action, and most exposed to the influences of partizan feeling. But any way, it is not of much consequence what we hear, because the great operations on the Danube and in Asia Minor carry with their results the necessary success or failure of Turks and Montenegrins in their limited battle-field. As an example of the inconsecutive manner in which events are presented to the public here from Montenegro, Herzegovina, and Albania, take the case of the Mirdite rising. Who can tell from the accounts in the papers what has become of the Mirdites and their chiefs? At one time it was said they were all up in arms occupying the passes and resisting the Turks most triumphantly, at another that they were starved out and completely crushed. Then, again, we read of negotiations to secure terms, and the next news is that they do not want terms at all. The reports are, in fact, a tissue of absurdities and contradictions. Think of "siege guns transported on men's shoulders"!—of 1,000 Turks killed in the battle of Martinitza on June 5, reported by a correspondent at Ostrog, out of a force of four battalions!—of fifty Montenegrins killed in the same affair, which must have cost the Turks in killed and wounded, at the usual rates, 6,000 men! So much for Ostrog. From Vienna the well-informed though distant Correspondent of the *Times* states that the Turks under Suleiman Pasha occupied the entrance to the Duga Pass, after driving 6,000 Montenegrins from the heights, but that the corps under Ali Saib (Said?) Pasha, marching from the Albanian side, had been repulsed by Petrovics. The objective point is the Turkish position at Niksics, which the Montenegrins are supposed to be investing, but not very closely, as the garrison of a blockhouse commanding the entrance to the plain of Niksics was enabled to retreat to the fort in the afternoon of June 5th. Ali Saib Pasha reports that, so far from having been beaten, his troops had driven the Montenegrins, with very considerable loss, from their positions on the heights which commanded the route to Danilograd. To add to the difficulty of forming any idea of operations so diversely reported, the names of places are spelled in a way that would defy Mr. Pitman and Mr. Lowe to unravel. What is written "Spush" by one appears as Sputz in another account, and Ali Saib spells it "Tchputz"!

Along the line of the Danube the correspondents are all at variance, and cannot agree whether the river is rising or falling. If one of them is on the Turkish side, and reports one of the apparently senseless wastes of ammunition which are called bombardments, he says the place against which it was directed suffered greatly. If he be with the Roumanians or Russians he describes all their shells as bursting with beautiful precision. Every little skirmish across the river is made the subject of a telegram—a senseless waste of money—and "bands of marauders" and "movements" of monitors are made "factors" in the accounts from the seat of war. But there can be no doubt that in a week from the present time there will be something else to write about. As far as we can judge, there is no force at the disposal of the Turks to resist the passage of the river by the Russians, or to prevent their ultimate appearance before Constantinople. It may be that they will march rather on Adrianople in the first instance, but the fixed idea in the mind of every Russian is to get to Constantinople, and he will think nothing has been done until he sees the cross or the dome of St. Sophia, Varna—Pravady—Shumla—Silistria—Widdin. That line must be disposed of by the capture or investment of the positions, and it does not seem possible for the Turks to garrison these strong places with adequate forces, and at the same time provide covering armies in the field and a proper force for the defence of the Balkans. With respect to events in Asia Minor, we have only to remark that if the news telegraphed to the Turkish Ambassador in Paris by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sublime Porte be true, there never was such an extraordinary series of falsehoods placed before the public as have appeared from Erzeroum, Batoum, and the eastern coast of the Black Sea. "It is not true that the situation of our army in Asia is precarious, that Kars is invested, or that Moussa Pasha's Cavalry has been destroyed"! But the importance of the rising in the Caucasus and of the diversion at Soukhoum Kaléh would appear to have been exaggerated, as far as regards its bearings on the field operations in Armenia. The departure of the Grand Duke Michael from Tiflis for Alexandropol on June 5 shows that the operations of the Russian corps in Asia Minor are to be directed from the highest quarter, just as the appearance of the Czar on the banks of the Danube will be the signal for the beginning of the invasion of Bulgaria, and of the direct attack on Constantinople.

Until the time shall arrive for every man to possess the power of rewarding himself according to his own idea of his merits, we presume each distribution of Birthday honours will be followed by a certain amount of discontent on the part of those who deem themselves deserving, but find themselves forgotten. This year we have received an exceptional number of comments on the manner in which the Admiralty have performed their duty of recommending naval officers to her Majesty's most gracious consideration, and we cannot but think that selections have not been quite as carefully made as the Service should have a right to expect they would be. With regard to the flag officers who have been selected there is little need for criticism, and the Service will not be sorry to see that, acting on the adage "better late than never," Admiral George Elliot has been advanced to a K.C.B. without ever having been honoured with the C.B. But when the list of Captains who have been fortunate enough to appear in the Birthday *Gazette* is gone through, there certainly is some cause for surprise. Strangely enough, in a former distribution of honours, an officer who had managed to lose his ship and did not figure too well before the court-martial that tried him, found himself amongst the honoured, as much to his own surprise, be it said, as it was to that of his best friends. This precedent has now been followed, for there are actually two Captains made "Companions" who have been severely reprimanded for stranding their ships. We have no desire to see an error of judgment made to follow an officer throughout his service and to be considered as a permanent black mark against him, especially if his subsequent service is in every way satisfactory; but one of the officers alluded to has done little, if anything, for the country since he stranded his ship. Is this to be accepted as a passport to honours and rewards? It is true that the gallantry of one of these officers in particular is a matter of history, but there are others who have equal claims, and who have not had the misfortune to have so erred as to be dismissed their ships. We could name one who has been in almost every fight in which England has been engaged for the last thirty years; who has been wounded in action and wears a gold medal awarded for service in the field, and who is now filling a most important appointment. And while he is overlooked, there is another as to whose advancement there has been but one remark, "What has he ever done?" It is also to be regretted that there should be so great a tendency to slight officers on the Retired Flag List. Many have left the Active List as C.B.'s, and have reason to anticipate that they shall be advanced in the most honourable order. But the fact of their being out of the groove too often consigns them to forgetfulness. There is now one who has both the military and civil C.B., and who, as Captain, did such a service in proving the practicability of laying a telegraph cable between England and America that should ever be held in remembrance. The papers were full of the matter at the time, and others who were connected with the final accomplishment of the enterprise were duly honoured. This work, together with the war services of the officer to whom we allude, plainly points to the justice of further recognition. As regards the scanty acknowledgment received by the non-executive branches of the Service, that is nothing unusual, and while there are so many claimants amongst the executive the others must be content to go unrewarded. The good fortune of the senior medical officer who is now K.C.B. is beyond dispute, and the other may be said to be nearly as fortunate. Both of them are happy in having friends, and it is perhaps only fair to the Director-General of the Medical Department to say that, we have good reason for believing that the nomination of these two officers was entirely the work of the Naval Lord who controls that branch of the Service. The medical line, as a whole, does not appear too pleased at seeing so many plums go in the same direction, and as they are so scarce it is thought that a little more caution might be observed in selecting the recipients. The other branches of the Service are, as usual, altogether left out in the cold, and it would be idle to suppose that an Admiralty Board, constituted as at present, can entertain any idea of giving away a fair proportion of the honours so coveted by all the servants of her Majesty. It would, we are well aware, be impossible to please all or to accept everyone's claims at the value they put upon them, but from the letters we have received some of this year's selections seem to have been rather unfortunate, for it is not the rich that have been sent empty away.

At last the country has had the benefit of one clear, intelligible principle laid down for its satisfaction, and the world in general knows that anything which "menaces India" is to be treated by the Queen's Government as a question upon which they must abandon their attitude of neutral observation. The "French Ditch" in Egypt is the sacred object which we are to guard with all our might. Lord Derby has written up "Noli me tangere" at Port Said and Suez, which are, after all, but two points on the Isthmus of Suez which mark the shortest route from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. As the *Times* puts it, the Isthmus is itself the important factor we have to deal with. The leading journal has adopted the principle, which we have all along contended for, that any "occupation" of Egypt, either temporary or permanent, is unnecessary, if not mischievous. If we hold the command of the sea we do not gain anything by occupying Egypt, and we become accomplices in the general spoliation of an ally. We make more enemies, excite more jealousies, and gain no friend or advantage. We will fight if any act which menaces India be perpetrated, and these acts are understood and defined to be an occupation of the Dardanelles and Constantinople, and the interruption of the Suez Canal route. They say that Prince Gortschakoff, like his brother Chancellor, has a fine sense of honour. If so, he must have some quiet chuckles over our ultimatum. Once the Russians are in possession of Armenia they hold the upper waters of the Euphrates and the Tigris, and the easiest routes in the world to the Persian Gulf. They command the routes not only to the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles from Erzeroum—long and devious, we admit—but the shorter and direct roads to Diarbekr—Aleppo—Damascus—Jerusalem—el Avish—Port Said on the west and south-west, and on the east and south they have Mesopotamia and Persia at their feet. The latter country will be quite at the mercy of Russia in a few years, if it be not so now, for it will be surrounded north, west, and east by the territories of the Czar, and on the south by the sea. The Caspian, in fact, enables Russia to dominate the northern provinces. As we write the news comes of the success of the Krasnovodsk column under General Lomakine, and of the submission of the Turcomans in the east and north-east. Well, then, why should Russia not assure us that she will not annex Constantinople—though she does not say so—and that she will not menace the Canal of Suez at present, and has no intention of interfering with its navigation or with Egypt? Why not, indeed?

The answer given by Mr. Egerton in the House of Commons to the question respecting the reported mutiny on board the Alexandra cannot be accepted as satisfactory, though it may have been the best the department he represented was provided with. Had it really been only "a case of insubordination" resulting in "certain small articles" being thrown overboard, that would have been bad enough; but it is plain that for such an offence it would hardly be necessary to threaten to disrate all the petty officers of the ship, such appearing to be the course adopted by Admiral Hornby. This savours too much of the old idea of maintaining discipline by flogging the whole ship's company, so that the guilty one may not escape the punishment he deserves, but nothing tends to raise the spirit of discontent more than indiscriminate punishment. Surely with the experience of one holding so high a position as Admiral Hornby, he cannot fail to recall cases where such injustice has led to open exhibitions of ill-feeling which have brought disgrace upon the Service. Want of tact in wielding the power vested in commanding officers has had sad results in the Service, and the Bristol and Aurora were cases of this kind. But it really seems that it is not for all men to get wiser as they grow older, and there are exceptions to the generally accepted adage, *experientia docet*. "Extra drill" is named as the cause of the insubordination, and we all know how men's lives can be made a burthen to them by everlastingly worrying them to be up and doing unnecessary work, and depriving them of their rest. But we shall know more of the matter yet, for it is freely rumoured at the clubs that the Admiralty has not been content to leave the question where it is, but has called upon the Admiral for an explanation of the origin of such an alarming telegram as has set the whole Press calling for an inquiry. The affair will, we have reason for stating, also be brought before Parliament again.

We remarked last week that a very plain answer to the question of Mr. Playfair as to the precautions to be taken to prevent an outbreak of scurvy in future was not likely to be obtained, and we find that Mr. Playfair is not satisfied, and will return to the charge at a future date. The scurvy agitation seems never-ending.

The Service will look forward with interest to some details of the slight engagement between the Shah and Amethyst and the Peruvian turret-ship Huascar, which was built by Laird. That she got away, though much knocked about, is probably to be explained from the fact of her being an ironclad provided with guns of longer range than our unarmoured ships. We notice that a morning contemporary speaks of this as being "the first occasion upon which any of the modern ironclads of her Majesty's Navy have been in action," but had they been modern ironclads we should have hoped they would have done rather more damage to their enemy. It is rumoured that the Shah was not fortunate enough to come up in time to share the whole of the engagement; but whether that may be correct we cannot say. It is worth remarking that Mr. Reed has called attention to the inadvisability of having a station like the Pacific, in which there are foreign armoured vessels, left without one British ironclad, the substitution of the Shah for the Repulse having put our Pacific Squadron at the disadvantage of being composed solely of unarmoured ships.

Commander Robert St. Aubyn, who was a Lieutenant of 1841, has been selected by the Admiralty for the Greenwich Hospital Pension of £50 per annum, which fell vacant by the death of Commander Seaward.

The troublesome proceedings on board the Repulse, which necessitated the strong measures adopted by her Commander, have been laid at rest by the retirement of her late Captain. Perhaps their Lordships have acted wisely in not taking more decided action, for there have lately been too many public washing days with nautical linen to be at all pleasing to the country or the Navy.

Although the remarks of Mr. Young, R.N., on the existence of slavery in Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa, have not been well received in Portugal and have been spoken of as altogether unreliable, the Free Kirk of Scotland, for whom Mr. Young has been acting, is highly pleased with the result of his labours in Africa.

The name of Captain Sir George Nares, K.C.B.' has been mentioned in connection with the command of the Britannia on Captain Graham completing his term of service in August next, but there is a chance that Captain Tryon, whose time is up in the Raleigh, will receive the appointment, as he is favourably known in high places and is an officer of great tact and ability.

Last week Portsmouth was the scene of a few experimental trials with thin steel plates submitted by a well-known manufacturer of armour. The results are not likely to be made public, for, wonderful to relate, somebody awoke to the idea that it was as well to keep the trials private so far as the Press was concerned. All reporters were prohibited from attending; but should any foreign Government request to be favoured with a statement of the results, we have no hesitation in asserting that they will be furnished at once. An innocent cockney some time since was, it is said, warned by a policeman in one of the yards because he was trying to make a sketch of a ship's figure head, and was made to put his pencil in his pocket, while at the same time drawings of one of our latest ships were being prepared for presentation to a foreign Government. Should Italy ask for the results of our small trials of steel armour after having allowed a representative to attend the great experiments at Spezzia, we could not possibly refuse, and it does appear comical that this wonderful piece of precaution should have been taken at a time when Russian and other foreign officers have the run of our yards under competent guides who explain everything of interest and point out the novelties.

Rear-Admiral Count Gleichen has completed the statue of Alfred the Great which is to be erected at Wantage. The figure stands eight feet in height, and is executed in Sicilian marble.

The Tourmaline may be expected to arrive in England in October, as it is probable that Commodore Sullivan, C.B., will turn over to the Active at St. Vincent. Captain Boxer, who goes out in the Active, will, of course, assume command of the Tourmaline, and bring her home, and the future movements of that ship will depend upon the dockyard report as to the state of her machinery.

Captain R. D. King, who was promoted from the command of the Dryad, arrived in England on Sunday.

Admiral the Hon. Henry Rous is, we regret to hear, seriously indisposed, and for the present rest and quiet are indispensable. His medical advisers speak favourably of his recovery.

Captain Hunt Grubbe, C.B., returned to Malta from leave of absence on May 26, and was to leave almost immediately to relieve Captain Richards of the command of the Devastation.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor Christian and Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert of Wales have received their appointments as supernumerary Naval Cadets on board the Britannia.

Vice-Admiral Ryder was at Yokohama on June 4. He will leave for Hakodadi and the Russian Settlements on June 20.

There was a peculiar feature in the brigade which was formed at Devonport on the Queen's birthday. A body of seamen from the Cambridge, mustering between three and four hundred men, and forming a small battalion of six companies, paraded with the troops. They fell in on the right of the line between the field battery and Royal Engineers, were the first to take up the *feu-de-joie*, and marched past in open and quarter-column in a most creditable manner. The brigade consisted of Royal Artillery, Seamen, Royal Engineers, 36th Regiment, Royal Marines, and 52nd Regiment, under Major-General the Hon. L Smyth, C.B.

Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has been elected Master and Admiral Sir Richard Collinson Deputy-Master of the Trinity House Corporation.

The supersession of Mr. William H. Steil, who has held the position of Chief Engineer at Portsmouth Dockyard since October, 1872, was, we are informed, entirely at his own request. He is temporarily succeeded by Mr. J. Bannister, Engineer-Assistant at the Admiralty.

Commodore Sullivan, C.B., would appear to have met with success in opening negotiations with the King of Dahomey, the blockade being reported as raised and the fine in course of payment. It is a matter for congratulation that in this difference with the tyrant Gelélé we have not come to blows, and none of our men have been sacrificed on account of a trading squabble.

The selections of the Admiralty of officers to fill the Hume and Wilson vacancies on the Captains' List are Commanders Nos. 31 and 91, and Lieutenants Nos. 15 and 40. The intermediate numbers on the respective lists must feel flattered.

The armies are preparing and the Ambassadors are on the move. Lord Odo Russell came over on a week's leave of absence to see his friends, and was immediately surrounded all the way to Balmoral to have the honour of dining with the Queen, and of having some conversation with her Majesty in her Highland retreat. Doubtless there will be an extension of the leave of absence from Berlin to make up for the time spent in so long a journey. Count Schouvaloff was to be seen driving about in an open carriage yesterday, and, if one could judge of events from his looks, all must go well with Holy Russia.

A review of the Ordnance Store Charge, at the Royal Arsenal and Dockyard, Woolwich, was commenced on Wednesday last, under the direction of Mr. Jay, of the War Office.

There is to be a meeting in aid of that excellent establishment the Soldiers' Institute, Portsmouth, at the Mansion House, next Tuesday, at 2.30. The Lord Mayor will preside, and H.S.H. the Duke of Teck, ever ready to aid good works by his presence, has promised to attend. Miss Robinson, to whom the Institute owes so much, will address the meeting, and we trust that there may be enough absentees from Ascot to fill the Egyptian Hall on the occasion.

On appointment to the command of the Artillery at Aldershot, vice Major-General Turner, Colonel C. S. Henry, C.B., is transferred from A to C Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, and will be succeeded on the Staff of A Brigade by Colonel J. G. Petrie, C.B., late Bombay, who has been selected for Horse Artillery on vacating command of the Artillery in the Southern District.

The extension of the railway round the basins at Woolwich Dockyard is being pushed on rapidly. Three steam cranes to travel on the line have already been erected, thus to facilitate the loading or discharging of ships or trucks at any desired point.

A very long, a very interesting, and a very alarming report on the condition, force, economy, and objects of the Russian army so soon to be transferred to the south bank of the Danube, and to be let loose on Turkey in Europe, appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* of Monday last. The leading article in which that journal called attention to the letter of their military correspondent in forcible terms was, in our opinion, thoroughly justified in the anxious and earnest tone which pervaded it, and we do not hesitate to express our opinion that the word "alarming" is scarcely strong enough to indicate the gravity of the situation which the success of the Russian invasion and the occupation of Constantinople must create. There is a stolid, stupid belief in certain circles here that Russia is not a formidable military Power. The same opinion is said to pervade official bureaux in Paris. It may be insidiously or ignorantly spread about, and it may have its origin in Berlin, where Field-Marshal Von Moltke is said to have been giving utterance to depreciatory views of the Czar's armies. We know that from our Military *Attaché* at St. Petersburg there has come a good deal of the same kind of matter. Everything in Russia is supposed, by some people, to be rotten. We shall probably hear in due time of enormous frauds in the Commissariat—of shells filled with bran and cartridges with sawdust, bullets of wood, tin swords, and pewter bayonets, and the like idle stories which fly about in war time when prejudice is at work and the wish is father to the thought. But all these things will not keep the Russians out of Turkey, will not bar the Balkans or defend Adrianople, or save Constantinople if the Russians want it. We are told that the Chief of the Russian Staff has reckoned already on a loss of 30,000 men in forcing the passage of the Danube. That is in effect the strength of the whole of the British contingent; or expeditionary army, or whatever it may be called, which in case of need could be sent out to the East in the traditional "fortnight or three weeks" to recover lost ground under the most unfavourable conditions, and to make head against some 150,000 men, described by the military correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* as "having no rival," flushed with victory and animated by hate.

The following promotions take place in the Army consequent upon the promotion of Generals Sir W. Rowan, G.C.B., Sir C. Yorke, G.C.B., and Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., to the rank of Field-Marshal, viz.:—Lieutenant-Generals Sir F. Horn, K.C.B., Colonel of the 45th Regiment; Sir E. Green, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps; and Sir A. M. Becher, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Generals. Major-Generals Sir W. R. S. Norcott, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey; Sir D. Lysons, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General at Head-quarters; and the Earl of Longford, K.C.B., to be Lieutenant-Generals. Colonels W. H. Seymour, C.B., half pay, late 2nd Dragoon Guards, commanding the Cavalry in Ireland; Sir W. Russell, Bart., C.B., half pay, late 14th Hussars, and Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bart., half pay, late 15th Hussars, to be Major-Generals. Majors C. J. Mounsey, 71st Highlanders; F. J. Bolton, half pay, late 12th Regiment; and R. W. B. Hunt, Royal Marines, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; and Captains J. H. Walwyn, 23rd Fusiliers; A. W. O. Saunders, 21st Fusiliers; and T. Lloyd, 35th Regiment, to be Majors.

When announcing some months ago the probable abolition of the rank of Sub-Lieutenant, we stated that with the introduction of Second Lieutenants it was thought a system would be adopted similar to that which was in operation in the days of Ensigncies, and that an establishment of Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants would be kept up. We are now able to state definitely that this will be the case. All regiments will in future have an establishment of ten Lieutenants, exclusive of the Adjutant, those on foreign service being allowed eight, and those on home service four Second Lieutenants, who will have to await promotion until vacancies occur in the higher rank. This change will give universal satisfaction, as a break will thus be provided in the subaltern ranks, the want of which was a standing argument against the Sub-Lieutenancy system.

A slight increase has been sanctioned in the subaltern ranks of the Militia, consequent upon the introduction of Second Lieutenants, as in the Line. All regiments are in future to be allowed one and a-half subalterns per company, instead of one per company and two supernumeraries per regiment, as is now the case.

A Madras contemporary gives insertion to a report that Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Jebb, 67th Regiment, is likely to succeed Brigadier-General Stewart as Adjutant-General of the Madras Army when that officer's time is up in August. A similar report reached us some time ago from another and very reliable source, and the excellent reputation Colonel Jebb bears would seem to render it highly probable that rumour may in this case turn out correct. All are agreed as to the officer's high qualifications, and if his selection were to prove a disappointment to the local officers the British portion of the Madras Army would, we feel certain, wish for no better appoinment; indeed, it would be difficult for a better one to be made.

A departmental officer of high rank in the Chatham Command has had a "wigging" administered to him for most unbecoming conduct towards a junior. The junior, it seems, felt himself compelled to make a formal report to the General commanding the district, who had but one course open to him.

Captain H. M. Moorsom, Rifle Brigade, has obtained a well-paid appointment in connection with the Preston Borough Police.

The Horse Artillery jacket vacant in consequence of Colonel J. E. Michell's appointment to the Brigade Staff in India has been given to Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Murray, of the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery.

The regiments detailed for duty at Aldershot during the summer drills, in addition to those now at the station, are the 1st Life Guards, from Windsor; 20th Hussars, from Brighton; 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, from the Tower; 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, from Chelsea; 2nd Battalion 25th Regiment, from Shorncliffe; 29th Regiment, from Chatham; and 49th Regiment, from Portsmouth.

It has been decided to allow a number of provisional battalions of Rifle Volunteers to drill at Aldershot this year, but they cannot be accommodated until after the close of the regular season, *i.e.*, after the end of July.

Sir James Longden, K.C.M.G., has nominated Lieutenant A. N. Hayne, 57th Regiment, to proceed to Ceylon with him as Aide-de-Camp.

We would suggest to the Committee of the House of Commons now sitting to enquire into the best means of providing civil employment for soldiers that evidence be taken regarding the system followed in India in respect to the "Unattached List" for soldiers, which, if introduced into the Army at large, and made known to the public, would, we feel confident, be a great inducement to young men of the better class to join the ranks. In India there are men belonging to the Army in appointments with salaries ranging from £8 to £50 a month, with the prospect of good pensions on retirement.

It is, we believe, very much to the advantage of the public service that Major-General Schneider should have a command in India, for in the present state of affairs on the north-western frontier his energy, experience, and diplomatic skill are likely to be of service to us. As Governor of Aden he received the Prince of Wales on his way to and his return from India, and is said to have produced a favourable impression on his Royal Highness. He managed our relations with the Arab chiefs very successfully, and strengthened British influence among them considerably, and his departure from Aden will be generally regretted; and although there were some differences between him and one of his officers as to their powers, he was upheld in his view, and the end was peace. As Governor of Aden he was, perhaps, too much alarmed about "Egyptian aggression." *Voila tout!*

We learn that the German Government, no longer alarmed at the attitude of France, has determined not to increase its garrisons in Alsace-Lorraine to any serious extent. The *Avenir Militaire* compares the forces of France and Germany on the frontier, and shows that in a zone of 100 kilometres Germany has 20 regiments of Infantry, France 10 and four battalions of rifles; Germany, 10 regiments of Cavalry, and France 13; Germany, two regiments of Artillery, and France two. Within a zone of 200 kilometres Germany has 40 regiments of Infantry, and France 25; Germany, one battalion of rifles, and France five; Germany, 20 regiments of Cavalry, and France 18; Germany, eight regiments of Artillery, and France, six. The *Avenir* also reminds us that the effective of German regiments of Horse Artillery is superior to that of the French in time of peace. It is the same with the Infantry, the German being 200 men stronger than the French regiment. Then the German fortresses have their Artillery battalions, and the 15th German Army Corps, unlike the 6th French Corps, has its battalion of Engineers. Then it must be remembered that the Prussian capital is covered from French attack by the neutral States of Holland and Belgium, by the Rhine, the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe. There are also the Vosges mountains, not to talk of Metz and other places. Paris, on the contrary, is at twelve marches from the frontier, and is not covered by a single river of any importance. However, we cannot suppose that Field-Marshal Von Moltke was insufficiently informed when he made his recent speech in the Reichstag. As we have pointed out before, it is probable that the Chief of the German Staff considers that both the Armies of Lyons and Paris, being within striking distance, must be regarded as on the frontier, as well as the army corps under the command of the Duc d'Aumale and that of General Douai.

It is curious enough that there is no English phrase which seems to convey what we mean by *esprit de corps*. It is a French phrase, but the sentiment is universal, and the idea of it is by no means peculiar to our Army or to our regiments. The Russians are full of the sentiment of *esprit de corps* about their old regiments—the Pavloff, the Preobrajenski, the Kazan, &c.—just as the Prussians are of the representatives of the battalions and squadrons which fought under Frederick and his Generals. The Austrians, in such regiments as the 4th (Hoch-und-deutchmeister) and many more, keep alive the memories of their long and chequered military history, which is, moreover, specially told by regimental chroniclers; and General Susanne has recently traced from the famous regiments of the wars of Lewis XIV. the battalions which now are so strangely *numerotès* in the "Army List."

After a lengthened inquiry, the details of which are given in a Blue-book recently issued, it is officially announced that Suva has been selected as the site of the future capital of Fiji. Suva lies on the south side of Viti-levu, the largest island of the group, and one of the largest in the Pacific, having a circuit of some 300 miles. Its natural capabilities attracted the attention of Colonel Smythe in his mission to Fiji in 1861, as we find in his report to the Duke of Newcastle, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. After pointing out the unsuitableness of Lavuka for the chief settlement, Colonel Smythe goes on to say:—"The locality best adapted is the country round the harbour of Suva, in Viti-levu, the largest of the islands. It is rich, level, and well watered. The harbour is, perhaps, the best in the group. It is easy of access, can be entered and quitted with the prevailing winds, and has communication *within the reef* with a great extent of coast." We may add, as a further recommendation in favour of Suva, its fitness for a halting-place for steamers in the event of the resumption of steam communication between Australia and California.

The correspondent of the *Temps* in Albania writes a long letter to our Paris contemporary upon affairs in Asia. He says that the Russian campaign in Armenia will be watched with special interest by England, which has sent a distinguished officer and diplomatist, General Kemball, to watch the progress of the struggle, for the Russians may be able to turn Constantinople by way of Anatolia, nor will there be much to stop them once they break through the first defences and find their way into the plains of Syria and Mesopotamia. "As far as we know," adds the writer, "General Loris Melikoff, with the main body of the Russian Army, is marching from Alexandropol on Erzeroum, and has partially enveloped Kars. If he has sufficient forces to mask that fortress he may, by way of the defiles of Soghanly, push rapidly on to Erzeroum, which is only about 120 miles from Kars. It is true that Moukhtar Pacha may defend the defiles with vigour, but this General will have to protect his right flank against an attack from a corps marching from Bayazid. I think that on the Batoum side there will be nothing but false attacks. However, the best way of judging possible operations is to refer to what took place in 1854 and 1855. At that epoch the Turks assumed the offensive, and on the night of October 31, 1853, snapped up the Russian post at St. Nicholas. Abdul Pacha penetrated into Russian Georgia and gained a trifling success at Bayandic, of which he made the most. His Bashi-Bazouks took a cart containing ten sacks of biscuits and one old tent, which in Abdi's despatch became 'a convoy of biscuits and 2,000 tents.' The troops suffered for this lie; they were allowed to perish from cold. The War Office naturally said, 'Why send tents to Abdi, since he has captured 2,000 from the enemy?' Abdi was soon driven back across the frontier by General Béboutoff, who overthrew him and captured all his artillery, and then Achmet Pacha reigned in his place. Achmet plundered to such an extent that he allowed 12,000 men to die of cold and hunger; and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who had his eye on that quarter, obtained his recall. Achmet was succeeded by Zarif-Mustapha Pacha and several foreign officers; Kmety, the Hungarian General, Guyon, and others were sent to Kars to reorganise the troops and fortify the place. As soon as the snow melted in 1854, General Wrangel, who commanded a small Russian corps, occupied Bayazid, and the road to Erzeroum was open. Wrangel, however, was too weak to push on, and Zarif Pacha sent 10,000 men to Toprak Kalé to cover Erzeroum. On the Kars side, the Russians crossed the Kars-Tchaï and occupied several heights, where Zarif Pacha attacked them on the 5th August. He was completely routed by General Béboutoff, lost 6,000 killed and wounded, 2,000 prisoners, and 18 guns. His superior officers behaved in the most scandalous manner. The Russian General did not take advantage of his victory, but regained his winter quarters on the 17th August. Zarif Pacha was recalled, and Vassif Pacha was appointed to succeed him. At the same time, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe sent a Queen's Commissioner to the army in Asia, an officer of the highest merit and greatest energy, Colonel Williams. This officer was seconded by some foreign Generals and by his compatriots, Lieutenant-Colonels Lake, Cameron, and Teesdale. The Commissioner first exercised his authority in the matter of putting a stop to the system of plundering, which was ruining the Army physically and morally. The officers who had run away when Zarif Pacha came to grief were got rid of, the troops were taught to manœuvre, and the fortifications were strengthened, so as to place them beyond being carried by surprise, as in 1828." Then follows a description of General Mouravieff's operations. He marched straight upon Kars with 46,000 men and eighty guns. Ardahan, ill-protected, was abandoned by the Turks. Colonel Lake and General Swatzenberg tried to oppose the Russian march with 3,000 Bashi-Bazouks and 1,500 regular Cavalry, but at the first shot the whole force turned tail and fled. The Kars garrison, 20,000 strong, was not in a position to deliver battle in the plain, and the place was invested. General Soustoff, marching by Bayazid, had driven in the corps opposed to him, and, advancing by the Araxes, cut off the communications between Kars and Erzeroum. Mouravieff's Cossacks and Georgian Cavalry pushed on to Soghanly and found the defiles unoccupied. They captured a large quantity of stores, which the Turks had not had transport means to get as far as Kars. The garrison of Kars had soon to be placed on half rations. Mouravieff was aware that the fortress must fall in time, but not wishing to pass the winter round the place he assaulted it with 20,000 men. "The attack failed. Great courage was displayed on both sides. When the Turkish battalions wavered they were led back by the foreign officers, more especially by Kmety and Teesdale, who, on that day, saved Kars." Mouravieff then built huts, and his army, well-warmed and well-fed, passed the winter watching Kars. At length the starved-out garrison, on learning that Omar Pacha, whose coming had been anxiously expected, had disembarked at Soukhoum-Kalé, instead of at Batoum or Trebizonde, gave in. On November 27 the reddition of the place was signed. One learns from the above narrative that the Russians during the Crimean war were able to draw supplies regularly from Georgia and in abundance, even in the depth of winter; that the Turks could not keep the field against the Russians; that the existence of the Turkish Army was constantly compromised by the amount of theft which went on;

and that the Russians, but for Williams Pacha, would have conquered the whole country in 1854. The writer in the *Temps* considers that matters will be conducted by the Russians, this year, with much more rapidity than in 1854, though the Turks may hold the defiles. But, he says, the vices of the Administration, which are what they were twenty years ago, must be taken into consideration. This gentleman, we hope and think, will be mistaken. There is no doubt that the Turks are now well armed, and the landing at Soukhoum-Kalé will, in all probability, tend to slacken the operations of General Loris Melikoff, who may, at any moment, find his whole rear in a blaze, and this would be no joke with the Black Sea commanded by the Turks.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

Royal Horse Guards dined at the Pall-Mall Restaurant on Wednesday. Present:—Viscount Malden, Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, Lord Forester, Lord Methuen, Lord Kilmarnock, Lord W. Lennox, Lord Fitzhardinge, Lord Dalrymple, Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Sir B. Henniker, Sir R. Bulkeley, and Sir J. L. Kaye; Cols. Williams and Ives; Capts. Egerton, Wingfield, Whitmore, Slingsby, Trelawny, and Milne-Home; Messrs. Atherley, Paget, Coventry, Miller, Gascoyne, Taylor, Bloxam, Perceval, Cockburn, Melladew, M'Alpine, Harpley, Sharpley, Baillie, Brocklehurst, Childe-Pemberton, Wickham, and Merry.

5th Dragoon Guards dined at the Pall Mall Restaurant on Monday. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Parker; Cols. Lord Abinger, Ireland-Blackburne, Hon. S. Calthorpe, Godman, Swinfen, and Marsland; Major Balders; Capts. Benyon, Burkingyoung, Calvert, Entwisle, Gist, Murphy, Rayner-Pritchard, Peters, Robson, Scarlett, Sankey, and Soames; Dr. M'Sheeley; Messrs. Cowley, Charnock, and Cracroft-Amcotts, Duffield, de Burgh, Freeman, Paulet.

7th Dragoon Guards dined at the Albion on Saturday. Present:—Cols. Barton, Harnett, and Clarke; Majors Hamilton and M'Adam; Capts. Biddy, Chichester, Lyte, Molyneux, Murphy, Rees, and Thomas, Hon. L. Stanhope, Messrs. Beckett, Brooke, Chadwick, Knox-Rickards, Scott, Usborne, Williamson, and Wentworth.

4th Hussars dined at the Ship and Turtle on Tuesday. Present:—Lord Howard de Walden, Lord Ernest Vane Tempest; Major Philips; Capts. Benyon, Bibby, Gist, Jones, Nevinson, Sergison, and Wentworth; Drs. Graves, Ligertwood; Messrs. Pocklington, Ramsay, and Winstanley.

13th Hussars dined at the Pall Mall Restaurant on Tuesday. Present:—Gen. Lawrenson, Lord Harlech, Lieut.-Cols. Tremayne, M'Lean, Russell, Anstruther-Thomson, and Madocks; Majors Jervis and Pryce-Hamilton; Capts. Pole, Webb, Peters, Starkey, Ford, King, Milburne, Atkinson, and Hargreaves; Lieuts. Brookfield, Torin, Abdy, Wilson, Spilling, and Moore, and Mr. Allgood.

16th Lancers dined at Willis's Rooms on Monday. Present:—Major-Gens. Sir J. Alexander, Pearson, Foster, and Pattle; Cols. Wilkinson, Mackinnon, White, and Dickson; Majors Gavin, Renshaw, Dashwood, Goldie, Whigham, Francis, and Bailey; Capts. Reynolds, Armstrong, Hon. S. Annesley, Battine, Buttinshaw, Barclay, Maillard, Churchward, Graham, Gooch, Fitzgerald, Hill, Powell, Riddell, Shaw, Grant, Wynter, and Wauchope; Lieuts. Boyce, Barker, Blair, Babington, Beach, Campbell, Chadwick, Hon. R. Erskine, Evetts, Graham, Kennedy, Howard, M'Causland, Stanley, Taafe, and Bovil; Drs. James and Rickards, Sir G. Hamond-Graeme, &c.

7th Fusiliers dined at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday. Present:—Gen. Lord Airey; Major-Gen. the Earl of Longford; Col. Waller; Lieut.-Cols. Campbell, Cooper, Hickie, and Watson; Majors Daubeny, Sandys, and Surman; Capts. Butler, Barton, Harrison, Meares, M'Adam, Maude, Cole, and Keyser; Lieuts. Appleyard, Beckett, Heron-Maxwell, St. Maur, Nicholson, and Rodick; Dr. Mure; Messrs. Buler, Gillilan, Langhorne, Porter, Burnett-Stewart, and Richardson.

9th Regiment dined at Willis's Rooms on the 31st ultimo. Present—Lieut.-Gen. Brownrigg; Major.-Gens. Inglis and Knox; Surgeon-General Carrall; Cols. Hawes and Darling; Majors Probart, Gammell, Daunt, Cardew, Roberts, and Douglas; Capts. Burton, Leighton, Morley, Bruce, Josselyn, Gipps, Hunt Grubbe, Elmhirst, and Bacon; Lieuts. James, Shepherd, Armitage, and Dickinson; Messrs. Mortimer, Jephson, Mellis, Maltby; Rev. J. Carroll and A. Lawrie.

43rd Light Infantry dined at the Criterion on Tuesday. Present:—Gens. Viscount Templetown and Hon. Sir A. Spencer; Lord Albert Seymour, Hon. T. G. Cholmondeley; Lieut.-Gen. Phillips, Hon. R. Monck, Hon. C. H. Lindsay, Sir H. Wilmot, M.P., Sir F. Stapleton; Major-Gen. Tryon, Mr. Benet-Stanford, M.P., Sir Lumley Graham; Cols. Cole, Skipwith, De Morel, and Dawson-Greene; Major Corbett; Capts. Clarke, Sandford, Talbot, Serjeant, Langlands, and Miller; Messrs. Bourne, Cockburne, Carter, Collingsplatt, Elliot, Talbot-Nichol, Lennox, Morley, Young, and Maguire.

60th Rifles dined at the Pall-Mall Restaurant, Regent-street, on Tuesday. Present:—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Gormanston, Sir H. Burrard, Sir C. de Crespigny; Lieut.-Gens. Murray and Wood; Cols. Hawley, Gordon, Feilden, Butler, and Pemberton; Lieut.-Cols. Mackenzie, Deedes, Battersby, Montgomery, and Wilmot-Brooke; Majors Northey, Grant, Buller, Sotheby, Henderson, Carleton, and Streatfield; Capts. Chalmer, M'Queen, Morrah, Lindesay, Hope-Johnstone, Baillie, Brownrigg, Farmer, Borrer-Carey, Ward, Davies, Crosbie, Cramer, Bircham, Langford-Brooke, Pepys, Travers, Borrer-Clifford, and Brown; Lieuts. Riddell, Campbell, Fetherstonhaugh, Clarke, Hon. A. Greville, Farmer, Brodie, Astell, Michell, Wilkinson, and Montgomery; Surgs.-Major Longhurst and M'Tavish; Messrs. Rhodes, Moseley, Beauclerk, Cubitt, and Wingfield.

83rd Regt. dined at The Albion on Saturday. Present:—Gen. Anderson; Cols. Ainslie and Labalmondière; Major Wakefield; Capts. Blunt, Browne, Forster, Candy, Montmorency, Metcalfe, Powell, Stewart, Whitehead, and Scott, Dr. Robinson, and Mr. Sandford.

The Executive Committee of the Corps of Commissionaires acknowledge the receipt of the following donations to the Endowment Fund in answer to the appeal of Lord Napier of Magdala, viz.:—The officers, 105th, first instalment, £12 10s.; Major-Gen. Bright, C.B., £1 1s.; Major-Gen. H. R. Courtenay, £10; Lieut.-Col. Vernon, late Coldstream Guards, £5; Major H., £5; Capt. Deedes, late R.B., £10 10s.; Capt. W. Vernon, late 68th, £5; Mr. J. L. D. Stewart, Edinburgh, £10.

The Army.

3rd Dragoon Guards moved to the Curragh on Tuesday from Dublin, and have taken up quarters in Donnelly's Hollow and K Lines. The regiment was under command of Major Murray, and numbered ten officers and 240 men, with 301 horses. The dismounted party proceeded by rail early in the morning, and consisted of 130 non-commissioned officers and men, with 23 families, under Lieut. Cole. The following detachments left Dublin on Monday to await the arrival of the regiment at their respective stations on the termination of the Curragh manœuvres, viz.:—One officer, 52 men, and 23 families to Cahir, forming the depôt; two men and two families to Fethard; two men and five families to Waterford; one man and five families to Clogheen; and two men and two families to Carrick-on-Suir. The young horse party left on the same day, and will arrive at Cahir on the 12th.

4th Hussars. Lieut. Lindsell has been granted leave from India to England from April 14 to Oct. 14, on urgent private affairs.

9th Lancers. Capt. Abadie has taken up duty as interpreter, there being no subaltern qualified for the duties.

10th Hussars. Lieuts. Tuite-Dalton and Inman are candidates for the Indian S.C., and have been appointed to the 15th and 3rd Bengal Cavalry, respectively, on probation

13th Hussars. The nigger troupe gave a miscellaneous entertainment at Lucknow on April 24 and 25, Lady Couper, Major-Gen. Chamberlain, C.S.I., and Staff Col. Miller and the principal officers of the garrison being present.

18th Hussars. Lieut. Möller has been appointed acting adjt., vice Lieut. Knox, promoted to a troop.

19th Hussars. There was a slight omission in our account last week of the regimental steeplechases. The Welter Race was won by Lieut. Kenyon-Stow's "Goldlace" (aged), ridden by the owner.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The expected order by the Duke of Cambridge in furtherance of the new scheme for the reorganization of the Royal Artillery was issued on Saturday. It settles many points of detail, and states that the next edition of standing orders will contain such other instructions as are necessary. With reference to colonels commanding brigades and districts, it is directed that they will, as a general rule, be posted to the brigade to which the officer causing the vacancy belonged; but it is to be distinctly understood that his Royal Highness will exercise his discretion in posting officers to the branch of the regiment for which he may consider them best suited. In detailing lieutenant-colonels for foreign service, the senior officers longest at home will be the first to embark. A brigade major is to be appointed to each of the large districts, who will, as part of his duties, carry out those now performed by the district orderly officer, assisted by the adjutant, who in small districts will carry out all such duties himself. The functions of the quartermasters and quartermaster-sergeants are defined, and precise rules are established for the promotion of non-commissioned officers according to a seniority list of sergeants and corporals serving in each district. When the separation of the brigades takes place on July 1, all the old books are to be forwarded to the Record Office at Woolwich. Special provision is made for the regimental commands at Woolwich, where each branch or brigade will be a distinct command under a regimental colonel; thus all the Horse Artillery there serving will form one command, and the Field Artillery two commands, as there will be two field brigade head-quarters at Woolwich. The Garrison Artillery at Woolwich will form part of one of these commands. In Ireland the command of the Artillery is to be divided into three districts—namely, Dublin, the Curragh and Newbridge, and Cork. The assistant adjutant-general of Royal Artillery in Ireland will conduct the Artillery Staff duties of the whole command. After dealing with a variety of subjects the order concludes with an admonition addressed to officers commanding districts, who are reminded that the purpose of the depôt batteries is the instruction and training of recruits, and the efforts of the officer commanding each battery are to be directed to training as many recruits as possible, rather than to bringing up a few men to a high state of efficiency for the sake of appearing on parade in rivalry with the service batteries.

Capt. W. A. Roberts, A Brig. R.H.A., remount agent at the Presidency, has been granted leave from India to England for four months, on private affairs.

The following officers of the late 2nd Brig. arrived home the other day in H.M.S. Himalaya from Ceylon, China, and the Straits, viz.:—Brevet Lieut.-Col. O. H. Nicolls, Major N. H. Harris; Capts. J. Younger, G. C. H. Parlby, W. V. Legge, Lieuts. C. J. Blake, P. E. Monckton, and R. A. G. Harrison, and Qrmr. R. Hall.

Lieut.-Col. R. Oldfield and Qrmr. S. Brown, R.A., have been selected for service on the district Staff at Woolwich.

According to the *Irish Times*, the following will be the movements of the batteries of Artillery now stationed in Ireland:—A Bat. D Brig. R.H.A. has left Ballincollig and arrives in Dublin on the 15th inst.; B Bat. D Brig. R.H.A. will leave Newbridge for Dublin after the summer drills; C Bat. D Brig. R.H.A. left Dublin for the Curragh on Monday, and proceeds thence on the termination of the drills to Newbridge; D Bat. D Brig. R.H.A. proceeds to Ballincollig from Dublin on the 15th, arriving on the 23rd; B Bat. 14th Brig. arrived at the Curragh on Tuesday from Athlone, and on the termination of the drills will return to Athlone; E Bat. 14th Brig. arrives in Dublin on the 15th inst. for gun practice, proceeding to Clonmel afterwards; F. Bat. 14th Brig. left Limerick for Newbridge on Monday, and at the close of the season proceeds to Dublin for gun practice, returning to Newbridge for winter quarters; G Bat. 14th Brig. left Dublin for Athlone on Monday.

E Bat. 1st Brig. at Devonport, and F Bat. 25th Brig. at Exeter exchange stations on Tuesday.

Brevet Col. W. W. Barry, C.B., 2nd Brig., has been appointed to the command of the Artillery at Ahmednuggur.

Lieut. G. R. Hadaway, Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras, has been granted leave from India to England, for four months, on private affairs.

Col. C. S. Henry, C.B., assumed command of the Royal Artillery at Aldershot, on Monday last, in succession to Major-Gen. Turner, C.B.

Col. H. E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I. (late Bengal), has been admitted to colonel's allowances from Feb. 27 last, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Fordyce, K.C.B., deceased. The *Pioneer*, in noticing this announcement, states that it "can only assume that he will retain his post as Surveyor-General till the end of the summer." The Lahore paper says: "Our information leads us to believe that Col. Thuillier will not remain longer at his post than is necessary to make over efficiently his duties to his successor."

Lieut. F. B. Russell, 1st Brig., has been assigned local rank as capt. in India from Sept. 20, 1876.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major F. A. Marindin, the *Irish Times* says, has been appointed a First-class Inspector of Railways under the Board of Trade, in consequence of the retirement of Capt. Tyler, Chief Inspector. The salary is £800 a-year, rising to £1,000.

Capt. C. J. Fergusson, the *Standard* says, has vacated his appointment as Assistant Surveyor-General in Jamaica, and returns to military duties with his corps in Ireland.

Major-Gen. E. J. Lake, C.S.I., col. on the Retired Full Pay List (late Bengal), died at Princes Buildings, Clifton, on the 7th inst., aged fifty-four years. He served the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Moodkee (wounded), and Aliwa (medal with clasp), Punjab campaign of 1848-49; commanded the troops of the Nawab of Bhawulpore throughout the siege operations before Mooltan (wounded), and present at the battle of Goojerat and pursuit of the Sikhs and Affghans (medal with two clasps, and brevet of major). He joined the Service June 11, 1840, and retired with the hon. rank of major-gen. Jan. 1, 1870.

Lieut. M. N. Hobday died at Camp Rajunpore, on the march from Roorkee to Quetta, on May 31. He joined the Army Jan. 6, 1872.

Grenadier Guards. Col. Burnaby and the officers of the 3rd Batn. gave a very agreeable entertainment in the Tower yesterday afternoon, to which a distinguished company were invited. The games were excellent, and, combined with the admirable music and the creature comforts suited to the temperature and to the occasion, caused the afternoon to pass so rapidly that there was general regret at the necessity for leaving the place which so many used to enter with similar sentiments in times past. The *Times* gives the following description of a remarkable dessert service which Messrs. T. Goode and Co., of 18 and 19, South Audley-street, have lately made for the officers of the regiment:—"The plates are in sets of six, each six containing the badges of all the companies of the Queen's First Regiment of Foot Guards. The badges are enclosed by little white wreaths in relief, and begin with the twenty-four royal badges borne by the Sovereigns of England from Edward III. and Charles II., and granted to the regiment by Royal Warrant in 1660, together with the six by which the Queen augmented the blazon of the regiment upon its increase to thirty companies in 1854, when the Prince Consort was its colonel. The officers of the Grenadiers will henceforth have before them at dessert a heraldic history of England in fine china. The plates on which the badges are painted are in other respects severely simple. They are in white Minton china."

1st or Royal Scots. Lieut.-Col. Stuart, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for five months on urgent private affairs, and Lieut. Money for twelve months, also on private affairs.

8th King's. Lieut. Porter, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 30th Bengal N.I. on probation.

9th Regiment. The retirement of Col. Hawes upon half pay from command of the 1st Batn., for which we some time since prepared our readers, will appear in an early *Gazette*. Lieut. Murray, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 13th Bengal Cavalry on probation. Lieut. Griffin has been appointed assist.-instr. of musketry to the 2nd Batn.

15th Regiment. Lieut. Way, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

16th Regiment. The depôt companies 1st and 2nd Batns. proceeded last week from Portsmouth to Bedford and joined the Brigade Depôt there.

21st Fusiliers. Qrmr. Browne has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

24th Regiment. There was a report at the Cape when the mail was despatched that the 1st Batn. would remain at Cape Town, and not move, as it was expected it would have done, to Natal.

32nd Light Infantry. The wing lately arrived from the Cape consisted of six officers and 296 non-commissioned officers and men.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. Lyons-Montgomery is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 3rd Goorkhas on probation.

34th Regiment. Lieut. Mahon is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 43rd Bengal N.I. on probation.

35th Regiment. Major King has been posted to the depôt, vice Lieut.-Col. Glass.

39th Regiment. Lieut. Roberts is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 4th Bengal N.I. on probation. Lieut. Luby is appointed instr. of musketry, vice Lieut. Egerton, who resigns an appointment as aide-de-camp to the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.

43rd Light Infantry. The depôt companies have been conveyed during the week from Ireland to Jersey with the 53rd Regt. in H.M.S. Assistance.

47th Regiment. The depôt has been formed on the departure of the regiment from Jersey for Ireland, and joins the brigade depôt at Preston.

ROYAL MARINES.

An exchange of division has been sanctioned between the following officers of the R.M.L.I.:—Capt. J. M. Whale, of Plymouth, and Capt. N. W. J. Stephens, of Portsmouth. This exchange to be effected without public expense.

Capt. J. C. Hore, R.M.L.I., has been granted three months' leave of absence, which commences on the 9th inst., and expires on Sept. 8.

Capt. H. A. St. John, of the Plymouth Division of R.M.L.I., will proceed to Gosport head-quarters on the 2nd proximo, for the purpose of undergoing a course of torpedo instruction.

The athletic sports of the Artillery Division will take place on Wednesday, June 20, at Fort Cumberland, under the patronage of Col. H. Adair, commandant. There are no fewer than twenty-six events on the programme arranged by the committee, of which the members are Lieut.-Col. Ansell, Major Brydges, Capt. Roberts, Lieut. Robilliard, Qrmr. Thacker, Sergt.-Major Muir, Qrmr.-Sergt. Field, Staff-Sergt. Dighton, Staff-Sergt. Davis, Sergt. Wall, Sergt. Stevenson.

53rd Regiment proceeded from Birr and out-stations to Kingstown on Monday, and embarked in H.M.S. Assistance for Jersey.

60th Rifles. Lieut. Mends, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 9th Bengal N.I. on probation. Lieut. Walker has been appointed as sist.-instr. of musketry to the 4th Batn.

66th Regiment. Lieut. Hassard has applied for leave to England from India.

68th Light Infantry. A correspondent writes:—"Having seen two letters in your paper from the pens of old officers of the 68th, I should like to add my mite of information as regards that excellent regiment, in which I spent my youthful and many happy days. It affords me great pleasure to learn that the old 'Durhams' still maintain that character for discipline and efficiency—I might almost say perfection—which they first won under Lieut.-Col. Cross, who commanded them from April, 1831, until May, 1841, without ever being absent from duty for one single day. I think we should give honour to whom honour is due, and a better officer than Col. Cross never drew sword. Gens. Lord William Paulet and Smyth will testify to the truth of what I say, for both of these officers served most of the time under Col. Cross's command."

70th Regiment. Lieut. Montanaro is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 35th Bengal N.I. on probation.

71st Highlanders. At the regimental dinner it was proposed by Sir Thomas Erskine, and seconded by Sir Hew Dalrymple, with the approval of Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Cadogan and Major-Gen. Hope, that a sum of £100, part of the balance at the credit of the committee, should be appropriated in sums of £25 to each of the following:—The Royal School, Cambridge Asylum, Soldiers' Daughters Home, and Corps of Commissionaires.

73rd Regiment. Lieut. Schooles has been appointed assist.-instr. of musketry.

81st Regiment. The depôt has not accompanied the 47th Regt. to Ireland, it having been decided to form the Preston Brigade Depôt, to which it is attached.

88th Connaught Rangers. On arrival in South Africa, the regiment will, it is believed, go on to Natal. Capt. Nolan asked the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons last night if he could state how many applications for one pound reward for the apprehensions of men of the 88th Regt. had been made by the police stationed at Ballinasloe within the last three months, how many of these applications had been granted, and in how many cases the commanding officer of the regiment in question considered that the soldiers apprehended intended to desert? Mr. Hardy—There have been twelve such applications on the recommendations of the captains. They have been granted with the exception of one, in which, with the consent of the magistrates, the sum named was reduced to 10s. The commanding officer made no report on desertions, but I find in eleven cases out of the twelve the soldiers said they did not intend to desert.

89th Princess Victoria's. Lieut. Gordon has been appointed aide-de-camp to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras, during the absence in England of Lieut. G. R. Hadaway, R.A.

92nd Highlanders. Qrmr. Bignell has been granted leave from India to England, on private affairs.

94th Regiment. Mr. Edmund Jenkins has postponed his notice respecting the court-martial on Capt. Roberts until the 8th prox.

96th Regiment. Capt. Grant has been appointed to the depôt for duty.

99th Regiment. 150 non-commissioned officers and men, and the depôt 62nd Regt., arrived at Templemore on the 7th inst. from head-quarters at Kilkenny, and the detachment at Dungarvan. Capt. Fitzsimon, 62nd, Capt. Greenham, Lieut. Cotton (instr. of musketry), and Lieut. Turner (assist.-instr. of musketry), accompanied the party. Lieut. Rowden has been appointed to act as instr. of musketry to the Kilkenny Fusiliers during the training.

103rd Fusiliers. Lieut. Coningham has joined the depôt at Naas, in relief of Lieut. Gray.

104th Fusiliers have been conveyed from Guernsey to Kingstown in H.M.S. Assistance, and have taken over quarters at the Curragh.

109th Regiment. Lieut. Lay is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 38th Bengal N.I. on probation.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. Hon. C. E. Edwardes, 4th Batn., has been granted an extension of leave from India to remain in England from Aug. 1 to Oct. 22, on very urgent private affairs.

Ordnance Store Department. Depty. Commy. R. Nichols, commanding C Company, A.S.C., has been ordered to Halifax, there to take over the Ordnance Store charge.

Medical Department. The death is announced of Surg.-Gen. T. Moorshed, M.D., deputy surg.-gen. on the Half-Pay List. Dr. Moorshed served in the Crimean campaign from Nov. 4, 1854, and was surg. of the 7th Fusiliers at the capture of the quarries on June 7, and assaults of the Redan on June 18 and Sept. 8 (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). Served as sanitary officer to the British troops in Abyssinia during the campaign of 1868 (medal). He entered the Army Oct. 24, 1845; became surg., Nov. 3, 1854; surg.-major, Oct. 24, 1865; deputy surg.-gen., Jan. 5, 1875; and retired upon half pay, July 2, 1876.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

Royal Cornwall Rangers. The annual inspection was made at Bodmin on the 31st ult., and Col. Trelawny expressed to the officers and men the great gratification he felt at having from two inspecting officers such a satisfactory report of their efficiency.

Devon Artillery, having completed its training, was dismissed on Saturday. Lieut.-Col. Heberden, R.A., inspected the regiment, and found it in a most creditable state.

Durham Fusiliers. The recruits, to the number of 200, have assembled for preliminary drill.

West Kent. Small-pox having entirely disappeared from the district in which the regiment is recruited, it is likely to be assembled for training at Maidstone.

2nd Royal Middlesex, strength about 20 officers and 650 men, proceed from Barnet to Aldershot on Monday and Tuesday for training.

4th Royal Middlesex, consisting of about 26 officers and 600 men, proceeded from Hounslow to Aldershot on Tuesday for training.

Royal Monmouth Engineers. The regiment was inspected at Monmouth last week, previous to dismissal, by Lieut.-Col. W. C. Phillpotts, R.E., who expressed himself exceedingly pleased with its appearance and efficiency in the field. The *Monmouthshire Beacon* says that "owing to the unavoidable absence of the necessary appliances and implements for military engineering, a good deal of the work performed during this training has been decidedly more theoretical than practical. No practising ground having been yet provided by the Government, the men had perforce to be put through the various motions and manœuvres with tracing tapes, which were supposed to indicate and define imaginary trenches, batteries, glacis, and various other engineering operations. Notwithstanding all these many disadvantages, the men, although so recently converted from the comparatively easy duties devolving upon Light Infantry regiments to the more difficult and important operations carried out by Engineer corps, acquitted themselves, on the whole, in the most creditable manner." The challenge cup, presented by Major Rolls, has now been competed for eleven years without having been secured for three years successively by any competitor, as required to enable the winner to become the absolute possessor. Won by Lieut. Steward, 1867; Capt. Zamoiski, 1868; Capt. Allaway, 1869; Lieut. Buchanan, 1870; Lieut. Bannerman, 1871; Lieut. Metcalfe, 1872; Lieut. Oakley, 1873; Assist.-Surg. Norman, 1874; Lieut. Bannerman. 1875; Lieut. Bannerman, 1876; Lieut. Curre, 1877.

2nd Tower Hamlets assembled on Monday, strength about 20 officers and 610 men. The regiment proceeded to Aldershot on Tuesday, there to undergo its training.

Clare. The following officers are doing duty during the training, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. MacDonnell; Hon. Lieut.-Cols. Paterson and O'Callaghan; Hon. Majors Smyth, Westropp, Studdert, and Walton; Capts. Hon. T. F. Butler, MacMahon, Fitzgerald, and Crowe; Lieuts. Paterson and Scott; Sub-Lieuts. Cahill, Parkinson, Westropp, Molony, Butler, and FitzGerald; Capt. and Adjt. O'Brien, Qrmr. Davies, Surg.-Major Green, M.D., and Surg. Cullinan.

Royal North Down assembled at Newtownards on Monday. The officers present are Col. Craig; Majors Hamilton and Hall; Capts. Gracey, M'Cance, Cowan, Gordon, and Morrison; Lieuts. Thompson and Coleman; Sub-Lieuts. Sankey, Kirkpatrick, Law, Leslie, Keown, Moore, and Johnson-Smyth; Capt. and Adjt. Hamilton, and Surg.-Major Cross. Lieut. Cookson, 91st Highlanders, has been appointed musketry instr. during the training.

Kilkenny Fusiliers assembled at Kilkenny for training on Monday. The officers present are Col. H. St. George; Lieut.-Cols. Sir J. Langrishe, Bart., and Hunt; Capts. Morris-Wall, Hely, Shore, Cahill, Thacker, Stannard, and Davoren; Lieuts. Sutherland, Butler, and Hon. G. L. Bellew; Sub-Lieuts. Thacker, Browne, Adamthwaite, and Neville; Capt. and Adjt. Dawson, Surg.-Major Lyster, M.D., and Surg. Magee. Capt. Neville has obtained leave from training. Sub-Lieuts. Warburton, Shine, and Delany have resigned their commissions.

Waterford Artillery, occupying Duncannon Fort, musters 3 field officers, 5 capts., 8 subalterns, the adjt., qrmr., surg., and 423 men.

A return has been issued giving for each of the counties in Great Britain the number of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers for 1876, and a comparative statement of all these services combined, compared with the population around them. The total number of men enrolled in these forces was 263,909, distributed as follows:—Militia, 78,713; Yeomany, 11,012; and Volunteers, 174,184. Lancashire stands at the head of the list with a total of all arms of 30,205, in a total male population between 15 and 35 years of age of 472,260. Middlesex comes next, supplying a force of 25.054 men of all arms in a male population as above of 420,375. The total male population of the country between 15 and 35 years of age is given at 4,150,789; and of these 6·36 per cent. are enrolled in the Auxiliary Forces.

The following regiments assembled on Monday last for training, viz.:—1st Devon, at Exeter; 2nd Royal Middlesex, at Barnet; 4th Royal Middlesex, at Hounslow; 1st Somerset, at Taunton; 2nd Tower Hamlets, at Victoria Park-square; 3rd West York, at Doncaster; Royal Aberdeen, at Aberdeen; Edinburgh, at Dalkeith; Haddington Artillery, at Dunbar; Cavan, at Cavan; Clare, at Ennis; Donegal, at Lifford; Royal North Down, at Newtownards; Royal South Down, at Downpatrick; Kilkenny, at Kilkenny; Royal Limerick, at Limerick; North Mayo, at Bellina; Sligo, at Sligo; Mid-Ulster Artillery, at Dungannon; and Wexford, at Wexford.

The following regiments assemble on Monday next, viz.:—1st and 3rd Royal Surrey, at Kingston; and 3rd Argyll Artillery, at Campbelltown.

The following regiments complete their training to-day, viz.:—The Hereford, at Hereford; Royal Montgomery, at Welchpool; Norfolk Artillery, at Great Yarmouth; and Suffolk Artillery, at Harwich.

The following officers obtained certificates at the school at Wellington Barracks. last month, viz.:—Captains certificates—Capt. Sir J. Maitland, Highland Borderers; Lieut. Bowles, Royal Berks; and Sub-Lieuts. Baker, Northumberland; Buchanan, Highland Borderers; Broadwood, Royal Sussex; Campbell, 1st Stafford; Maclachlan and Mackie, Scottish Borderers; Sedgwick, 2nd Royal Middlesex; Staveley, Ros. common; and Winn, West Kent.

VOLUNTEERS.

15th Middlesex (London Scottish) Rifles. It is with deep regret we announce the death of Major Sir H. C. Pelly, Bart., which took place suddenly on Monday at the age of thirty-three. The late baronet was son of the late Sir John Henry Pelly. He married in 1872 the Hon. Lilian Harriet, second daughter of Lord Elcho. After having served in the 2nd Dragoons and 2nd Life Guards from 1862, he retired in 1873, and accepted a majority in the regiment May 12, 1875.

40th Middlesex Rifles. The officers entertained Major Cowper at dinner on Tuesday, in their mess-room, at the Gaiety Restaurant, on his retirement from the adjutancy. Col. Vincent, in proposing the major's health, referred to his long connection with the regiment, and testified to the zeal he had displayed, and the many excellent qualities he had given evidence of, both as a soldier and a comrade.

The following officers obtained certificates of proficiency at the Wellington Barracks school last month, viz.:—Field officers certificates—Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 1st Adm. Batn. Dumbarton Rifles; and Major Forster, 1st Norfolk Rifles. Capts. certificates—Sub-Lieuts. Banbury, Edinburgh Rifles; Chubb, 7th Surrey Rifles; Ford, 23rd Middlesex Rifles; Johnson, 1st Nottingham Rifles; Longmore, 4th Essex Rifles; Thaney, 1st East York Rifles; Rudd, 7th Tower Hamlets Rifles; Saunders, 3rd Somerset Rifles; Slater, 39th Middlesex Rifles; and Thimm, 2nd London Rifles.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

3rd Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. E. M. L. Inman, 10th Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating squadron officer on probation, vice Lieut. C. M. FitzGerald, transferred to 3rd N.I.

5th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. L. A. C. Cook is about to return to duty from leave in England.

8th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce has resigned his appointment as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Maude, C.B., V.C., commanding the Rawul Pindee Division, from May 1.

13th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. A. R. Murray, 9th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., has been appointed officiating squadron officer on probation.

15th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. R. Tuite-Dalton, 10th Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating squadron officer on probation.

17th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Graham becomes brevet col. from April 3.

1st Bengal N.I. Lieut. G. H. More-Molyneux, adjt., has been confirmed in his appointment as adjt., vice Lieut. Miley, appointed to the Pay Department.

4th Bengal N.I. Lieut. S. W. T. Roberts, 39th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating wing officer on probation.

7th Bengal N.I. Lieut. J. Abercrombie has qualified for promotion, and will be gazetted on an early date.

8th Bengal N.I. Col. F. A. Carey has arrived home from India on furlough.

9th Bengal N.I. Capt. H. L. Young, Bengal Infantry, General List, officiates as wing commander, vice Major Toke, officiating as second in command. Lieut. H. R. Mends, 60th Rifles, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating wing officer on probation.

12th Bengal N.I. Lieut. A. F. Barrow, wing officer and qrmr., has been appointed adjt., vice Capt. Oldham, whose service in the appointment has expired.

15th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. R. Barter becomes brevet col. from April 28.

16th Bengal N.I Capt. W. C. Rutherford has arrived home on furlough.

26th Bengal N.I. Lieut. L. Dening has arrived home on furlough.

38th Bengal N.I. Lieut. C. B. Porter, 8th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating wing officer on probation.

35th Bengal N.I. Lieut. A. Montanaro, 70th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating wing officer on probation.

38th Bengal N.I. Lieut. T. Lay, 109th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating wing officer on probation.

39th Bengal N.I. Col. G. W. Fraser has arrived home on leave from India.

43rd Bengal N.I. Lieut. C. E. Mahon, 34th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating wing officer on probation.

1st Goorkhas. Lieut.-Col. P. Story has arrived home on furlough.

3rd Goorkhas. Major G. C. Gregory has arrived home on furlough. Lieut. H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, 33rd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating wing officer on probation.

1st Central India Horse. Lieut. H. A. Vincent has arrived home on furlough.

3rd Hyderabad Cavalry. Capt. T. Cummins has been appointed officiating second in command of 3rd Cavalry, vice Major C. J. O. FitzGerald, officiating commandant 4th Cavalry.

5th Hyderabad Infantry. Col. T. T. Turton has arrived in England on furlough.

28th Madras N.I. Capt. E. M. Stevenson has arrived home on furlough.

35th Madras N.I. Capt. S. L. Bagshawe has arrived home from India on furlough.

7th Bombay N.I. Capt. W. C. Morris has been confirmed in his appointment as qrmr.

11th Bombay N.I. Major R. R. Wodehouse has been granted six months' leave in India.

12th Bombay N.I. Capt. C. M. Browne has been confirmed in his appointment as adjt., vice Capt. Scott, whose five years have expired, Lieut. E. Balfe, Bombay S.C., being appointed wing officer and qrmr.

16th Bombay N.I. Col. Cahusac has arrived home on furlough.

22nd Bombay N.I. Major W. Jacob, Bombay S.C., officiating second in command, has been appointed wing officer, vice Major J. G. Watts, appointed a brigade-major on the establishment for five years.

Philadelphia International Exhibition of 1876.—The Lord President of the Council has presented, through Sir Herbert Sandford, to the directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, on the part of her Majesty's Government, a silver inkstand, specially designed and manufactured by Messrs. Elkington, as a mark of appreciation of the exceptional facilities afforded by the company to the British Executive Commission in the transmission of messages throughout the whole term of the exhibition work.—*Times.*

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JUNE 5, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date June 6, 1877:—

Royal Engineers—Major C. E. Harvey to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. T. Siborne, placed upon the temporary Reserve List; Major R. W. Duff to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. P. Cox, placed upon the temporary Reserve List; Capt. C. E. Luard to be Major, vice C. E. Harvey; Capt. B. Brine to be Major, vice R. W. Duff; Lieut. H. H. Cole to be Capt., vice C. E. Luard; Lieut. H. C. Reynolds to be Capt., vice B. Brine; Lieut. H. P. Knocker to be Capt., vice J. H. Satterthwaite, placed upon the temporary Reserve List; Lieut. H. P. Lee to be Capt., vice J. D. Bowly, placed upon the temporary Reserve List; Lieut. K. R. Todd to be Capt., vice A. A. Jopp, placed upon the temporary Reserve List; Lieut. F. Q. Edmondes to be Capts., vice A. H. Hime, placed upon the temporary Reserve List.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 8, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified the following commissions and announcements bear date June 9, 1877:—

1st Dragoon Guards—Vet.-Surg. of the First Class Luke Byrne retires on half pay.

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt. E. M. Lyte retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

2nd Dragoons—The undermentioned officers resign their commissions:—Lieuts. J. W. McC. Bunbury and D. S. Porteous.

12th Lancers—Capt. and Brevet Major the Hon. H. J. L. Wood to be Supy., on being appointed Adjt., Oxford Yeomanry Cavalry; April 25, 1877. Capt. J. B. Hayes, from Supy. List, to be Capt., vice L. Martin, retired; May 23, 1877.

14th Hussars—Capt. W. R. Wynter, from the 16th Lancers, to be Capt., vice H. L'E. Malone, who exchanges.

15th Hussars—Qrmr. S. H. Staniland, from the 40th Brigade Depôt, to be Qrmr., vice W. Hodgkinson, retired on half pay.

16th Lancers—Capt. R. Rintoul, from half pay, late 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., vice W. E. Shaw, retired on temporary half pay. Capt. H. L'E. Malone, from the 14th Hussars, to be Capt., vice W. R. Wynter, who exchanges. Capt. and Brevet Major R. Rintoul, appointed to the Militia, retires upon half pay.

18th Hussars—Capt. J. Groves retires on temporary half pay.

20th Hussars—Lieut. W. J. Irwin to be Adjt., vice Lieut. H. H. Perkin, promoted into the 1st Dragoons; May 10th, 1877.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. R. L. Pemberton resigns commission.

8th Foot—Capt. J. M. Batten, from the Supy. List, to be Capt., vice M. C. M. Dixon, made Supy. from 20th April, 1877, on being appointed Adjt., 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia; April 23, 1877.

17th Foot—Lieut. S. Moores, from the 108th Foot, to be Lieut., vice S. B. Beatson, a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

22nd Foot—Lieut. I. St. J. Hartford to be Capt., vice E. A. Carey, made Supy. on being appointed Adjt., 2nd Cheshire Militia; Jan. 1, 1877.

24th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G. V. Watson retires on half pay.

41st Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Allan to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. J. Jordan, C.B., retired on half pay; May 23, 1877. Capt. and Brevet Major H. J. Haydock to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Allan; May 23, 1877. Lieut. B. N. Anley to be Capt., vice Brevet Major H. J. Haydock; May 23, 1877.

43rd Foot—Sub-Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan, from the 56th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut., vice A. E. Hobart, deceased.

59th Foot—Capt. R. Dane retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

63rd Foot—Capt. G. E. Borradaile, from half pay, late 19th Foot, to be Capt., vice E. S. Savage, retired on temporary half pay.

71st Foot—Capt. R. Lewis retires upon temporary half pay. Capt. G. J. Gilbard retires upon temporary half pay.

73rd Foot—The appointment as a Supy. Sub-Lieut., being a Probationer for the Indian S.C., of Sub-Lieut. E. Inglis, from the Unattached List, which was notified in the *Gazette* of Jan, 16, 1877, is cancelled. Sub-Lieut. E. Inglis, from the Unattached List, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. F. De B. Davidson, promoted; Jan. 17, 1877.

83rd Foot—Capt. W. Stewart retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

86th Foot—Major G. H. Adams to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. J. Jerome, retired on full pay; May 23, 1877. Capt. and Brevet Major J. K. D. Mackenzie to be Major, vice G. H. Adams; May 23, 1877. Lieut. W. L. Brockman to be Capt., vice Brevet Major J. K. D. Mackenzie; May 23, 1877.

88th Foot—The undermentioned officers retire from the Service, receiving the value of their commissions; dated June 9, 1877:—Major F. Hall, Lieut. T. St. J. Lavie.

89th Foot—Lieut. C. A. Barker to be Capt., vice H. Caddell, made Supy. on being appointed Adjt., Louth Militia; April 23, 1877.

93rd Foot—Lieut. H. F. J. Campbell resigns his commission. Lieut. S. MacDougall, from the 76th Foot, to be Lieut., vice R. S. Cunliffe, retired.

102nd Foot—Capt. F. G. Faber retires upon half pay.

105th Foot—Lieut. W. D. Graham to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. C. S. S. Whitehill, promoted; May 7, 1877.

108th Foot—Capt. A. S. Tollemache (Supy. List) retires upon half pay.

109th Foot—Lieut. J. C. Hutton retires from the Service.

Rifle Brigade—Capt. H. M. Moorsom retires upon temporary half pay.

Medical Department—Surg.-Gen. T. Longmore, C.B., retires upon half pay; Oct. 10, 1876. Surg.-Major T. R. Williams, M.B., retires upon temporary half pay; April 27, 1877. Surg.-Major Alex. Jennings, M.D., retires upon temporary half pay: May 16, 1877. Surg. D. J. Canny, from half pay, to be Surg.; May 23, 1877.

Army Hospital Corps—To be Lieuts. of Orderlies; June 9, 1877:—Sergt.-Major J. Hynd, T. Manser, L. Gorman, and F. McGreal; Colour-Sergts. J. Thomson, A. W. Hall, H. Johnson, H. Mellors, R. Howell, W. Pike, R. Gordon, D. McIntyre, and S. Evans; and Sergts. D. Whiteley, D. Lackey, C. A. Cox, T. F. Kennedy, F. Hewson, J. A. Gissing, J. D. Marshall, J. Mullins.

Chaplains' Department—Chaplain of the Third Class the Rev. J. Higginbotham to be Chaplain of the Second Class; May 3, 1877.

Half Pay—Major and Brevet Col. A. A. Nelson, C.B., from half pay, late Depôt Battalion, to be Lieut.-Col.

BREVET.

The second Christian name of Lieut.-Gen. W. M. S. McMurdo, Col. of the 69th Foot, is Montagu, and not Montague, as previously stated.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G. Drury, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Major-Gen.; May 3, 1877.

Lieut.-Col. J. J. H. Gordon, Bengal S.C., to be Col.; Feb. 23, 1877.

Lieut.-Col. A. L. Annesley, 11th Hussars, to be Col.; May 18, 1877.

Capt. and Brevet Major E. C. L. Durnford, retired Royal Marine Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; May 8, 1877.

Capt. and Brevet Major A. C. J. McMeekan, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; May 10, 1877.

Capt. and Brevet Major F. H. Ruel, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; May 19, 1877.

Major F. Hall, 88th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col. on retiring from the Service.

Capt. R. Rintoul, 16th Lancers, to be Major; Nov. 24, 1876.

Capt. McArthur, Paymaster, Royal Marine Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Major; March 30, 1877.

Capt. C. F. Coppin, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Major; May 4, 1877.

Paymr. and Hon. Capt. W. Joice, 7th Hussars, to have the honorary rank of Major; May 8, 1877.

The undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. N. H. Maclean, Madras S.C.; T. C. Longcroft, Madras S.C.; J. S. Davies, Bengal S.C.; H. Finch, Bengal Army; W. D. Bishop, Bengal Army; R. Ranken, Madras S.C.; A. T. Etheridge, C.S.I., Bombay S.C.; J. Smith, Bengal S.C.; T. W. Mercer, Bengal S.C.; J. E. L. Willows, Bengal S.C.; J. E. Cracroft, Bengal S.C.; A. R. E. Hutchinson, Bengal S.C.; F. S. Hewett, Bombay S.C.; and W. Rice, Bombay S.C.

To be Cols.—Lieut.-Cols. W. H. Mason, Bombay S.C.; R. Johnstone, Bombay S.C.; A. R. Bayly, Bengal S.C.; A. H. Millett, Bengal S.C.; J. A. M. Biggs, Bengal S.C.; R. F. Williams, Bombay S.C.; E. A. Mottet, Madras S.C.; W. R. Mesham, Madras S.C.; S. New, Madras S.C.; F. T. Cornewall, Bombay S.C.; and C. H. Beddek, Madras S.C.

To be Lieut.-Cols.:—Majors J. Hamilton, Madras Army; and C. H. Harrison, Bombay S.C.

To be Depty. Surg.-Gen.:—Surg.-Major J. A. Cox, Madras Army.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed Probationers for the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieuts. H. G. Ryland, 11th Foot; J. A. H. Pollock, 17th Foot; O. C. Radford, 25th Foot; J. F. C. Thatcher, 33rd Foot; F. D. Welchman, 48th Foot; H. A. Deane, 54th Foot; E. C. Parker, 56th Foot; W. A. D'O. Mealy, 67th Foot; and W. G. Yate, 68th Foot.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. F. Eric-Smith, 1st Life Guards; Sept. 21, 1874. H. V. Higgins, 1st Life Guards; Feb. 11, 1877. J. A. Smith-Cuninghame, 2nd Life Guards; Feb. 11, 1876. W. H. Hippisley, 2nd Dragoons; Jan. 29, 1876, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date May 22, 1875. W. N. Leader, 2nd Dragoons; July 26, 1876, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date May 12, 1876. H. C. Jackson, 3rd Hussars; Oct. 10, 1874. B. Grant, 8th Hussars; May 22, 1876. W. H. Burn, 14th Hussars; Nov. 12, 1873. G. St. M. Palmes, 14th Hussars; Nov. 13, 1875, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date Nov. 12, 1873. R. Cutlar-Fergusson, Scots Guards; March 18, 1876. N. J. Menzies, Scots Guards; April 29, 1876. E. L. S. Brett, Scots Guards; May 3, 1876, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date March 10, 1875. J. W. A. Drummond, Scots Guards; Feb. 11, 1877. W. H. Jameson, 3rd Foot; Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date June 13, 1874. R. A. Ritherdon, 4th Foot; April 28, 1876. A. W. F. Jackson, 6th Foot; May 22, 1876. H. D. M. Minchin, 7th Foot; Feb. 11, 1875. O'D. C. Grattan, 8th Foot, March 10, 1877; E. L. Maisey, 8th Foot; May 22, 1877. E. L. W. T. Fairbrother, 11th Foot; Feb. 11, 1875. A. H. L. Bagot, 13th Foot; Feb. 11, 1877. D. C. W. Harrison, 15th Foot; Feb. 11, 1875. E. W. Robertson, 16th Foot; Feb. 11, 1876. C. G. Knocker, 21st Foot; Feb. 11, 1875. E. R. J. Presgrave, 21st Foot; Feb. 11, 1875. E. G. Martin, 31st Foot; April 28, 1876. G. C. P. Williams-Freeman, 35th Foot; Feb. 11, 1876. A. G. Duff, 42nd Foot; April 28, 1875. N. MacLeod, 42nd Foot; April 28, 1875. F. L. Speid, 42nd Foot; Feb. 11th, 1876; E. E. Forbes, 43rd Foot; Feb. 11, 1875. G. H. Prichard, 43rd Foot; Feb. 11, 1875. F. Ventris, 44th Foot; Feb. 11, 1875. H. E. Neild, 45th Foot; Feb. 11, 1875. W. B. Coney, 45th Foot; Feb. 11, 1875. T. Stock, 56th Foot; March 10, 1875, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date Feb. 11, 1875. C. E. Harrison, 56th Foot; April 15, 1876. R. E. Golightly, 60th Foot; April 28, 1877. M. E. Rayner, 66th Foot; Feb. 11, 1875. E. E. MacMahon, 67th Foot; June 13, 1874. A. de B. V. Paget, 68th Foot; Feb. 11, 1875. J. A. M. Gardiner, 71st Foot; May 12, 1877. W. C. Minchin, 77th Foot; May 12, 1876. J. H. W. Anson, 83rd Foot; Sept. 21, 1874. W. B. Marling, 83rd Foot; Feb. 11, 1875. F. J. Tobin, 86th Foot; May 12, 1877. W. L. Cox, 87th Foot; Feb. 11, 1877. H. C. C. Gibbings, 108th Foot; Feb. 11, 1875. A. W. C. Fergusson, Rifle Brigade; May 22, 1877. G. C. Madden, 1st West India Regiment; May 12, 1875. T. P. E. Lowry, 1st West India Regiment; May 12, 1876.

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Assist.-Surgs. of Militia to be Surgs. of Militia, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of July 12, 1876:—L. A. Lawrence (Hampshire); March 1, 1873. J. W. Cavanagh (2nd Royal Lancashire); March 1, 1873.

The undermentioned Surgs. of Militia to be Surgs.-Major of Militia, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of July 12, 1876:—L. A. Lawrence (Hampshire); March 1, 1873. J. W. Cavanagh (2nd Royal Lancashire); March 1, 1873. W. Rose (Bucks), May 7, 1873.

The second and third Christian names of Surg. Harrison (Royal Montgomery), commissioned as Surg.-Major in the *Gazette* of April 20, 1877, are Thompson David, and not Thomson Devereux, as therein stated.

INDIA OFFICE, JUNE 7, 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL.

To be Lieuts.—Lieuts. G. H. B. Coats, 1st Foot, Dec. 18, 1875; C. J. Dennys, 65th Foot, Jan. 4, 1876; and C. C. Whistler, 76th Foot, Feb. 11, 1876.

MADRAS.

To be Lieuts.—Lieuts. A. G. H. Hayne, 89th Foot, Nov. 12 1875; and E. F. Braine, 21st Foot, Feb. 15, 1876.

BOMBAY.

To be Lieut.—Lieut. A. Wapshare, 108th Foot, Feb. 6, 1876.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 8, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified the following commissions and announcements bear date June 9, 1877:—

ARTILLERY.

Antrim—Major H. Sloane is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Royal Cork City—Major J. F., Earl of Bandon, resigns commission. Sub-Lieut. T. E. Sherlock to be Lieut.; May 12, 1875.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles—Alan Laird Campbell, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); May 28, 1877.

Sligo—Lieut. R. B. Knott resigns commission, also is granted the honorary rank of Capt., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on retirement; June 9, 1877. Lieut. J. Campbell to be Capt.

1st or South Tipperary—Lieut. R. A. Dorehill resigns commission.

INFANTRY.

Bedford—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—Sir W. E. D. Crosbie, Bart.; Jan. 12, 1876. H. Goulburn; March 29, 1876. S. Nicholson; April 15, 1876.

Royal Berks—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F. H. M. Atkins; June 9, 1877. C. V. Blyth; June 9, 1877.

The Essex Rifles—Sub-Lieut. C. Caddell to be Lieut.; Jan. 23, 1875.

Royal Glamorgan—E. P. Kemeys-Tynte, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; June 9, 1877.

Royal North Gloucester—Capt. and Hon. Major S. Bomford resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

East Kent—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. D. Wynyard; June 30, 1875. H. J. Nevill; July 7, 1875. W. H. Chetwynd; Jan. 29, 1876.

West Kent—Sub-Lieut. E. D. Thornburgh-Cropper to be Lieut.; May 20, 1875.

5th Royal Lancashire—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. C. Little; Dec. 19, 1874. L. A. Druce; Feb. 17, 1875.

5th Royal Middlesex—Arnauld John Henry Murray, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); May 24, 1877.

1st Norfolk—Sub-Lieut. A. D. Tuck to be Lieut.; June 30, 1875.

Nottingham—Major (with the regimental rank of Capt) A. M. Hammond resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. Lieut. A. M. Outram to be Capt.

1st Warwick—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. D. Vaughton resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. W. E. Dawes; Sept. 22, 1875. E. A. I. Pym; Dec. 4, 1875. E. Wheler; Dec. 4, 1875. W. D. Strachan; May 20, 1876.

Royal Westmoreland—George Paxton, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Scottish Borderers—Lieut.-Col. G. G. Walker is granted the hon. rank of Col.

Antrim—Capt. and Hon. Major W. S. Buston to be Major; Sub-Lieut. E. A. Hancock resigns commission.

Armagh—Capt. J. R. Jameson resigns commission.

Donegal—James William Davidson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); May 31, 1877.

Kerry—Capt. W. Phibbs, 54th Foot, to be Adjt.; May 30, 1877.

Kildare—John Nugent-Humble, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Kilkenny—Sub-Lieut. J. P. Delany resigns commission.

Londonderry—Hugh Thomas Lyle, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

North Tipperary—Capt. H. F. G. Webster resigns commission.

Wexford—William John French, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); May 30, 1877.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal Bucks—Lieut. H. Small to be Capt.; May 1, 1877.

Derbyshire—Capt. C. C. Radford resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. Lieut. R. W. Chandos-Pole to be Capt.

Royal North Devon—John William Fortescue, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

Herts—Horace Flower, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Lanarkshire (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire.)—Sub-Lieut. R. K. Stewart to be Lieut.; March 1, 1875.

Pembroke—Lieut. W. F. Roch to be Capt.

By a telegram dated Cape Town, May 8, we learn that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Cunynghame, K.C.B., and Depty. Comy.-Gen. Strickland, C.B., had gone to the Transvaal to make arrangements for the quartering of troops. A subsequent telegram, dated the 15th, says:—"The British troops have arrived at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, and have been cordially received by the population." The General will soon be coming home to the regret of his command and of the colony.

THE DRILLS AT THE CURRAGH CAMP.

The following General Order has been promulgated in Ireland:—

Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin,
1st June, 1877.

General Order No. 920.

1. Under instructions from H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the troops concentrated at the Curragh and Newbridge for the summer drills will be formed into and organised as a division upon Saturday, the 9th of June, 1877.

2. The divisional organisation will continue from the 9th of June, 1877, to the 9th of August, 1877, both days inclusive.

3. The troops will be arranged and the divisional and brigade Staffs constituted as follows:—

Divisional Staff.

Major-General Commanding, Major-Gen. Herbert, C.B. Aide-de-Camp, Capt. J. Crosbie, 60th Royal Rifles. Extra Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Lord Clanmorris. Rifle Brigade. Assist. Adjt.-Gen. Col. Young, half pay, 80th Regiment. Depty. Assist.-Adjt., Capt. Middleton, 4th Regiment. Qrmr.-Gen., Capt. Kitchener, 46th Regiment. Commanding R.A., Col. Lukin, R.A. Brigade-Major R.A., Capt. Harness. R.A. Adjt. R.H.A., Lieut. Turnbull, R.H.A. Adjt. Field Batteries, Capt. Blackwood, R.A. Commanding R.E., Lieut.-Col. Barry, R.A. Depty. Comy.-Gen. (Com.), Assist. Comy.-Gen. C. D. O'Connor. Assist. Comy.-Gen. (Ord.), Depty. Comy. P. Flynn. P. M. O., Surg.-Major Armstrong.

Cavalry Brigade.

Brigdr.-Gen. Commanding, Brigdr. Gen. Seymour, C.B. Aide-de-Camp, Capt. W. Hanning-Lee, 2nd Dragoon Guards. Brigade-Major, Capt. P. H. S. Barrow, 19th Hussars. 5th Dragoon Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, and 19th Hussars.

1st Infantry Brigade.

Commanding, Brevet Col. Prevost, 1st Batn. 23rd Fusiliers. Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Mainwaring, 1st Batn. 23rd Fusiliers. Brigade-Major, Capt. Deane, the Royal Scots. 1st Batn. 1st Regiment, 2nd Batn 14th Regiment, 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade.

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Commanding, Col. Thompson, 14th Regiment. Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. P. Crosbie, 14th Regiment. Brigade-Major, Capt. Yorke, 4th Regiment. 2nd Batn. 18th Regiment, 93rd Highlanders, and 104th Fusiliers.

Regiments of Militia which may be in camp will be attached for discipline by the General Officer Commanding to one of the Infantry brigades.

Divisional Troops.

One Cavalry regiment, commencing with the 3rd Dragoon Guards. The B and C Batteries D Brig. R.H.A. The A, B, D, and F Batteries 14th Brig. R.A. 17th Comp. R.E.

4. Major-Gen. Herbert, C.B., having been selected to command the division, will proceed to the Curragh to assume the command there upon the 9th June.

5. Whilst in command of the division he will continue to command the Dublin District. During his absence from Dublin, Col. Sarsfield Greene, C.B., R.H.A., will assume command of the Dublin garrison as senior officer therein.

6. All brigadiers and Staff officers included in the foregoing organisation, and not already at the Curragh, will report themselves to the general officer commanding there on the morning of the 9th June.

By command of the Major-General commanding,
(Signed) C. W. Robinson, D.A.A.G., for D.A.G.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, attended by the Horse Guards Staff, visited Aldershot on Monday and witnessed some field operations. The division represented a force advancing by Frimley and North Camp Station in pursuit of an enemy retiring over Aldershot Common and Beacon-hill. The skeleton force representing the enemy was commanded by Col. Davis, 20th Regt. It acted as the rear-guard of a retreating force, consisting of two Infantry brigades, two Cavalry regiments, and three batteries. The troops were under arms about three hours.

Col. Fenelon, who served with distinction in the campaigns of 1814-15 and was present at the battle of Waterloo, died last week at Newport, Isle of Wight.

Two boards of officers assembled at Aldershot on Monday, for the purpose of holding the special Army examination and examination of sub-lieuts. The following officers were examined:—Sub-Lieuts. C. Stevens, C. M. Grenfell, F. R. H. Chapman, S. W. Richmond, attached to 1st Dragoons; J. Weyland, W. B. Mynors, E. Hegan, A. E. Caldecott, attached to 8th Hussars; D. de la M. du Boulay, Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue. S. Furlonger, T. A. Steele, C. J. Taylor, attached to 17th Lancers; H. D. Robson, attached to 2nd Batn. 2nd; W. H. Biggs, 18th Hussars; C. G. Robertson, attached to 2nd Batn. 8th; A. R. Heneage, attached to 2nd Batn. 13th; H. G. Beauchamp, F. Hammersley, attached to 2nd Batn. 20th; R. H. W. Dunn, attached to 58th; C. Baines, attached to 61st; M. H. S. Grover, attached to 64th; A. J. Taylor, attached to 96th; F. C. Palmer, attached to 100th; Lieut. A. Montgomery, 20th Foot.

The Lieut.-Gen. commanding at Aldershot having examined the reconnaissance reports and sketches of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Cavalry brigade, executed during the past winter, has published the names of those whose work has met with his approbation. The following officers furnished good sketches and reports:—5th Lancers—Lieut. Spencer. 8th Hussars—Capt. Chaplin, V.C., and Lieut. Crofton. 17th Lancers—Lieut. Wood. The sketches and reports of the non-commissioned officers and men are classified (I.) very good, (II.) good. 1. 5th Lancers—Sergt. Osmand and Lance-Corpl. Winship. 17th Lancers—Troop Sergt.-Major Scarfe, Sergt. Davidson, and Private Edwards. 2. 5th Lancers—Sergt.-Major Donald, Troop Sergt.-Majors McNamara, Martin, Evans, and Waterman, Sergts. Magee, Murray, Scott, and Hall, Corpl. Muldowney, Lance-Corpl. Brown, and Private Barnes. 8th Hussars—Troop Sergt.-Majors Hughes and Andrews. 17th Lancers—Troop Sergt.-Majors Bond, Akers, and Hickling, Sergts. Paul, Beaumont, and Mantill, Corpls. Style, and Whitehead, and Lance-Corpl. Richardson.

The members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 had their annual dinner in celebration of the Queen's birthday on Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., presided, and there were present—Mr. G. Bentinck, M.P., guest; Admirals Robertson, Oliver, C. B. Hamilton, Sir Charles Shadwell, and Erskine; Capts. H. Maitland, G. R. Hope, Hawker, R. C. Mayne, Cleveland, Stephenson, C.B., Nelson, Edward Nares, Boxer, Murray-Aynsley, Ruxton, Bruce, Simpson, Bateman, Fenwick, Wilson, Dyke, Coomber, Blomfield, and Moore; Coms. Fairman, Gassiot, Brownlow, Blackett, Spratt, and Mr. H. J. Kelly, R.N., secretary. It is the oldest naval club in London, and for a long period of years has commemorated the Sovereign's birthday on the day of its celebration.

INDIA.

The Hyderabad Arsenal is to be moved to Kurrachee. This arrangement will involve the removal of the second-class ordnance depot at Kurrachee to Hyderabad, where it will be placed on the ordnance list as a third class depot.

Col. J. Watson, V.C., C.B., Bombay S.C., officiates temporarily as Resident at Gwalior, upon Col. Hutchinson's retirement, in addition to his duties as Officiating Governor-General's Agent at Indor.

Lieut.-Col. Jebb, 67th Regt., is mentioned by the Madras *Times* as likely to get the Madras Adjutant-Generalship, in succession to Brigdr.-Gen. Stewart, whose time will be up in two or three months.

Major-Gen. R. Hamilton, C.B., Madras S.C., has been granted permission to reside and draw his pay in England.

The following important General Order has been published:—"Adjutant-General's Department—Simla, April 27.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General is pleased to direct the following alterations in the constitution of the Adjutant-General's Department:—1. All appointments to the grades of assist. or depty.-assist. adjt.-gen. will be made on the establishment of the Department; the stations of the officers so appointed and their departmental duties being assigned to them from time to time under the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. 2. Officers performing the duties of brigade-major in district commands will hereafter be designated depty.-assist. adjt.-gen. This change of designation, or the transfer of a brigade-major to a district, will not involve a fresh tenure of Staff employment. 3. The Staff salary of depty.-assist. adjt.-gen. will be Rs. 400 per mensem with the office allowance now sanctioned for brigade-majors; the depty.-assist. adjt.-gen. at Army head-quarters receiving the addition to the above sum, a special extra allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem payable to the officer actually performing the duties, whether in a permanent or officiating capacity."

Col. A. G. Forsyth, Bengal S.C., assist. adjt.-gen., Sirhind Division, has arrived home on furlough.

The new levies at Cabul are said by an Indian paper to number 60,000 drilled men. They will take garrison duty, relieving the older troops for the field. Orders have been issued to the Commander-in-Chief to detach Gen. Gulam Hyder Khan with five regiments of Infantry and four of Cavalry to reinforce the Governor of Candahar, and a picked force to that extent, after having been reviewed by the Ameer, and told that they were destined for the conquest of Beloochistan, have marched for Candahar.—[This news, if true, merits attention.—Ed. A. and N. G.]

The Indian papers say that the Commander-in-Chief, in order to reduce the present very heavy expenses of regimental messes, has prohibited the continuance of the system of inter-regimental dinners. It would be well if some measure could be devised to put an end to the tremendous Indian lotteries. The Simla Derby lottery this year gave £15,000 to the first horse, and we have heard that a hapless lord sent out to buy "Chamant" from the drawer for £1,000, and got his fancy, though not his prize.

The period of appointment of brigade-majors, which was some time since reduced to three years, has been extended to the original term—five years.

"Sphinx," in the *Times of India*, says:—"Promotion ought to be very brisk in the Bombay Army this year. Beside the twenty retirements under the commutation scheme, the following officers will succeed to the off-reckonings in the course of 1877:—Cols. Sandwith, 8th N.I.; Champion, 12th N.I.; Wood, V.C., 14th N.I.; Pogson, 17th N.I.; Price, 19th N.I.; and Moyle, commandant of Asseergurh. Here there are five regiments, and there can be little doubt that Col. Wahab will get the 8th, Col. Hogg the 12th, and Col. Hill the 14th. The seconds-in-command of the 17th and 19th are rather junior, as matters go in these days, for pucka commands, but they have a good chance. As for the commandantship of Asseergurh, there are sure to be plenty of applications for that comfortable sinecure. Col. Moyle, the present genial and kindly incumbent, will be much missed when he turns his back on the old fort."

India invariably discusses our North-West frontier relations with the instinctive belief that Russia is at the bottom of every complication. The belief that war between Russia and Turkey must result in a prolonged European struggle is firmly held at Bombay. Sooner or later it is felt England must be drawn in. "The conflict may not arise for some time yet," says a Bombay paper, "though Russia has matured her plans so carefully that we shall not be surprised if she speedily overcomes the resistance of Turkey, and forces the British Ministry to make up its mind sooner than it will wish to do whether it will fight for Constantinople or not." With these impressions the rupture with Cabul, indicated by the departure of the Ameer's second Envoy, and the return home temporarily of Sir Lewis Pelly, wears a suspicious look. Indeed, without exception the Indian journals refuse to accept the semi-official telegram from Simla, which declares that there is no change in the relations between India and Afghanistan, and that the frontier is quiet. This message is the less acceptable because it conveys a censure in the following words:—"A fanatical feeling has been stirred up in Cabul, arising probably from European events; otherwise there is no groundwork for the disquieting rumours which have been spread by irresponsible people."

"A Retired Indian Colonel" writes to the *Homeward Mail* with a happy suggestion to set on foot annual "Indian Army Dinners." "It is now twenty years," he writes, "since the Indian mutiny, and sixteen since the so-called amalgamation, and the good old John Company's landmarks are gradually disappearing in the misty past. I should, therefore, like to suggest through your columns the desirability of keeping up some of the good-fellowship of olden times. The regimental dinner months are now beginning, and why should we not have our Indian Army dinners? Many of us come up to town for a few weeks in the year, and would be glad to meet as many of our old friends as possible; and I do not know a better way of doing so than by having an Army dinner. My proposal is that there should be three dinners for the different presidency armies, to which all pre-amalgamation officers should be eligible; and I hope some of the seniors will form themselves into a committee for the purpose of collecting names and making arrangements. Being myself a Bombay man, I am able to suggest the names of three ex-adjutants-general—Wyllie, Green, and Stock—now in London, who for this good work would command the confidence of all their old comrades in the Army of the Western Presidency."

MAGAZINES.

Blackwood.

Blackwood for this month contains two articles which deserve attentive perusal, one entitled "Lord Derby's Despatch and the Debate," the other "The Storm in the East." Both subjects are carefully considered and treated in a masterly manner. Among the other articles are a continuation of that very charming tale "Pauline," "Twenty Years of American Travel," and a good quota of poetry. It is altogether a capital number.

Cornhill.

There is not much new matter in the June number of *Cornhill*. Readers fond of astronomy will be attracted by an article with the curious title, "Is the Moon Dead?" But the gem of the number is "Ave Maria," a Breton legend, by Alfred Austin.

London Society.

A capital number of this monthly improving magazine of light literature. The Editor does not aspire to treat grave political and scientific subjects, but always serves up to his readers a delectable dish of freshly-written stories. Mr. Jules Verne's "Russian Courier" is brought to a conclusion. It is a powerfully-written story, its only fault being want of condensation.

Colburn's Magazine. (Hurst and Blackett.)

Several subjects of interest are considered in the June number of *Colburn*, which opens with an instructive article on "The Officers of the Royal Marines." The writer observes that although the intention of the Admiralty has been to do something which will give a spur to promotion in the Marines, nothing has been done. He considers that any proposition leading to an increase in the number of officers employed would be absurd and injurious, and that a too free promotion to the higher ranks would defeat its own object in the cheapening of titles. Surgeon-Major Gore's "Historical Sketch of Military Punishment" is concluded in this number. "The Report of the Committee on Naval Engineers" has, owing to want of space, been deferred till next month, when it will be concluded.

Fraser.

Mr. McCoan's article on the war in Asia, embracing his recollections of the last campaign, appears at a very opportune moment. Having reviewed the rapid advance of Russia in Asia and pointed out the great extension of that country's dominion that must take place in case her victorious career is unchecked, he concludes with the following suggestion:—"I have not seen the suggestion yet offered, and there may, therefore, be nothing in it, that, while not necessarily committing us to an active share in the struggle, the despatch of a Sikh army corps from Bombay to Bagdad would be a sound measure of precaution likely to wholesomely limit the area of this Armenian campaign and legitimately gratify thirty millions of our Indian fellow-subjects, who reverence the Caliph quite as much as Irish Catholics venerate the Pope. At any rate, whether we be drawn into the war or not, this is the only side from which we could effectively operate by land, as it is also the only one in which our interests are directly or seriously imperilled."

Baily.

There are some amusing articles in *Baily* for this month, but none requiring particular notice.

St. James's Magazine.

There is an abundance of pleasant reading in the June number of *St. James's Magazine*. Mr. Bowie's sketch of "Wagner in London" will suit those with a musical taste, while Mr. Harwood's story showing the important consequences that may arise from one of the most unpleasant events we are liable to, namely, "A Seizure for Queen's Taxes," is adapted for every taste.

Charing Cross Magazine.

An original article, by the author of "Clytie," is sufficient of itself to attract readers. The present number of the *Charing Cross Magazine*, in which it commences, under the title of "The Queen of Bohemia," has, however, additional matter to recommend it.

The Kettle of Fish (Chifferiel & Co., Cursitor-street).

This amateur quarterly is rapidly gaining character. Although entirely the handy-work of amateurs, it seems likely to rival some of the more pretentious monthlies.

A board of officers assembled at Aldershot on Tuesday to draw up a code of Infantry signals.

Col. J. W. Cox, C.B., half pay, late 13th Foot, commanding the forces at Jamaica, whose term of Staff service expires in August, has left for England, *viâ* New York, on two months leave of absence, and the command of the troops has devolved on Lieut.-Col. Hackett, 35th Regt.

A special examination of officers for promotion took place in the several districts in the United Kingdom on Monday.

Captain Pim asked the First Lord of the Admiralty last night whether officers who had commuted their retired pay could be compelled to serve. Mr. Egerton, in the absence of Mr. Hunt, said that they could, and if they did not serve they would be liable to be struck off the list.

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R. N.—Certainly not, unless there is some standing order prohibiting such absence. But it is always better to obtain a pass on such occasions, to avoid any suspicion of improper absence.

A CIVIL ENGINEER.—Allusion has been made to your criticism elsewhere.

C. W., Uxbridge.—You will find your remarks embodied in an article on the subject.

K. C. B.—If you read the sketch of the services given elsewhere, you will admit that the junior has served well, and is deserving of the distinction conferred upon him.

GUNNER.—The point is in that limbo called "under consideration." The general rule in the case you specify is that the soldier only earns deferred pay on such days as he draws full pay up to the first 21 years.

"Audi Alteram Partem," "V. R.," "Another Poverty-stricken Sub," "Left at Own Request," "R. A.," and "J. H." are in type, and shall appear as soon as possible.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

On the Use of the "Torpedo" and the "Ram" in Resisting Invasion; or, the "Battle of the Boats."
The Illustrated Guide to the War; or, Sultan, Star, and Czar.
Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea. Vol. 5.
Duties on Guard.
Johnston's Competitive Elementary Geography.
Questions and Answers for the use of Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners of Batteries of Field Artillery armed with the 16-pounder M.L.R. Gun of 12 cwt.
A Refutation of the Report of the Scurvy Committee.
Les Uniforms de l'Armée Allemande.
Report of the Operations of the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War during the Turco-Servian War, 1876.
The Geographical Magazine.
Aperçu sur l'Etat Militaire des Principales Puissances Etrangères au Printemps de 1877.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877.

There can be no more invidious task than that which falls to the happily anonymous "they" who settle the amount and direction of the stream which shall flow from the "Fountain of Honour" on the Queen's Birthday. It would be invidious to an unbearable degree if the "they" were known, but in their doubtful identity the specific indignation of the multitude is diverted they know not where, or is received in the proper quarter with the stolid indifference which is the happy characteristic of a corporate body. When the *Gazette Extraordinary* appeared on Saturday last, there was great surprise and some anger. In the clubs and in the streets "they" came in for their usual amount of praise or censure—rather more than less. "Do you see 'they' have made old Dimple Darling a K.C.B.? What the deuce did he ever do to deserve it?" "What a confounded shame 'they' haven't made Jack Arrowson a C.B., at all events. It would have pleased all the Light Cavalry men, who would have felt it as a compliment to themselves, and he really deserves it! Didn't he command a brigade during the last action of the war? We can't understand it at all." "Why, 'they' have passed Lord George Paget over, and given it to Dollop!" And so on. But, after all, "they" (who may be traced up to its first great cause in the occult but comfortable seclusion of some permanent official jealously guarding his records and sitting *couchant* in his den over the honours which he will never wear, for that much must be said—if the Dragon watches the golden apples in the gardens of the Hesperides of the *Gazette*, he does not hope to keep them for his own use)—"they," we say, may have greater difficulties than can be imagined, and at best "they" have, perchance, but a choice of evils in making their selections, not as far as the officers go, but as regards the pain which must be caused to many, in its relation to the pleasure to be caused to others. It is unquestionable that there should be no intimation made beforehand to those who are to be honoured. The reward comes all the more agreeably when it is unexpected. It ought never to be solicited. If the selection be made known beforehand, there may be the inconvenience of refusal, though we admit the rareness of such an event. Still, it occurs. Sir W. Codrington, being still conscious, we suppose, of full vitality, refused the *Bâton* last week. Sir W. Rowan certainly—we say it with regret—cannot be said to *take* it. Sir C. Yorke, however, can thoroughly appreciate the value of the honour; and the third, Lord Strathnairn, could, on emergency, exercise the control of which the Marshal's staff should be the symbol. But, seriously and truly, is not such an exercise of Royal favour as that which was announced in the *Gazette* a *reductio ad absurdum?* If the highest honours of the Service are to be regarded as the prizes in a tontine, then, and then only, the mode of procedure is intelligible. On any other ground the recent selection of officers for promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal must excite wonder and sympathy. Is the *Bâton* to be regarded as the significant present which in Oriental countries is taken to be a polite intimation that the recipient is to prepare for death? For more than fifty years Sir W. Rowan has lived a most pacific and graceful life, dear to his friends, honoured and respected by all. Sir C. Yorke's career was one of great merit, but his later existence has not been vexed with strife. So far as we know, these gallant officers have done nothing whatever deserving of a Marshal's *Bâton* for the last half century, except that they have lived. Their living has been so far rewarded that they have drawn pay and had increase of honours. But that is not considered a fitting reward for their great longevity, and so they are "*rude donati*"—provided with a truncheon—when they are so advanced in years that the memory of their early deeds has quite died out. That is not their fault, perhaps, but it is for reflection, that at the time of the Crimean war, now twenty-three years ago, no one thought of giving command to two of these officers. As to Lord Strathnairn the case is different. His service has been long, varied, brilliant, and comparatively recent. He commanded a victorious army in the field in 1858, was Commander-in-Chief in India, and had military charge in Ireland during a dangerous and exciting moment. The two former officers belong to the old Red Sandstone period. They are Waterloo men, and, having had the happiness to endure to the end, they are Field-Marshals. Sir Hugh Rose belongs to the stratified formation of the later period, which finds its limits between service subsequent to Waterloo and service in the Crimea and India. But if Sir Hugh Rose was at the head of an army in the field in India, he was at the time subordinate to the officer who was commanding another army in the field, and at the time he was in the Crimea he had no command whatever. Sir W. Codrington saw little service before he landed at Old Fort, but ere he left the shores of the Crimea he had distinguished himself in successive commands—at the Alma with a Brigade—we had almost written *the* Brigade of the Light Division; at Inkerman as the watchful chief who was first to meet the Russian storm; finally, on the ridge before Sebastopol, where, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he signed the conditions for the evacuation of the conquered territory after the fall of the place and the destruction of the stronghold, having seen the war brought to a glorious termination whilst he was at the head of the largest force of British troops ever set in the field. "They" selected him. He refused. "They" urged it, and he—whether under the impression that if he ought to have the *Bâton* at all he should have had it long ago, or acting under the influence of finer feelings, and conscious of the force of the faith that was in him—declined the mark of Royal favour, much to the astonishment of his friends.

The War Office surely try the patience and long suffering of the officers to the utmost. It would appear as if the department supposes officers have no feelings, no plans, no future. Here are at least three officers in command of Cavalry regiments who have been told that they are to be put on half pay when their five years are up, and who are still kept on unable to go away on leave, or to make any arrangements whatever, because of the state of uncertainty they are in as to their fate; and there are, of course, three more officers who are looking to succeed to command in a state of still more embarrassing uncertainty. We hear, indeed, that the Treasury would gladly defer the issue of the new Warrant for another year, and meantime officers are told, if they apply at the Horse Guards, that "nothing has been done." Has the Army no friends in Parliament to force the Government to state what their intentions are on a point of vital importance? Mr. Hardy fences like a *maitre d'armes* with any question which is not thrust home again and again on the subject. But the matter should be pressed in both Houses.

We regret that there is no marked improvement to report in the condition of Admiral Rous, although there is no reason to think the favourable opinion of his medical advisers will not, ultimately, be realized. The Admiral has seen Mr. G. Payn and one or two friends only out of the hundreds who have been calling daily to inquire.

General Grant wore the uniform of his rank in the American Army at the banquet given at Apsley House on the Queen's birthday by the Duke of Wellington, at which the guests were in full uniform, official, or Court dress. The Prime Minister sent General Grant an invitation to the State dinner in Downing-street as soon as he arrived in London, but the Duke of Wellington had dispatched a request to General Grant to honour him with his company by telegraph, and it had been accepted before Lord Beaconsfield's wishes were made known. General Grant was the guest of Lord Houghton, who is the genial "Lord Protector of the American Commonwealth in England," on Thursday night, and he must have witnessed a tremendous "squash" in that hospitable mansion, of all that is rich and rare in the British metropolis. He not only saw the *crême de la crême*, but the *gelée* of the *beau monde.* On such an occasion the convenience of these delightful long trains, once more in vogue, must have solicited the General's notice, especially when he trod on the outlying appendages of one of the myriads who flowed past him in a glittering stream. It was observed with wonder that General Grant and General Badeau were "decorated." The latter wore an especially striking riband and badge round his neck—of the Order of Cincinnatus it could not have been, for that died young.

On Friday week the *Echo* announced, as it stated, on the faith of a telegram said to have come from a special correspondent in the East, that a military convention had been concluded between the Shah and the Czar. It seems to have been "a lie with" more than "a circumstance." Not only has there been not the least confirmation of it, but there have been specific announcements in respectable and trustworthy papers that the Shah has quite satisfied the Sultan respecting his friendly disposition. "But," said the *Echo*, "the Russian General Frankini and thirty-seven Russian officers have started to take command of the Russian troops!" It is true that Echo is but the reflex of a sound or series of them; but we should really like to hear the original notes on which our contemporary performed such an extraordinary fantasia.

The Royal Engineer gold medal for the best essay on the "Duties and Organization of the Royal Engineers in Time of War" has been awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, commanding the pontoon train at Aldershot. We understand that this officer, who passed the final Staff College Examination in 1875, has in the press, and will shortly publish, a small military *aide memoire* in the shape of an officer's memorandum book. In these days of scientific war, when so much has to be known and remembered, a book of this nature should be of great use, and ought to form part of the kit of every officer.

The American Government does not seem to take note of the sale of warlike material to the belligerents. Russia, being represented in American ports just now, has the best of the situation, and is doing a good stroke of business in buying up torpedoes to use against the Turkish Navy.

There appears to be some misapprehension as to the scope of the inquiry which is being conducted by the Committee presided over by Earl Cadogan. The Committee was, we believe, appointed to consider certain principles involved in a proposed modification in the organization of the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Departments. The Committee has not been called upon to report upon the alleged grievances of the existing officers of these departments, and has, therefore, not taken any evidence on that subject.

On return from Bermuda, from which station we announced lately he had been invalided, Assistant-Commissary-General A. D. Burnaby is to be appointed to the ordnance charge of a home district.

One would think from the paragraphs in the papers that Mr. Layard is "a power," and that he is making, or is about to make, war on his own account, for we are informed that General Sir C. Dickson is acting as his "military adviser." He is merely on detached service, *pro tem.*, at Constantinople. We trust Sir Arnold Kemball is looking out after his communications, and that his rear is well guarded. It would be awkward if he were to be included in a general sweep of Turkish captives; although, no doubt, he would soon be set at liberty, and be treated with all respect by the Russians as soon as they knew who he was. Colonel Lennox, who is acting as Military *Attaché* to our Embassy at the Turkish capital, is the right man in the right place if he stays there. He knows his business and the country well, and Colonel W. Porter, of the same branch of the Service as Colonel Lennox, is an officer of ability and experience. The permission accorded to Lieutenant-Colonel Wellesley, the Military *Attaché* at St. Petersburg, to join the Russian Head-quarters in Europe, which was not granted at first on the grounds we stated at the time, must be received as a rebuff to the anti-English party, and as a mark of a conciliatory disposition for which it is right to be grateful. We trust he will see at least as much as the correspondents, although, except for the delectation of a very select few, his despatches will have no utility. We fancy that in the fulness of time, say 2000 A.D., the reports of Military *Attachés* will be examined with great interest, and afford curious reading to the explorers of War Office and Foreign Office records—a veritable Simancas for the historian.

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY, June 1, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Aug. 5, 1875, Capt. Frederick William Wilson has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank.

June 5.

The following promotions have been made this day:—Coms. William Edward Saxton Brome, Harry Holdsworth Rawson, to be Capts. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of June 4, 1877; Lieuts. Evelyn William Shirley, William Henry Jocelyn, to be Coms. in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of June 4, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, the under-mentioned Chief Engineers have been placed on the Retired List from the 1st inst.:—William H. Hooper, Benjamin Barber.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Edward J. Huysmans has been placed on the Retired List from May 30 last.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—N. Bowden-Smith, to the Undaunted, vice Brent.

Commander—W. H. Hall, to the Flamingo, when commissioned.

Lieutenants—William J. Moore, to the Undaunted; C. W. Dickenson, to the Vernon; A. E. C. Kennedy, Hon. M. A. Bourke, and H. B. C. Wynyard, to the Cambridge, additional for Foudroyant; R. R. Hall, to the Aurora; Robert C. Grant, Charles H. Warren, Francis R. Pelly, and George A. Callaghan, to the Ruby, when commissioned.

Navigating-Lieutenants—Thomas J. H. Rapson, to the Enchantress; Edmund E. Greaves to the Simoom.

Fleet-Surgeon—John W. S. Meiklejohn, to the Warrior.

Staff Surgeon—Dr. Martin Magill, to the Orontes.

COASTGUARD APPOINTMENT.

Mr. James Good, chief officer, to Oyster Haven Station, Kingstown District.

ACHILLES, Capt. Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., did not leave Plymouth on Saturday, as previously ordered, on a cruise round the British and Irish coasts.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, was at Phalerum Bay, Piræus, May 29. Alluding to the reported mutiny, the *Western Morning News* remarks that the news has occasioned more regret than surprise at Devonport, for the Alexandra had, before she left, already earned the reputation of being an "uncomfortable" ship, and adds that Capt. Fitzroy is well known in Devonport. He was commander of the Bristol some years since, when a mysterious fire occurred on board. It should not be too readily assumed that the men of the Alexandra, who have displayed their discontent by the only means in their power, are altogether and solely to blame. If the circumstances which took place while the Alexandra was last in the Sound had been made the subject of an official inquiry, it is very unlikely that the more serious émeute now announced would have occurred. The *Hants Telegraph*, commenting on the subject, says:—"Anxious as the Admiralty naturally is to allay the uneasy feeling created by the reported 'mutiny' on board the Alexandra, the official denial of such an outbreak as has been telegraphed home will not deceive the majority. It is nonsense to attempt to make believe that the discontent is attributable to leave being curtailed. Our men are not unreasoning creatures, and did not the same fleet, of which the Alexandra is now the flagship, spend dreary months in Besika Bay with hardly a murmur? Besides, it is only in the flagship that the feeling of insubordination has shown itself, and, consequently, it must be traced to the ship herself. It is no secret that in selecting the senior officers for that ship the Admiralty scarcely provided for the happiness of her crew. A former commission in which more than one had served was a most troublesome one, and discontent ran high on the lower deck." A private letter received at Cork from one of the crew states that they left Port Said on May 19, and reached the Piræus on the 24th, and the reputation which had preceded Admiral Hornby as a strict disciplinarian was fully maintained by their experience on the voyage, so much so that the writer expected mutiny would break out on the passage. One morning it was found that a number of the sights of the heavy guns had disappeared with other articles. Blue-jackets were put as sentries on all the guns, and what with this duty in addition to their watch below, they had very little rest. "In fact," says the writer, "there was drill night and day." All the ship's company were turned up, and a list of the articles missing was read by the Admiral himself, who said that if the mischief was not stopped at once he would disrate every petty officer in the ship. The discipline of the ship was very rigid, and the officers and men alike had to share the discomfort of the position. Another private letter says:—"There is a good deal of insubordinate feeling existing on board the Alexandra, owing to the alleged over-smartness of the new Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Hornby, and the fact that his flag-captain, commander, and first lieutenant are all 'tarred with the same brush.' The other day, says the writer, there was almost a mutiny on board at Port Said, owing to the admiral stopping some of the men's privileges in the way of fresh bread or something of that sort, and the crew, by way of revenge, pitched a quantity of the admiral's live stock overboard, in consequence of which several men were put under arrest. One day, when the vessels of the squadron were at sail drill, the Alexandra happened to be the last ship at reefing topsails, and, although there was not much to be ashamed of in this, considering the short time she has been in commission, the poor men were doomed to remain aloft ever so many hours without dinner. Of course, all this may be an exaggerated report, but it shows that there is not a very happy feeling on board the new flagship."

ANTELOPE, Lieut.-Com. E. Wingfield, is at Therapia.

ARAB, Com. F. S. Broughton, has been taking in stores at Bombay for six months with a view to proceeding to the Persian Gulf.

ARGUS, Com. R. Harris, was paid off at Bermuda on May 17, and recommissioned the following day. She was to leave on the 19th for Halifax, to bring the mail due about the 25th.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. Prattent, disembarked the 104th Regt. at Kingstown on the 4th inst. She goes to Liverpool for drafts for Kingstown on her return from Jersey.

AVON, Com. L. C. Keppel, was at St. Helena on May 14.

BELLEROPHON, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. C. Key, was at Bermuda on May 19.

BITTERN, Com. G. J. Anstruther, was out of dock at Malta and completing for sea on June 1.

BLACK PRINCE, Capt. E. H. Howard, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral W. M. Dowell, C.B., did not leave Plymouth on Saturday, as previously ordered, on a cruise round the British and Irish coasts.

COCKATRICE, Com. A. J. Musgrave, is at Sulina.

CONTEST, Lieut.-Com. G. W. Allen, was at St. Helena on May 14.

CRUISER, Com. J. Hext, which left Malta on May 21 for a cruise of instruction, returned on the 25th, and sailed again on the 28th for the Piræus.

CYGNET, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hammick, was off Jackin on May 2.

DANAE, Capt. J. C. Purvis, was daily expected at Whydah early in May.

DAPHNE, Com. G. B. Evans, has been ordered to Bussorah.

DEFENCE, Capt. R. P. Cator, did not leave Plymouth on Saturday, as previously ordered, on a cruise round the British and Irish coasts.

ECLIPSE, Capt. G. E. Erskine, sailed from Bermuda for St. John's, Newfoundland, on fishery service on May 9.

FAWN, Com. W. J. L. Wharton, arrived at Aden on April 26; she would survey the Hamish Islands, which are suspected to be wrongly placed on the chart, before proceeding to Zanzibar.

FOX, Staff-Com. J. G. Dathan, arrived at Chatham on the 6th inst.

HELICON, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford, is at Constantinople.

HIMALAYA, Capt. E. White, was placed in the entrance lock at Keyham on Tuesday.

LORD WARDEN, Capt. the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., did not leave Plymouth on Saturday, as previously ordered, on a cruise round the British and Irish coasts. "G. R. G." writes to the *Daily News*:—"Having observed in your columns of the 30th and 31st ult. reports of the disaster on board H.M.S. Lord Warden, through the adverse action of the capstan, I write to say that, if I am rightly informed, such accidents may be easily averted by the adoption of a simple buffing arrangement in conjunction with chain cables, known to many of our naval officers, and for some time in use on board merchant ships. This means of safety to life and property has been for some years known at the Admiralty, to the Board of Trade, and to Lloyd's Committee. I have seen this machine, and know that it has been commended by many who have practically used it for some years. My object, therefore, in calling attention to its utility for preventing sudden adverse strains on ships' cables, when working the same by windlass or capstan, or when riding at anchor, is to inquire why such a valuable invention has not been adopted in all her Majesty's ships. The buffing arrangement alluded to by me is the most simple and useful invention, and it is a wonder why they have not been more extensively used."

MALLARD, Lieut.-Com. Warry, was about to go to Quittah early in May.

MINOTAUR, Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., did not leave Plymouth on Saturday, as previously ordered, on a cruise round the British and Irish coasts.

MONARCH, Capt. M. Culme-Seymour, sailed from Malta on May 30 for Gibraltar and England.

NORTHUMBERLAND is ordered to be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. It is proposed to reduce her number of guns from twenty-eight to seventeen, to increase their weight and calibre from 6½ tons and nine tons (7in. and 8in.) to nine tons and twelve tons (8in. and 9in.), fit her with bow and stern chasers, and to carry Whitehead torpedoes, apply the new steam-steering and electric firing machinery on her bridge, build fore and aft companion platforms from the bridge to the poop to facilitate communication, erect bullet-proof covering towers at each extremity of the bridge, thoroughly overhaul and repair her engines, and to supply her with a set of new boilers, at a total expenditure of £80,400.

OSBORNE, Com. H. L. Pearson, arrived at Gibraltar, all well, on the 6th inst., and was to leave for England the same evening.

PERT, Com. H. C. Aitchison, sailed from Bermuda on May 15 for St. John's, Newfoundland, on fishery service.

PIONEER, Lieut.-Com. E. Hotham, has been ordered to Cape Coast Castle to meet the Commodore.

PEARL, Capt. L. Brine, was paid off at Portsmouth on the 5th inst. She left England on June 11, 1873, and in September arrived at Freemantle, Western Australia. The South Sea Islands were made for in November, and the Commodore interviewed the King, and collected the information on the proposed annexation of the islands. She proceeded to Tasmania, but was recalled to Sydney, where she embarked the Governor of New South Wales, and left to complete the annexation of the Fiji Islands. On Oct. 10, 1874, the Royal standard was hoisted at Fiji. Sydney was reached again by Oct. 25. At Wallaroo the Commodore and officers inspected a number of its famous copper mines. Sydney was left again on April 10, 1875, for the South Sea Islands. The Island of Aneitom, in the New Hebrides group, was reached on the 22nd, and the Commodore and several officers landed, the Commodore communicating with the local missionary. Leaving Aneitom on the evening of the same day, Port Resolution was arrived at on the 23rd. This port had been visited 101 years previously by Capt. Cook, and derived its name from the title of his vessel. The natives were friendly to the Commodore and the officers, and further communications were held with the missionary living there. On leaving Montague Island the Pearl made for Pentecost Island, and on May 6 arrived at Port Patteson. On the 10th she anchored in Dillon Bay, and the Commodore went ashore, interchanged greetings with the missionary, and visited the graves of Messrs. Williams and Harris, missionaries, who were killed by natives some thirty or forty years ago. The Pearl arrived in Baryon Bay, Santa Cruz, on Aug. 12. After anchoring there for an hour or two it was deemed advisable to go round the small bay of Carlisle. It was here that the Commodore received his fatal wounds. He and several officers had landed, and were negociating with the natives, who appeared peaceably inclined, when, without provocation, the English party were fired on by the natives and had to retreat to the ship. The Commodore was wounded on the left side and on the head, and five men were also wounded. The vessel at once proceeded north to get cold weather, but tetanus set in, and the Commodore and two of the injured seamen died. The Commodore was buried at Sydney, New Zealand, on Aug. 24, 1875, amidst manifestations of respect from the highest to the lowest at that port. Captain Chapman succeeded Com. Goodenough in the command of the vessel on Dec. 15. The vessel left Sydney to meet Com. Hoskins at Melbourne. A return to Sydney was made on the 26th. That port was not again left until March 16, 1876, when the Pearl went on a cruise to New Zealand, putting in at Lord Howe Island on the way. Samoa was visited with the object of inquiring into disagreement that had arisen with the Barracouta. The remainder of the commission was mostly spent at Sydney, and on Jan. 5 of the present year the Wolverene relieved the Pearl on the Australian station. The return home was commenced on Jan. 17. Auckland was visited on the 29th, and here a hearty and general farewell was bid to the old ship, which had been a universal favourite. On Feb. 1 Auckland was left. Having caught the south-east trading winds the South Seas were soon left behind and the North Seas reached, and the Pearl arrived at Spithead on the 18th. Excepting the fatalities from the attack by the natives, comparatively few deaths have happened, although three men have, during the commission, been washed overboard.

RAPID, Com. E. C. Drummond, is at Kustendje.

RESISTANCE, Capt. S. Douglas, did not leave Plymouth on Saturday, as previously ordered, on a cruise round the British and Irish coasts.

ROVER, Capt. T. Barnardiston. Very poor accounts of the boilers of the Rover came home by the last mail. Although she was docked at Bermuda, and the cost of endeavouring to patch her up was tolerably heavy for a new ship, yet the boilers still leak considerably, and it is said that nothing short of having them out and re-rivetting them in many places will cure this defect. Caulking the boilers is the constant employment of the engine-room staff. She has started on a visit to Cuba, but expects to be back at Port Royal about the 10th inst.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

RUPERT, Capt. W. E. Gordon, C.B., was at Malta on June 1.

SEAFLOWER, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Eyre, arrived at Plymouth on the 6th inst.

SEAGULL, Com. Maxwell Heron, was reported in the Gambia since the middle of March, but no letters had been received from her.

SEALARK, Lieut. F. H. Haygarth, arrived at Devonport on Tuesday from a cruise in the Channel.

SIMOOM, Capt. R. G. Pasley, which left Portsmouth on Oct. 23, last year, on a round of transport service, arrived at Spithead on Sunday night, and came into harbour on Monday morning. She left Cape Coast Castle on Feb. 24, Cape Verd on March 11, Barbadoes on March 22, Jamaica on March 31, Belize on April 5, Nassau on April 10, Jamaica (second time) on April 21, Demerara on April 30, Tobago on May 2, Barbadoes (second time) on May 6, and Bermuda May 19. She brought 100 details, time-expired men, and invalids, twenty-three women, fifty-five children, and the following officers:—From Jamaica—Surg.-Majors Haystead and Prescott, A.M.D.; Capt. Osmar, 35th Regt.; Paymr. Smith and Capt. Brock, 1st West India Regt.; Capt. Talbot, 2nd West India Regt. From Barbadoes—Lieut.-Col. Sargent, General Staff; Surg.-Major Henry, A.M.D.; Lieut. Courtnay, 35th Regt.; Lieut. Apthorpe, 1st West India Regt. From Bermuda—Capt. Lockhart, R.A., General Staff; Assist.-Comy. Wilson; Paymrs. Addis and Dawson; Surg.-Major Hensman, A.M.D. The Simoom also brought Capt. King, of the Dryad; Lieut. Cuddy, of the Zephyr; Sub-Lieut. Murphy, of the Bellerophon; and the Rev. J. Shepherd, late of the Aboukir. She has again left Portsmouth, and arrived at Plymouth on Thursday.

SIRIUS, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, was at Whydah on May 2.

SPARTAN, Capt. R. E. Tracey, arrived at Trincomalee on April 27.

SPITEFUL, Com. A. T. Powlett, had left for Sierra Leone and England on May 2.

SQUIRREL, Lieut.-Com. R. N. Hamond, sailed from Devonport on Tuesday on a cruise.

SUPPLY, Staff Com. F. Inglis, from the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, arrived at Chatham Dockyard on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday morning was floated into the repairing basin, to be paid off.

SWALLOW, Com. John B. Warren, arrived at Madeira on the 6th inst., all well.

TEAZER, Com. C. Wodehouse, is being got ready at Bombay for service in the Persian Gulf.

THETIS, Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward, will be ready to pay off at Plymouth on the 12th inst.

THUNDERER, Capt. J. C. Wilson, made a lengthened and satisfactory trial of her machinery after having had the fractured eccentric rod repaired. The late breakdown was, says the *Times*, purely accidental, and in no way affects the contractors. Indeed, the rod was of first-class material and workmanship, as was proved by the immense strain which it resisted before breaking. The trial, which was of a crucial character, was successful in every respect. The ship was under way for eight hours, during six of which she was driven under a full head of steam. For a couple of hours the revolutions were maintained at the rate of 77 per minute; the mean of the six hours being 72. The horse-power indicated was 5,400 horses, or only about 300 below the power developed at the contractors' trial. There was neither priming nor heating of bearings, nor anything to detract from the perfect success of the run. The Thunderer arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday.

TORCH, Com. Anstruther, was taken out of dock at Malta on May 26, and left for the Piræus on Monday last.

UNDAUNTED, Capt. Colomb, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir R. Macdonald, K.C.S.I., was at Bombay on May 14.

VALIANT, Capt. W. S. Brown, did not leave Plymouth on Saturday, as previously ordered, on a cruise round the British and Irish coasts.

WARRIOR, Capt. W. H. Whyte, having had defects made good, steamed out of Portsmouth Harbour and anchored at Spithead on Monday afternoon. She sailed for Portland on Thursday.

WYE, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, arrived at Madeira on the 4th inst., all well. She was to leave at daylight on the 5th inst. for Plymouth.

THE NAVY AND THE BATH.

Admiral George Elliot, K.C.B., is the eldest son of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir George Elliot, K.C.B., and cousin of the Earl of Minto. He entered the Navy in Nov., 1827, and obtained the rank of lieut. Nov. 12, 1834. As lieut. he served upwards of three years in South America in the Astrea, and was advanced to the rank of commander Jan. 15, 1838. After serving at the Cape of Good Hope and in India, he obtained post rank June 3, 1840, and returned to England as acting captain of the Volage in 1841. He commanded the Eurydice on the North American Station from June, 1843, to 1846; commanded the Ocean from May, 1848, to Dec., 1849, when he was appointed to the command of the Phæton, and served in the Mediterranean until the spring of 1853. He commanded the James Watt, in the Baltic Fleet, from Jan., 1854, until the close of the Russian war; was aide-de-camp to the Queen from Feb., 1856, until promoted to flag rank, Feb. 24, 1858. He was captain of the Fleet under Sir C. H. Fremantle in the Royal Albert with the Channel Squadron from Aug., 1859, to June, 1860; was appointed Admiral-Superintendent at Portsmouth Dockyard in Feb., 1863; became vice-admiral in Sept., 1865; and admiral, April 1. 1870. He was returned as M.P. for Chatham Feb, 1874, but resigned on being appointed commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, March 1, 1875.

Vice-Admiral F. B. P. Seymour, K.C.B., entered the Navy in Jan., 1834, and after serving in the Mediterranean as mate on board the Britannia was promoted to lieut. in March, 1842. From 1842 until promoted to commander in June, 1847, he was attached to the force in the Pacific, two years and a-half of which he officiated as flag-lieut. to his uncle, Sir G. F. Seymour. From the close of 1848 to 1850 he commanded the Harlequin in the Mediterranean; from May, 1853, until 1856, the Brisk and Meteor, in the White Sea and Mediterranean; and held the command of the Pelorus on the East India and China Station from July, 1857, to March, 1860. He was afterwards commodore in the same ship on the Australian Station until the close of 1862, and was badly wounded in a desperate fight with the Maories. He was appointed to the Royal Adelaide at Devonport in Feb., 1854, where he remained until the close of 1866. He commanded the victory at Portsmouth from August, 1867, to the close of 1868, and for a short time in 1870 was employed at Whitehall; he commanded the Detached Squadron from December, 1870, until May, 1872, when he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and remained until 1874. He has been in command of the Channel Squadron since October 1, 1874.

Rear-Admiral Wm. Houston Stewart, K.C.B., entered the Navy in April, 1835, on board the Tweed, Captain Thomas Maitland, from which vessel, after visiting the coast of Africa, and serving during the civil war on the north coast of Spain, where he frequently landed as aide-de-camp to his captain, he removed in 1837 to the Carysfort, Captain Henry Byam Martin. In that ship he took part, except in the capture of Sidon, in all the operations of 1840 on the coast of Syria, where he commanded a boat, and was mentioned by Captain Horatio Austin for his judgment and gallantry at the bombardment of the strong castle of Gebail. In the attack upon Tortosa, he again had charge of a boat, and was twice grazed and severely contused by musket balls. Towards the end of 1841 he joined the Illustrious, 72, flagship on the North American and West India Station of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, by whom he was promoted June, 1842, to a death vacancy in the Volage, and was for six months her *senior lieutenant* in the West Indies. In March, 1843, he went back to the Illustrious, and in Feb., 1844, was appointed first of the Ringdove, and subsequently proceeded to the Coast of Africa, where he volunteered to serve as a supernumerary in the Penelope. This he continued to do until a severe attack of fever induced him to yield to the friendly solicitation of his chief, and he returned home in an Indiaman, carrying with him a letter so laudatory of his zeal and merits that the Admiralty allowed him full pay until the period of his arrival. On Jan. 8, 1845, he was appointed to the Superb, fitting at Portsmouth, and shortly afterwards while at Plymouth jumped overboard, an ebb tide running at the time, and nearly at the cost of his own life saved that of a Marine, and for this act received the thanks of the Royal Humane Society on vellum. In Nov., 1845, his former captain (Martin) having obtained command of the Grampus, he was permitted to join him, and in the early part of the ensuing year he sailed for the Pacific. He came home at the commencement of 1847, and in December of the same year was nominated flag-lieut. to Sir Edward King, commander-in-chief at Sheerness. He was advanced to the rank of commander May 19, 1848, and on Aug. 5, 1851, obtained command of the Virago. In October, 1853, he was transferred to the command of the Modeste in the Mediterranean, and in July, 1854, became captain of the Firebrand; and for his services at the attack of Sebastopol was spoken of by Vice-Admiral Dundas in his despatch for assisting in getting an Austrian vessel to sea from under the batteries in a very successful and creditable manner. The Firebrand had four shots in her hull, but fortunately no casualties. On Feb. 2, 1855, he was appointed to the command of the Dragon, in the Baltic, and on Feb. 3, 1857, to the Indus, flagship on the North American Station, during the temporary absence through illness of Capt. Dalrymple Hay. On May 4 following he obtained command of the Impregnable, flagship at Devonport of Vice-Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., where he remained until appointed, May 3, 1860, to the Marlborough, flagship in the Mediterranean of Vice-Admiral W. Fanshawe Martin, and remained until May, 1863. He was Captain Superintendent at Chatham Dockyard from Nov., 1863, to Nov., 1868; Superintendent at Devonport Dockyard from July, 1870, to Nov., 1871; at Portsmouth Dockyard from Nov., 1871, to May, 1872; since which time he has been Controller of the Navy.

Sir George Rodney Mundy, G.C.B., born April 19, 1805, is son of the late Gen. Godfrey Mundy, by the Hon. Sarah Rodney, daughter of the celebrated Lord Rodney. This officer entered the Royal Naval College Feb. 5, 1818, passed out Dec. 19, 1819, with medal and two years' service allotted, and embarked as volunteer on board the Phaeton, 46, Capt. Montagu, attached to the North American Station. In April, 1824, after two years passed in the Mediterranean as midshipman of the Euryalus, Capt. Augustus Clifford, and Rochfort, 80, Capt. Schomberg, he joined the Blanche, frigate, Capt. Mends, stationed in South America, where he continued to serve in the Wellesley, 74, Jasseur, 18, and Cambridge, 82, until promoted to lieut., Feb. 4, 1826, into the Eclair, 18, Capt. Bourchier. On Aug. 28, 1828, after serving as junior lieut. in the Pyramus, 42, Capt. Sartorius, he was promoted to the rank of commander. Obtaining command of the Favorite, 18, on Aug. 29, 1833, he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and continued on that station until 1837, when the sloop was paid off, and he was promoted to post rank. He was next (Oct. 4, 1842) appointed to the Iris, 42, in which vessel he served on the West Coast of Africa, East India, and China Stations until finally put out of commission in Aug., 1847. In 1846 Capt. Mundy was constantly employed under the orders of Sir Thomas Cochrane in extensive expeditions against the pirates of Borneo, and commanded the gunboats and division of seamen and Marines at the capture of the capital city of Brunė. He subsequently obtained the Sultan's signature to the cession of the island of Labuan. From 1851 to 1857, when he was promoted to rear-admiral, he served as captain in the London, 91, and Nile, 91, and, for war services during the Russian war in the Baltic, was nominated C.B. From 1859 to 1862 he served as second in command in the Mediterranean in the Hannibal, 91; and it was in that ship, after the capture of Palermo by Garibaldi, that an armistice was concluded between the Viceroy of Sicily and the revolutionary general, which terminated the struggle in the island. In 1862 he was made a K.C.B. From 1867 to 1870 he held the post of Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian Station, and in March, 1872, as a reward for his long services in every quarter of the globe, was nominated Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. This appointment Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy held until March, 1875, when, having reached the age of seventy, he was placed on the Retired List.

Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets William Richard Edwin Smart, C.B., M.D., was employed as assistant-surgeon in the Trafalgar, 120, Captain Charles Hare, in the Mediterranean, from April 1846, until 1848, and afterwards served from May, 1851, until 1853 as surgeon in Spitfire, surveying vessel, Commander A. B. Spratt, in the Mediterranean. He served in the Diamond, 27, Captain C. B. Hamilton, also in the Mediterranean, from October, 1853, till 1856, and in 1857 and 1858 was Staff surgeon in the Minden, storeship at Hong Kong. On November 5, 1859, he was appointed deputy inspector-general of the Royal Naval Medical Establishment at Bermuda, and on March 26, 1864, was transferred to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich as Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, and remained until 1869. He has been Inspector-General at the Royal Hospital at Haslar since April, 1873.

The services of those officers who have been appointed Companions of the Order are unavoidably held over until next week.

RIVER SERVICE GUNBOATS.

A correspondent writing to the *Times* says:—"The Admiralty Office has had assigned to it the credit of the design of the river service gunboats of the Medina class, built on the Tyne, and now completing at Portsmouth Yard. But so far as the proportions of length to breadth and the external form are concerned, the credit appears to be due to a Brazilian naval architect—Capt. Trajano de Carvalho. He had had considerable experience in designing small vessels for his own Government, and during his recent stay in England, employed on work for Brazil, he made a model which so commended itself to the judgment of the Director of Naval Construction and to that of the Controller of the Navy, that they recommended it for adoption. Before doing so it was subjected to experiment by Mr. Froude with very satisfactory results. The proportions were, indeed, very much what he would have recommended, although they differed considerably from previous practice. The actual trials have confirmed in a very remarkable manner Mr. Froude's forecasts and the views of Capt. de Carvalho. They were limited strictly to a draught of 6ft., and a speed of nine knots was all that was hoped for. Some of the vessels engined by John Penn and Sons have realized a speed of ten knots. Those engined on the Tyne have not hitherto done quite so well. Comparative statement of steam performances of the Medway and the best of the vessels of the Snake class:—The Medway.—Length between perpendiculars, 110ft.; extreme breadth, 34ft.; draught, 5ft. 7in., 5ft. 9in.—5ft. 8in.; area, middle section, 164 square feet; displacement, 331 tons; indicated horse-power, 315; speed, 9·518; S. 3 by middle section, indicated horse-power, 450; S. by D. 2-3, indicated horse-power, 131·3. The Snake Class.—The Blazer.—Length between perpendiculars, 85ft.; extreme breadth, 26ft. $1\frac{3}{8}$in.; draught, 5ft. 9in., 6ft. 3in.—6ft.; area, middle section, 140 square feet; displacement, 241 tons; indicated horse-power, 266; speed, 8·741; S. 3 by middle section, indicated horse-power, 350-9; S. 3 by D. 2-3, indicated horse-power, 97·1. The Arrow.—Length between perpendiculars, 85ft.; extreme breadth, 26ft. $1\frac{3}{8}$in.; draught, 5ft. 9in., 6ft. 3 in.—6ft.; area, middle section, 140 square feet; displacement, 241 tons; indicated horse-power, 264; speed, 8·716; S. 3 by middle section, indicated horse-power, 351·5; S. 3 by D. 2-3, indicated horse-power, 97·2. The Pickle.—Length between perpendiculars, 85ft.; extreme breath, 26ft. $1\frac{3}{8}$in.; draught, 6ft., 6ft. 6in.—6ft. 3in.; area, middle section, 146 square feet; displacement, 254 tons; indicated horse-power, 268; speed 8·693; S. 3 by middle section, indicated horse-power, 357·5; S. 3 by D. 2-3, indicated horse-power, 98·2.

The whole of the large Admiralty annual contract for bass brushes and brooms, for use in her Majesty's ships and naval establishments, has again been given to Messrs. Horsey and Co., of London, patentees of steel-fastened brooms. The advantage of this method of fastening is that they are not affected by heat, the stock being solid and no pitch being used in manufacture, and they are consequently of a more lasting nature. It is worth remarking that, had the old system of long-standing contracts still existed at the Admiralty, the Department would in all probability have been unable to avail itself of the Horsey patent, and would have been still purchasing less durable, and therefore less economical, stores.

FURNISH ON THE NEW HIRE SYSTEM.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses, &c., furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea. —"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS.

On Tuesday afternoon a number of interesting torpedo experiments took place in Portsmouth Harbour in the presence of a large number of officers. The experiments were conducted by the staff of the Vernon Torpedo School. The proceedings commenced with the dropping of two countermines at the will of the operator, stationed on board the Nettle, by means of a steam pinnace, which was steered by electricity. A cask was next blown to atoms by a hand grenade, consisting of an eight ounce disc of detonated gun-cotton, fired by an instantaneous fuse. To illustrate the deadly effects of these small charges when thrown into enemy's boats, about 15lbs. of wet gun-cotton, contained in a net, were next hauled away from the side of the Nettle and exploded by electricity, the object of this experiment being to show that gun-cotton, when detonating, has the same explosive power whether wet or dry. The force of the explosion of the drifting countermine, containing 300lbs. of gunpowder, supplied a remarkable proof of the ease with which a passage might be effected through an enemy's line of torpedoes. The chain cable, nearly two inches in thickness, was also severed with $2\frac{1}{2}$lb. of gun-cotton. Two outrigger torpedoes were exploded from a pinnace, which remained within 17 feet of the charges. Four mines, each consisting of 300lbs. of gunpowder, were next exploded by means of circuit closers or buoys containing a small and simple apparatus for completing the electric current, by which the spark is communicated. The proceedings closed with the simultaneous explosion by electricity of twelve countermines of guncotton. The whole of the experiments were regarded as satisfactory.

SCURVY AND THE LATE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The stress laid on the ills arising from the issue or non-issue of lime-juice for the prevention and cure of scurvy is, I am convinced, not only over-estimated, but liable to be fraught with the most dangerous consequences. For so universal is the conviction that lime-juice is the one great infallible preventive of this affection, and so strong is the belief that this disease cannot be generated where its issue is strictly enforced, that, when an outbreak of scurvy occurs, the consideration of all else save lime-juice sinks into insignificance, and the real causes of the evil are but lightly enquired into, and likely to be overlooked. Though the most stringent legislative measures, and other means, therefore, have been in force for many years to ensure the careful testing and issue of this article, still scurvy exists, and will continue to prevail on almost all occasions that the crews of vessels are exposed to voyages extending over three or four months, and have not during that period been supplied with fresh meat and vegetables, some act of bodily fatigue or exposure only being sufficient to fan into full flame the spark of this disease, which has been long kindling in their tissues, and that not from a want of lime-juice, but from a lack of far more necessary elements of nourishment in the food supplied to them. It is absurd to think for a moment that the temporary suspension of the issue of lime-juice was fatal to the men who died of scurvy in the late Arctic Expedition. On the contrary, I feel confident that this occurrence could have been averted without its intervention, and can only with reason be ascribed to *those men being called* upon to undergo severe and prolonged bodily exertion when their systems were in a state of serious mal-nutrition *consequent* on protracted subsistence on preserved meats and vegetables and salt food. And it is an unquestionable certainty that, *if in lieu* of such food, a supply of live stock had been shipped to the Arctic Regions, and there slaughtered and preserved in a *frozen* condition for use, lime-juice would have been unneeded and scurvy unknown. With the exception, perhaps, of compressed *meats*, and such other preserved meats as do not require a second cooking, most—or, indeed, I might say all—preserved meats and vegetables of the present day, whose act of preservation needs excessive heat, possess but little nutrient anti-scorbutic properties, for the repeated acts of boiling to which they are subjected, first in the process of preservation, and, subsequently, in recooking for use, render *completely* inert and non-nutrient those very elements in their composition, viz., the protein compounds, which may be said to be the very essence of the blood, brain, and muscle of the human being, and a deficiency in which, in my opinion, constitutes the disease known as scurvy. The scorbutic action of salt meat on the human tissues is almost wholly due to this same cause, viz., its failing to supply them with albumenous (protein) products. The salting of meat does not produce scurvy directly by the introduction of saline particles into the system (as is generally supposed), but indirectly by dissolving out, and removing from meat all its protein materials, which pass away, the greater portion of them into the brine and the fluid in which the meat is soaked or *cooked*. And if men on board ship, instead of soaking the meat in order to get rid of the brine, could be induced to consume the brine in their soups, &c.; or, better still, could be supplied with the albumenous products it contains (and which could be easily separated from its saline particles by dialysis), they would, in my opinion, be making use of the best anti-scorbutic there is at the surgeon's disposal. It is owing to its retention of these constituents that pemmican is so highly nutritive, and that the raw potatoe is the backwoodsman's best and surest anti-scorbutic; and if, as I before mentioned, live stock had been shipped to frozen regions, and there preserved in a frozen state for use, and issued even twice a week, valuable lives and much expense would have been saved on the late expedition, and an outbreak of scurvy on that occasion would have been rendered impossible.—I am, &c.,

W. S. OLIVER, Surg.-Major.

The following has been promulgated in Ireland:—"Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, May 31, 1877.—General Order No. 919.—H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. the Hon. P. Methuen, Scots Guards, to the personal Staff of the commander of the forces in Ireland as military secretary, vice Lieut.-Col. Wynne Finch, of the same corps, who resigns the appointment.—By command of the major-general commanding (Signed), C. W. ROBINSON, D.A.A.G."

The new fort at Shornmeade, below Gravesend, is to be used mainly as a torpedo station, and will consequently mount a much lighter armament than the other forts on the Thames.

PROTECTION AGAINST TORPEDO BOATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The fate of the Turkish "monitor" recently destroyed on the Danube by Lieutenant Dubuscheff with a torpedo has given us a very clear and practical warning of the great dangers that our ships would be liable to in time of war, provided only that the enemy possessed sufficient pluck. Of course, it is to be hoped that no such lamentable apathy and neglect as that of which the Turks were victims would obtain on board any English ship; but, nevertheless, the danger is great. To meet this danger, naval officers have suggested various means, but I think, as yet, none effective. I would suggest, at any rate, that ships be supplied with one-pounder swivel guns, which could be mounted on the netting (or, in fact, anywhere), where they could be worked by one man. I maintain that if two or three of these guns were mounted on the netting, with a sharp look-out it would be exceedingly difficult for any torpedo boat to reach the ship. To meet the difficulty of darkness—which would of course favour the attacking boat—I would further suggest that ships be supplied with a lamp fitted with a powerful converging lens of very long focus. If this lamp was fitted at one extremity of the ship, it could throw a narrow pencil of light slightly inclined to the length of the ship, and all boats or objects approaching the broadside of the ship must cross the pencil, and thereby render themselves visible. The approach to the end of the ship could be illuminated by a lamp having a small diverging lens. My ideas may not be worth much, but the subject is all-important, and I think it is incumbent on naval officers to think seriously of the warning the recent Turkish disaster has given us.—I am, &c.,

May 29th, 1877. N.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Although I have not a single friend on the list of assistant-paymasters, and the question in no way affects me personally, I must say that I have read with much pleasure and sympathy your paragraph in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE commencing with the question, "What has become of the scheme for improving the position of assistant-paymasters?" It really is lamentable to think that, in this enlightened age, a high-minded set of men, such as the officers of the executive class for the most part are, should, on becoming Lords of the Admiralty, seem deadened to all sense of justice in catering for the efficiency and contentment of their own class by a fair bestowal of promotion, retirement, honours and rewards, whilst they systematically ignore as far as they dare the claims of the non-executive branches. I say "as far as they dare," because the medical officers are able to bring such pressure to bear on the Admiralty that they obtain a measure of the justice to which they are entitled. Through the influence of Mr. Reed and their own combination the engineers are likely to follow in the same path; but alas for the assistant-paymasters, for they have not influential friends except the professional Press, and are, therefore, left out in the cold under circumstances of injustice from which, I should think, a Lord of the Admiralty, in his individual capacity, would recoil.—I am, &c.,

May 19, 1877. SENEX.

A telegram from Hong Kong announces the arrival of the gunboats Gamma and Delta, lately constructed by Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. for the Chinese Government. Reports of their voyage show them to have been safe, speedy, and comfortable.

The First Lord of the Admiralty gave a full-dress dinner on Saturday night, at his official residence, in honour of her Majesty's birthday. The guests included—Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Sartorius, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Codrington, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral A. Hood, C.B., Admiral the Hon. Sir F. Grey, G.C.B., Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, G.C.B., Rear-Admiral Lord Gilford, C.B., the Hon. A. Egerton, M.P., Admiral Sir A. Milne, Bart., G.C.B., Admiral Sir C. Eden, K.C.B., Sir M. Lopes, Bart., M.P., Mr. V. Lushington, Q.C., Admiral Wellesley, C.B., Admiral the Hon. Sir J. Drummond, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir W. Tarleton, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir W. King Hall, K.C.B., Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir W. Mends, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Inglefield, C.B., Vice-Admiral R. Coote, C.B., Rear-Admiral Boys, Rear-Admiral Phillimore, Vice-Admiral the Hon. A. Cochrane, C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir L. M'Clintock, Kt., Mr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., Rear-Admiral R. Lambert, C.B., Rear-Admiral W. G. Luard, C.B., Sir A. Armstrong, K.C.B., Capt. Evans, C.B., Col. Rodney, R.M.L.I., C.B., Col. Pasley, R.E., Mr. Barnaby, C.B., Mr. Walker, Mr. Rowsell, Mr. M'Hardy, Capt. Codrington, R.N., and Mr. James G. Noel.

A meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S. and V.P., in the chair. The secretary having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were ordered to be presented to Hiram Linaker, one of the crew of the New Brighton lifeboats, in acknowledgment of his long and gallant services in the boats since the first formation of the station. Rewards amounting to £180 were also granted to the crews of other lifeboats for recent services in saving life from shipwreck. Altogether the institution has contributed, during the present year, to the saving of 574 lives from wrecks, besides assisting to save seventeen vessels from destruction. Further payments amounting to £2,630 were ordered to be made on some of the 266 lifeboat establishments of the institution. The receipt of various contributions was announced, amongst which were £10 10s. from the Skinners' Company; £11 9s. 9d., moiety of collection in Trinity Church, Weston-super-Mare, per Rev. W. Hunt; and £2 4s. 6d. from the officers and crew of the ship Benan, on her late voyage from San Francisco, per Capt. Ross. The late Edward Jefferson, Esq., of Pontefract, had left the institution a legacy of £400; the late Mrs. Roe, of Nutley, county Dublin, £400; the late James Mitchell, Esq. of Edinburgh, £500; and the late Miss Millott, of Pendleton, £100. Several new lifeboat stations were ordered to be formed on different parts of the coast of Scotland. A new lifeboat, on the plan of the institution, had recently been built for Count Batthyany by Messrs. Woolfe and Son. It was to be stationed at Naples. Reports were read from inspectors of lifeboats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast. The proceedings then terminated.

THE DESTRUCTION OF TURKISH MONITORS.

The following interesting particulars of the destruction of a Turkish monitor by torpedoes are gathered from an account furnished by a correspondent of the *Daily News*, who obtained them from the officers engaged in the exploit. It appears that "two steam launches, with a handful of men, placed two torpedoes under the monitor, and succeeded in completely destroying it without the loss of a single man. The little expedition was composed of four steam launches, two of which were to make the attack and the two others to hold themselves in readiness to render assistance in case of an accident to either of the attacking ones. The launches which were to make the attack were commanded by Lieuts. Dubasoff and Shestakoff, and manned, one by fourteen, the other by nine men. The crews were protected by an iron screen or awning, which covered the boat completely over from stem to stern, and which was sufficiently thick to stop a bullet. The crews embarked in the boats a little after twelve o'clock at night, at a distance of about seven miles from where the Turkish monitors were lying. The night was dark and rainy, and clouds completely obscured the moon, which nevertheless prevented the night from being one of complete pitchy darkness. There was just enough light to enable them to distinguish the dark masses of the Turkish gunboats without themselves being easily seen. After an hour's steaming they came within the immediate neighbourhood of the enemy's flotilla. The engines of the launches were so constructed as to make very little noise, and when they were slowed down all the sound they made was a low, dull kind of throbbing noise that was almost drowned by the continual croaking of the frogs, which are very large and very numerous along the marshes of the Danube. Nevertheless, the quick ear of a Turkish sentinel caught the unusual sound and cried out, 'Who goes there?' in Turkish. The boats advanced without replying. The sentinel again called out, and again remained without an answer. He called out the third time, and as it was becoming evident that the ship would be alarmed, Lieutenant Dubasoff replied in Turkish, 'Friends!' and continued to advance. The sentinel was by no means satisfied, and after calling out again fired. Then the Russians, who were by that time very near the doomed monitor, heard a noise in the ship. There was a rushing about of sailors, cries and shouts, and the voice of an officer commanding them to prepare for action. They heard the order given for the gun in the bow to be fired, and a shell went whistling over their heads. One of the boats, that of Shestakoff, now drew off, while that of Dubasoff continued to advance. Each boat was armed with two spar torpedoes. These spars were arranged to move on pivots, and could be swung round so as to describe a half circle. The torpedoes could be detached from the spars at any moment, and, in addition to this, long light chains were attached to them by which they were to be attached to any projecting part of the attacked ship, and they were connected with the boat by a fine flexible wire about 100 yards long. The officer in command carried a small electric battery. A lively fusillade had now been opened upon the boat by the Turks, but, in spite of this, the launch of Dubasoff shot under the bow of the monitor, the chain which was fastened to the torpedo was flung round a chain or rope that was hanging from the bow of the ship, the torpedo was dropped from the spar, and the current of the river carried it against the bottom of the ship. The launch then shot away again until the full length of the electric wire had been reached. The officer applied it to the battery, and at the same instant a volume of water rose into the air, which nearly swamped Dubasoff's launch. In the meantime the other monitors became alarmed, and fired at random. They not only fired on the Russian launches, that still kept dodging about like mosquitos, but in their confusion fired into each other. The bullets rattled over the iron awnings of the launches, but did them no harm. They were not once struck, although the bow of one was pierced by a piece of a shell that exploded near it. The two launches were now on opposite sides of the doomed ship. Dubasoff perceived that she was sinking, but very slowly; while the Turks continued to fire away blindly, but incessantly, both with small arms and cannon. Dubasoff cried out to Shestakoff to try and place another torpedo in order to make sure of the ship, and the latter slipped in under the stern and put down another torpedo in the same manner as the previous one. He then shot off until he was at a safe distance, applied the electric battery in the same manner, and an explosion followed. Parts of the ship were blown into the air, as they very soon perceived by a large plank which, a few seconds later, came down endways, driving its way through the iron screen into the boat between two of the sailors. Then the monitor sank rapidly, and after a few moments nothing but her masts were visible above water. The crew had all either been drowned or had escaped by swimming. Day now began to break, and the position of the two little launches within the near range of two other Turkish monitors became very critical. To add to the danger of the situation, the screw of one of them got fouled, and the boat became unmanageable; while they perceived a Turkish launch from one of the other monitors bearing down on them. They opened a fire of small arms on the Turkish launch, which veered off and showed no disposition to come any closer. One of the sailors succeeded in clearing the screw, and the two launches, having accomplished their mission of destruction, darted off, passed under the fire of the two other Turkish gunboats, escaped unharmed, and, rejoining their two consorts, returned in triumph to their place of starting. The Grand Duke received the news within two or three hours after, and the rejoicing among the Russians was very great. The two officers and the crews of the two boats have all received the Cross of St. George.

With regard to the explosion on board the first Turkish monitor that was lost, the "Naval Correspondent" of the *Telegraph* gives quite a different account to any which have previously appeared. He says:—"I begin in a state of indignation with regard to a paragraph I have just read in an English journal, quoting a telegram from Bucharest, in which it is stated that a Turkish monitor had been blown up by a Russian shell from the batteries at Ibraila. This report is utterly untrue. The vessel unhappily blown up was not at the moment in action at all. She had retired out of range of the Russian guns to make some change in the quantity of powder put into the cartridges, when, by some unfortunate mismanagement, her magazine caught fire and she was destroyed, her captain and eight men only being saved."

THE VOLUNTEERS IN WAR.

Col. Fletcher, C.M.G., Scots Guards, lectured before a large audience at the Royal United Service Institution on Monday week upon the subject of "A Volunteer Force, British and Colonial, in the event of War." Gen. Sir William Codrington, G.C.B., presided. Col. Fletcher, in his introductory remarks, said that the scheme which he proposed to bring under notice was one for subsidizing an expeditionary force of Regular troops, supposing such a force should ever be necessary, by representative bodies from Volunteers, drawn not only from the mother country, but from her great colonies. In case of war all means would be tried to swell the ranks of the Army and Navy; but there could be no competition with the net of conscription unless we utilized the middle classes, and availed ourselves of at least a small portion of the vast organization which had placed so many of them under arms. The liking for display had given place among the Volunteers to a sense of the reality of the work, and the more this was brought home to them the greater would be their zeal and the higher their standard of efficiency. He urged that it was desirable to give them opportunities of facing danger, and said that this feeling existed among the middle classes was evidenced by the increased impetus which even a vague prospect of service gave to the recruiting of Volunteer corps, and the additional and self-imposed work which many of the officers and men undertook, when war on the Continent showed even a slight chance of military employment. What was termed the "baptism of fire" applied to even a small portion of the force would do more to increase the popularity and raise the standard of the Volunteers than years of drill, and preparation for this would increase their *prestige*, would create traditions of danger faced and glory won, and would stamp on them a reality which subsequent years of peace would fail to efface. (Cheers.) In the details of his scheme he said that two per cent. of the 165,000 Volunteers would give a force of 3,500, or nearly a brigade, and this force might be prepared by forming in each corps a roll of the members who would be willing to serve abroad in case of war. In the second part of his paper—that dealing with the military forces of the Colonies—he spoke in full appreciation of the loyalty of the colonists, and, speaking specially of the North American colonies, dwelt upon the high spirit shown by the Canadians when tried by the Fenians. He urged that the Canadians, if offering to supply a body of troops for the Imperial service, ought to be treated on an equality, and, if sufficiently advanced, the new Military School at Kingston should be utilized to furnish at least a portion of the necessary staff. The colony, he insisted, should be encouraged to organize, equip, and officer its own troops. The Australasians were too far removed to subsidize our Army for European war, but an Australian fleet in the Pacific, or Australian troops in some of our important garrisons, would relieve our ships and soldiers from distant duty and permit of their utilization nearer home. Col. Fletcher resumed his seat amid warm applause. Gen. M'Murdo said that if Col. Fletcher's scheme would only work out as well as the new movements through which Col. Fletcher put the "Grey Brigade" of Volunteers a Saturday or two before, it would indeed be perfect. Col. Fletcher showed his confidence in the Volunteers when he put them to the test of trying them in a new movement, and his paper still further evidenced this; but when it was proposed that they should take foreign service it was time to fall back upon the first principles of the force and remind Col. Fletcher that those principles were "For Defence of Home and not for Defiance." Gen. M'Murdo would not desire to see the Volunteers leave the shores of this country, and as to those who were better than their comrades, they should be kept to officer the increased corps which would arise in case of threatened danger. He urged that attention should now be turned to the proper equipment of the Volunteers. Gen. Sir James Alexander, speaking of the feelings of the Canadians, mentioned that in the time of the Crimean war the services of 2,000 sober and strong lumbermen were offered to the Government and refused. The spirit of their fathers, he said, was in these people still. Lord Elcho, M.P., who was warmly received, said the balance of opinion was certainly in favour of Col. Fletcher's proposal to have a portion of the force ready for service; but, first of all, before the Volunteers were thus called for, it would be necessary thoroughly to organize the military system, for at present that system existed only on paper. He dwelt upon the fact that the constitutional way of raising the Militia—by ballot—was kept in abeyance, and other points which, he urged, needed amendment in our system in order to make the foundation secure. He pointed to the position which Russia was now occupying, with one foot on the Himalayan Mountains and the other on the shores of the North Pacific, and he urged that this fact showed the necessity for England to consolidate her power; and this was desirable for the security of our country and in the interests of the world. After several other speeches, the proceedings closed with votes of thanks to Col. Fletcher and Gen. Codrington.

The usual "trooping the colours," in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, took place on the parade in St. James's Park on Saturday last. The troops—a squadron of the 2nd Life Guards, the flank companies of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards—assembled at 9 o'clock. The Prince of Wales, attended by Major-Gen. Sir D. Probyn, Col. Kingscote, Lieut.-Col. Loyd-Lindsay, and Major Russell, rode on the ground at 10.30 with the Duke of Cambridge and Horse Guards' Staff. The "inspection" over, the colours were trooped, the several battalions marching past. The brigade afterwards wheeled into line and gave a Royal salute. Col. Lyon Fremantle was in command of the brigade.

EPPS'S COCOA — GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. — "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made Simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.'

NEW INFANTRY DRILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You will oblige me by inserting the following remarks, and I hope that some of the readers of the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE will answer my questions. In Part I., "General Principles," I see that the troops are to reach the field of battle in masses of battalion column, so as to admit of the other arms passing through. What other arms? The Artillery (which is at the head of the column on the march) is supposed to be engaged with the enemy's Artillery, whilst the Infantry is, part of it, forming for attack, and the remainder still on the march, and the Cavalry is on the flanks of the Artillery and Infantry. In Part I., para. 5, the second line is to support the first one. Will there not be a great deal of confusion when not only the companies of a regiment are mixed, but when the second line gets mixed with the first? And what will be the result if, after the reserve has also been brought up, the whole should be obliged to retire? In Prussian drill not only are battalions not allowed to be mixed, but companies; when a company is brought up to support skirmishers, the latter close to a flank. In Part III., para. 5, the battalion is to fix bayonets when within 200 yards of the position to be attacked. Might not the bayonets be fixed long before? Whilst the battalion is lying on the ground half a minute at least will be required to fix bayonets, and during that time not a round can be fired. The defenders, on their side, can burn thousands of cartridges. I see no mention made of volley firing, which is strongly recommended by German writers. The small bodies brought up in compact formation (Part I., para. 5) might have some practise in that drill. In Part VI. there is no rule given for retirements when the attacking force has been supported by the second line. How is it to be done?—I am, &c., INQUIRER.

THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.—Mdlle. Chiomi appeared for the second time on Thursday evening in *Lucia di Lammermoor*, and succeeded in accomplishing a much greater success than was anticipated. On her first appearance she evidently felt nervous in the extreme, and was thus incapacitated from doing full justice to herself. On this occasion it was, however, quite different, and the result was the unanimous approval of a critical audience. *Faust* has been repeated at Her Majesty's Opera during the week with the same incomparable cast.

GAIETY.—At last the famous Theresa has made her appearance on the English boards, and has met with the reception which might have been expected. As an actress she does not possess much merit, and it must be said in her favour that she is evidently conscious of this fact from the slightness of the piece in which she appears. The gist of *Les Chansons de Suzon* is that the pretty waiting-maid of a country inn receives proffers of love from scores of admirers, rebuffs them one after another with a song or a jest, and, in the end, settles down to marry the *sapeur*, to whom, as she sings, nothing is sacred. This trifle enables Mdlle. Theresa to give a selection from the series of songs she has made so popular in Paris, and, having fulfilled such a duty, it may be dismissed to its natural limbo of worthlessness. It is as a vocalist that the lady must be chiefly considered, and here she is strangely disappointing. Gifted by nature with a clear and even good voice, she seems to have wilfully spoiled it, and every now and then, after the delivery of a really charming phrase in exquisite fashion, the hearers are disgusted by a passage agreeable neither in sound or sense. However, her admirers seem to appreciate these bits of vulgarity very highly, and it must be put upon record that the applause is loudest in certain quarters of the house when the coarseness is most apparent. As to her surroundings, Mdlle. Theresa has every right to complain; the support accorded her in her special piece is none of the best, and as for the company, who represent two little French pieces earlier in the evening, they are by no means calculated to raise the Parisian stage and its professors in the eyes of the English.

QUEEN'S.—One of the most agreeable resorts of the summer season in London is the theatre in Long-acre, now that it has been decorated in real summer fashion, and become the home of the promenade concerts associated with the name of M. Riviére. The orchestra is well selected by the popular conductor, and contains many well-known names, while a tower of strength has been found in the appointment of Mr. Alfred Cellier, the composer of "The Sultan of Mocha," as M. Riviére's assistant. Such vocalists as Mdlle. Rosetti, Miss Cora Stuart, Mdlle. Ida Servais, Mr. Pearson, and Signor Campobello have appeared, and Miss Rose Hersee is promised.

HAYMARKET.—The regular season here, which has not been very successful, terminated on Friday last, as usual, with Mr. Buckstone's benefit. In the few words which the veteran comedian addressed to his audience, he intimated that the theatre would now pass into the hands of Mr. John S. Clarke, who had engaged Mr. Jefferson to appear in two farces, and that he (Mr. Buckstone) hoped to see his friends again in the autumn.

VAUDEVILLE.—Although verging upon its 800th night, *Our Boys* is as popular as ever. It is a remarkable feature about the performance of this play that there is no trace of exaggeration to be found in any of the characters more than on the first night. Such an experience is rare in cases of long runs, and is absolutely phenomenal when it is remembered to what an extraordinary length the career of Mr. Byron's comedy has been extended. There are rumours that in about a year's time a new comedy by the same author will take its place.

FOLLY.—The last nights of the season are announced here, in consequence of the approaching departure of Miss Lydia Thompson for America. The programme is light and amusing, and it would be hard to find a more agreeable evening's enjoyment than in witnessing the drollery of this delightful actress and her colleagues. It is understood that Mr. W. Edouin goes to the States with the troupe, but that Mr. Lionel Brough remains in England.

BIRTHS.

FREMANTLE.—June 7, at 15, Longridge Road, South Kensington, the wife of Capt. the *Hon.* E. R. Fremantle, R.N., C.B., C.M.G., H.M.S. Lord Warden, of a son.

HARE.—June 1, at Folkestone, the wife of Commander the Hon. Richard Hare, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACCALL.—KINCAID.—June 7, at Orchard Hall, Falkirk, N.B., by the Rev. William Regg, Alexander Vernon Maccall, Esq., Paymaster R.N., Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness, to Jane, eldest surviving daughter of the late James Kincaid, Esq., of Orchard Hall.

KANE.—BAGNALL.—June 6, at All Saint's Church, Leamington, Warwickshire, by the Ven. Hugh Morgan, Archdeacon of St. Asaphs, and Vicar of Rhyl, assisted by the Rev. Richard Nathaniel Kane, Rector of Lower Sapey, Worcestershire, brother of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Leicester Darwall, Rector of Criggion, Salop, cousin of the bride, Charles George Kane, Esq., Captain 1st Batn 9th Regt., fourth son of the late Captain Kane, of the Grange, Monmouth, to Emma Ann, only child of the late Rev. Henry Bagnall, Rector of Great Barr, Staffordshire.

MORANT.—MARFLEET.—June 5, at St. John's Church, Weymouth, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Tregarthen, Edward Morant, Esq., 31st Regiment, to Edith Emily, daughter of the late J. Marfleet, Esq., Winthorpe, Notts.

MORGAN.—DE MALLET.—June 2, at St. Paul's, Southampton, by the Rev. E. K. B. Morgan, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. G. C. White, Frederick Cyril Morgan, Royal Artillery, to Ernestine Marie Indiana, youngest daughter of General Baron Molesworth de Mallet, of Montfort, France.

WINTER—FAVIELL.—June 6, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. John G. Goucher, George Winter, 26th (Cameronian) Regiment, third son of Charles Winter, Esq., Bridge Hill, Canterbury, late Captain of 76th and 66th Regiments, to Jessie Simpson, elder daughter of the late David McLachlan, Esq., of Glasgow, and widow of S. C. Faviell, Esq., of Leeds.

GORDON—TWINAME.—May 25, 1877, at Edinburgh, by the Rev G. Gordon, LL.D., Captain George J. Gordon, 12th Regiment, son of W. Gordon, Esq., Burgie, near Forres, N.B., to Frances Robina, eldest daughter of Elizabeth and the late John G. Twiname, Esq., Liverpool. At "Hawkstone," Osborne-road, Fareham, Hants, after 10th June.

DEATHS.

KNIGHT.—May 27, at Llandegai Rectory, North Wales, Avice Mary Gregory, aged thirteen months, the daughter of Captain Gregory Knight, of Narborough, Leicestershire.

STEWART.—June 5, at Alexandra Crescent, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, Henriette, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Donald Stewart, formerly 92nd Highlanders, and late Paymaster Royal Artillery.

HAYWARD.—May 25, at Dovercourt, Essex, Eliza, the beloved wife of John Hayward, Esq., Paymaster H.M.S. Monarch.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Madame Adelina Patti.—This evening, June 9. L'ETOILE DU NORD. The opera will commence at 8, instead of half-past 8 o'clock as usual. Caterina, Madame Adelina Patti.

NEXT WEEK THERE WILL BE SIX PERFORMANCES.

Monday, June 11, LA FAVORITA. Leonora, Madame Schalchi; Alfonso XI., Sgnr. Graziani. Conductor, Sgnr. Vianesi.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Tuesday, June 12, AIDA. Aida, Madame Adelina Patti; Amonasro, Sgnr. Grasiani; and Radamès, Sgnr. Nicolini. Conductor, Sgnr. Bevignani.

Mdlle. Albani.—Wednesday, June 13, TANNHAUSER. Elizabetta, Mdlle. Albani; and Tannhauser, Sgnr. Carpi.

Mdlle. Zare Thalberg.—Thursday, June 14, MARTHA. Enrichetta, Mdlle. Zare Thalberg; Plumkett, Sgnr. Graziani; and Lionello, Sgnr. Gayarre.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Friday, June 15, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Rosina, Madame Adelina Patti; Figaro, Sgnr. Cotogni; Bartolo, Sgnr. Ciampi; Basilio, Sgnr. Ordinas; and Almaviva, Sgnr. Nicolini.

Mdlle. Albani.—Saturday, June 16, will be produced Wagner's opera, IL VASCELLO FANTASMA. Senta, Mdlle. Albani; Mary, Mdlle. Ghiotti; Erich, Sgnr. Carpi; Dalando, Sgnr. Bagagiolo; Il Pilota, Sgnr. Rosaria; and L'Olandese, M. Maurel. Conductor, Sgnr. Vianesi. Scenery by Messrs. Dayes and Caney. Costumes by Messrs. Auguste and Co., Madame Wallet, Mrs. James, Madame Dubreil, and assistants. Appointments by Mr. Labhart. Machinery by Mr. Garnsey. Mise-en-scene by Sgnr. Tagliafico.

The Opera commences at half-past 8. The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—RUSSIA AND TURKEY, a Lecture by Mr. B. J. Malden, illustrated by Dissolving Views of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Constantinople, the Bosphorus, Black Sea, and the Danube.—The TYNEWIDD COLLIERY INUNDATION, a Scientific lecture, by Mr. J. L. King, demonstrated by Dissolving Views and Philosophical Apparatus.—HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE, by Prof. Gardner.—MAGIC AND MYSTERY, Mr. J. Matthews.—Concluding daily, at 4.5 and 9.15 with WHYTTYNGTON AND HYS CATTE, by Mr. Seymour Smith.—Admission to the whole, 1s. Open from 12 till 5, and 7 till 10.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I, CHARLES GEORGE MULLER, Engineer of H.M.S. "Audacious," China Station, hereby give notice that I have assumed the names of BINDEN MARCUS, in addition and in lieu of my present name of Muller; and I also give notice, that I intend hereafter to sign and describe and to be addressed in all deeds, writings, and other documents, and on all occasions as CHARLES GEORGE BINDEN MARCUS only.—Dated at Nagasaki, this 12th day of April, 1877.—CHARLES GEORGE BINDEN MARCUS. Witness, P. H. COLOMB, Captain, H.M.S. "Audacious."

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WANTED, information with regard to the whereabouts of JAMES REID, a native of Carlisle, who enlisted either in the Army or Navy, about six years ago. Any information with reference to him will greatly oblige. Address Thomas Needham, 4, Violet Bank, Edinburgh.

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President, the Duke of SUTHERLAND, K.G.

The Turkish dominions having now been invaded, and hostilities being in progress, the suffering among the Turkish soldiers is very greatly increased, and they are in the greatest need of clothing, of food for the hospitals, and of medical stores and surgical instruments.

The Committee, therefore, appeal strongly to their countrymen for subscriptions to enable them to mitigate the horrors of the war by sending out to the Turkish soldiers such additional succour as is now most urgently needed.

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Subscriptions will be received by Major-General Sir Henry Green, Hon. Treasurer, Stafford House, S.W.; and will be acknowledged in the published list.

4TH (Royal Irish) DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers of the 4TH (Royal Irish) DRAGOON GUARDS will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, S.W., on SATURDAY, June 16th, 1877, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to notify the same to Messrs. Willis, King Street, St. James's, S.W., as soon as possible.

17TH (The Leicestershire) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of this Regiment will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on MONDAY, June 11th, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. Sydney Baird, Messrs. Cox and Co.'s, Craig's Court, S.W.

33RD REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER was held at the SHIP AND TURTLE TAVERN, on THURSDAY, the 31st of May. Present:—Lieut.-Cols. Fanshawe and Fitzgerald; Major-Gen. Collings; Majors Trent and Bale; Captains Parry, Rogers, Easton, Jervis, Bally, Campbell, Tidmarsh, and Barton; Lieuts. Fraser, Vincent, Wynter, Conor, Preston, Trench, and Dr. McGill.

67TH (South Hants) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the above Regiment will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, on MONDAY, the 11th June, 1877, at a quarter to Eight o clock.

Officers wishing to attend are requested to notify the same to F. Willis and Sons, 26, King Street, St. James's, S.W., as early as convenient.

75TH (Stirlingshire) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on WEDNESDAY, 13th June, at 8 p.m.

Officers intending to attend are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Capt. Carlisle, 65, Clarendon Road, W.

91ST (Princess Louise) ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS

REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT, JUNE 13th, at 7.30 p.m.

Notice to be sent to the Manager.

MILITIA ARTILLERY DINNER.

The Dinner will take place this year at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, June 21st, at 7.30 p.m.

Officers who intend to dine are particularly requested to apply to the Secretary at once for tickets, enclosing a cheque for £1 15s.—By order, F. GORDON WATSON, Captain Isle of Wight Artillery Militia, Secretary, Dorney House, near Windsor.

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ADMIRALTY.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY, 9, New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W., May 18, 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Examination of Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Service of the Royal Navy will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, on MONDAY, 13th August, 1877, and following days at 10 o'clock. Candidates must present themselves at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, 9th August, 1877, when, should they be found in all respects eligible, they will be permitted to appear for examination. The necessary forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

A. ARMSTRONG,
Director-General

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The daughters of all officers in her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half pay, or who may have died in the service, are eligible. The ages of admission are from ten to fifteen.

The next election will take place on June 20, 1877.

Pupils elected by votes of subscribers pay only £12 per annum.

Each donation of £5 5s. entitles to one life vote. Each annual subscription of 10s. 6d. entitles to one vote at all elections during the current year.

Further contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
No. 22, Cockspur Street, London.

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead.

Instituted 8th March, 1855.

Chairman—
Major-General J. T. Boileau, R.E., F.R.S.

Number of Children in the Home, 171; Vacancies, 29; Candidates awaiting Admission, 124.

Owing to the loss, by death, of several of the largest annual subscribers, and to the great falling off in donations, the funds are at present unequal to support the increased number of girls (26) who have been added to the Foundation during the last two years.

Further aid is earnestly solicited to meet the increased call upon the funds. Remittances to be made to C. R. Low, Esq., Secretary, No. 7, Whitehall, London, S.W. A guinea yearly gives 1 vote; five guineas, 2 votes for life.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead.—The Twenty-second Anniversary General Meeting will be held at the Home at Hampstead on Wednesday, the 20th June, 1877, at 3 o'clock p.m., Gen. Sir William J. Codrington, G.C.B., President of the Home, in the Chair. Cards of admission to be presented at the gate. Application for cards to be made to the Secretary at the Office, 7, Whitehall, S.W.

By order,
C. R. LOW, Secretary.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard. 1877.

EVENING MEETING, Monday, June 11th.
The Chair will be taken at half-past Eight precisely.
Mr. LATIMER CLARK, C.E.,

On "The Employment of Clark and Standfield's Floating Docks at Naval Stations, and the means they afford for Transporting large Ironclads through the Suez Canal."

By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Capt., Secretary.
2nd June, 1877.

CHELTONIAN SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the PALL MALL, Waterloo Place, London, on SATURDAY, the 30th of June, at Seven o'clock p.m. The *OLD CHELTONIAN DINNER* will take place at 7.30 on the same evening and at the same place. Old Collegians intending to be present at the dinner are requested to send in their names to Mr. Harcourt Turner, at No. 22, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, on or before Monday, the 25th of June instant.

ROYAL NAVAL SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the COMMITTEE ROOM, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., when the Chair will be taken by Admiral Leopold McClintock, F.R.S.

PORTSMOUTH SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, supported by his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, will preside at a Public Meeting to be held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, on Tuesday, June 19th, at 2.30 p.m., when an address will be given by Miss Robinson, "The Soldiers' Friend," in support of the Institute for Soldiers and Sailors.

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For further particulars address the Secretary, 117, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

ENTRY OF ENGINEER STUDENTS IN HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having decided to offer 45 vacancies to be competed for, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that a Competitive Examination for these vacancies will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th September, 1877, and following days, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Devonport.

The age of Candidates must be not less than 14 nor more than 16 on 1st May, 1877.

The parents or guardians of all engineer students will be required to pay each year in advance the sum of £25 during the first three years of the student's training. The engineer students this year and next year will be entered at Portsmouth Dockyard only, and board and lodging will be provided for them in the Dockyard, where they will be required to reside.

A small weekly rate of pay (annually increasing) will be given to each engineer student during his six years' training. The engineer students will be under the supervision of the Captain of the Steam Reserve and a staff of competent officers, and subject to such rules and regulations as their Lordships may deem necessary.

Parents or guardians will be required to enter into a bond to the amount of £300 that the students, after completing their training, will enter the Naval Service.

References as to respectability and good conduct will be absolutely necessary.

The Lords of the Admiralty having, by recent changes, very materially raised and improved the position of the Engineer Officers of the Royal Navy, desire, by early publication of the above regulations, to encourage more general competition for these appointments.

For further particulars apply, by letter only, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London.

Application to be permitted to compete will not be entertained after 31st July, 1877.

By command of their Lordships,
ROBERT HALL.
Admiralty, S.W., 16th May, 1877.

NAVAL CADETSHIPS, &c.

"EASTMAN'S" ROYAL NAVAL ACADEMY, BURGOYNE HOUSE, SOUTHSEA.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

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36 and 37, Woolwich Common, S.E.

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During the past few years over 120 gentlemen have passed into the Service direct from this establishment, taking first places for Cooper's Hill College, Woolwich, and the Line respectively.

Of Militia candidates 12 have been successful out of 13 sent up for examination.

June 7th, 1877.

MILITARY EDUCATION in GERMANY.—For Candidates for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and commissions through the Militia. Colonel Berdoe A. Wilkinson (retired full-pay), Royal Engineers, receives pupils to prepare for the Army at his residence in Hesse Darmstadt. They have the advantage of preparing for the competitive examinations under the superintendence of an officer of long service, assisted by a staff of competent masters, and, at the same time, of acquiring a colloquial knowledge of German and French. Address Colonel B. A. Wilkinson, late R.E., care of Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, London, S.W., or Heinrichs Strasse, 108, Darmstadt.

EDUCATION.—There are a few Vacancies in the ROYAL SCHOOL for DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY for PUPILS on payment of £80 per annum, which includes all professors' fees and extras. Any further information may be obtained of Mr. G. W. Forster, 22, Cockspur Street, London.

AN OXFORD GRADUATE (1st Class Modern History School), experienced in tuition, receives into his house at Oxford TWO PUPILS, to prepare for MATRICULATION or the ARMY. For terms, references, &c., address G. B. D., Union Society, Oxford.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, shall* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications shall be addressed and remittances made payable.*

The subscription to the paper is 7s. per quarter, or 28s. per annum payable in advance, *inclusive of postage to any part of the United Kingdom; to India, £1 10s. 4d. per annum;* viâ *Brindisi, £1 14s. 8d.*

HER Majesty's Government have announced that they are prepared to go to war with Russia if Constantinople, the Dardanelles, or the Suez Canal be subjected to occupation by the forces of the Czar. That is the clear, plain English of the guarded statements which have been made in Parliament, and which have been conveyed in substance to the Russian Government. The versatile soldier-politician who represents the Czar at the Court of St. James has been charged with assurances that Egypt and the Suez Canal are beyond the scope of the hostile operations of the Russian forces, but he has been instructed to point out that Egypt, as a part of Turkey, might be very legitimately attacked. It is want of means, as well as the dislike of bringing England into active participation in the war, which prompts that resolution. Be it so. Similar reasons may induce Russia to promise that her fleets and armies shall not obstruct or occupy the passage of the Dardanelles. There remains then only the question of the occupation of Constantinople as between Russia and England, if it is to be accepted that any arrangement Russia may propose to herself in Bulgaria and on the Danube, as well as in Asia Minor, are not to be considered by this country as causes of war. The Turks are said to have 250,000 men on the Danube and in European Turkey in support of the strong places which form their first line of defence on the river. It may be so, but we own to strong doubts that they have anything like that force of disciplined troops. The fortune of war is not like the fortune of cards, or of horse racing, or of games of chance, but still there is a very considerable amount of uncertainty in warlike operations. An unexpectedly stout resistance here, the sudden failure of the defence or of the attack there, may frustrate the whole plans of a campaign and render all calculations abortive. But, on the other hand, the probabilities are strongly in favour of the success of the army which is most numerous, best disciplined, armed, and equipped, acting under officers of military experience in pursuance of fixed strategical methods, above all when that army is on the offensive. What is to be done if, instead of offering vigorous and protracted combinations of defence all along their line, the Turks on the Danube give way at once and leave Bulgaria and the Balkans open to the march of the Russians? We do not say it is likely they will do so. We do not think it probable. We believe they will fight with energy and devotion, and present to the Russians a much bolder and more formidable front than the latter expect or admire. But what if, against the probabilities, they do not behave as they ought, and if the example set by the defenders of Ardahan be largely followed in Europe? Let it be supposed that by the end of next month, the Russians, having passed the Danube and driven the outlying corps of Turks under the walls of Varna and Silistria, and into their entrenched positions at Pravady and Shumla, are in full march for the Balkans, leaving adequate forces to come and invest the corps in those places, and having sufficient strength to deal with the enemy in the open. What shall we do? It is preposterous to imagine for one moment that any amount of hard words alone will deter the Russians from marching on Constantinople, if it were only to enable them to say they had occupied it. What would this Government do as soon as such an occupation became likely of accomplishment? Their own declarations say they would go to war; but in order to do so they should have the means in hand to carry out the object of the war, and to do it at once. Have they those means, and, if they have, could they use them with sufficient promptitude? The answer to that question is one which we are not in a position to give. We know that all the details of the medical organization and of the transport of an army of 40,000 or 50,000 men may be ready, and we learn that, with a proper regard for eventualities, which cannot be considered in the least menacing or offensive, the Government have looked into the subject of sending forth such an army as complete as it can be made. The divisions are all ready. To quote the words of a braggart song—which is certainly not composed in the sense of "defence, not defiance"—"We've got the ships and the money and the men." It is true we have *not* got the horses, that the ships are not fitted out, that the stores are not on board, and that if the supreme moment comes there will be, as we think, much more time taken in preparing the expedition than is calculated in high places. Still, let it be granted that at the end of this month affairs in Turkey in Europe have come to such a pass that England must go to war with or without allies, and we ask, in the name of Heaven, how we could get our 40,000 or 50,000 men into such a position as to enable them to save Constantinople before the Russians could take it, or occupy the high ground commanding the city? As yet not one penny has been asked from Parliament to prepare for contingent action, the Government relying, of course, on indemnity for any expenditure which may be forced on them hereafter, and being driven to timid courses by the violence of Mr. Gladstone and his Philo-Muscovite followers. The money! the ships! the men! Well, what if, having all these, we are too late to make use of them? Nay, more, what if, being able to get our army to Constantinople itself, in the actual occupation of the capital and of the works defending it, we find ourselves, without allies, forced to accept the tremendous responsibility of resisting the whole force of Russia? Forty thousand British troops with the British Fleet at their back can do a great deal, it is true, but they cannot perform that which is in its nature impossible. The defence of Constantinople by British troops, backed by the Fleet and aided by the population and the *débris* of the Turkish armies, is not impossible. But it is still very difficult, and the result of such a situation as we have indicated would, very probably, be not the salvation, but the destruction of Constantinople.

Lengthy as has been the discussion on the position of the Engineer officers and the necessity for maintaining an efficient engineering staff, so far as the higher grades are concerned, not a word has been said on behalf of that most useful subordinate, the stoker. The dependence of ships of the latest type upon their engines, and consequently upon their being able to keep up steam, is so great that the stoker class has now become as important as those who form the fighting crew. Yet in all the efforts that have been made to form reserves of seamen by the establishment of the Royal Naval Reserve, little or no thought has been given to the question of manning the stoke-holes of our Fleet if we were called upon to suddenly add to its strength. We believe stokers are not debarred from entering the Naval Reserve or the Seamen Pensioners' Reserve, but as a matter of fact they do not join the former force in any numbers, and when men of this class become pensioners the wearing nature of their calling has been such that there is little work left in them, and few can hope that a reserve of stokers will ever be obtained from amongst pensioners of that class. If we could count upon the firemen engaged in our numerous mercantile steamers to strengthen the stoking complements of our men-of-war in time of need, there would be less cause for troubling about the matter; but there is no reason to suppose that our steam shipping would remain idle in war time, and we cannot therefore expect to receive much voluntary help from that direction. To fall back upon deck-hands for stoking is by no means satisfactory, for it takes some training to accustom a man to stand fire such as he would be subjected to in the stoke-hole of one of her Majesty's ships when steaming hard. Indeed, it is no uncommon thing for those who have passed the examination and have been entered as stokers to break down owing either to their youth or want of stamina when put to the test, and our accounts from vessels recently commissioned increase our apprehensions as to the deficiency of the best class of men. Numbers of stokers now in the Navy are almost too young to undertake the work required of them, and we cannot expect seamen, unaccustomed to being half roasted before the furnace doors, to stoke with that amount of skill required to enable a ship to keep steam well. To improve the class of stokers offering themselves for the Service their pay should be increased, for though it may now be said to be in advance of that given to the seamen, their expenses are far greater as the nature of their work necessitates their keeping a better mess than that provided by the ship's rations and consequently their extra pay goes in private stock, so that they may keep body and soul together and be equal to the duties they are called upon to perform. Better pay would induce men of more mature years to come forward, and if they were allowed to take short service pensions some proportion of them might find their way into a stoker reserve while they really had some work left in them. Marines and seamen might also be permitted to volunteer for occasional stoking, and those that showed themselves apt at the work and capable of standing the heat should be granted a penny a-day extra and be noted as trained stokers. We should then have a certain number of men in each ship who could be relied upon to do the work efficiently if it were requisite to call upon them to lend a hand, instead of continuing the present system of allowing young fellows to volunteer for a turn of duty in the stoke-hole and to half kill themselves in the endeavour to earn a little extra pay. We have known such measures resorted to on occasion, such as the Prince of Wales' voyage in the Serapis and others, but in war time such an expedient could not be adopted without detriment. That some reserve of stokers is an absolute necessity, that we have no such reserve at this time are undeniable facts, and it behoves the Admiralty to lose no time in finding a remedy for what is in reality a very weak point in the *personnel* of the Fleet. The time has gone by for falling back on the press-gang.

A good deal of indignation was expressed in France after the last Autumn Manœuvres when it was known that the maps served out by the Staff were most defective; that numbers of canals, forests, railways, and towns were wanting, and this in spite of the fact that the creation of railways has changed the conditions of warfare. After the lamentable blunders committed during the German war, it seems strange that the French should be still without reliable maps. One of the democratic journals of Paris, making some observations on this subject, seizes the opportunity of flinging a stone at those two tyrants, Napoleon I. and Napoleon III., who "showed themselves hostile to the creation of a typographical Cabinet." It is almost unnecessary to refute this absurd accusation, especially as regards Napoleon I. It is well known with what care he stored up in his marvellous brain the slightest peculiarities of every country he visited, and the importance he attached to the formation of ground. As a proof of this we have only to turn to his military correspondence. In Volume VI. we find the following orders dated from the Imperial camp of Schonbrunn, August 9, 1809:—"1st. The Corps of Geographical Engineers will only receive orders from Adjutant Bacler d'Albe. The Engineers will correspond with him. 2nd. All the Geographical Engineers attached to the Marshals will at once rejoin head-quarters. 3rd. Every evening a report must be made to me of the work of the Engineers. 4th. I am not satisfied with the work done during the campaign. The position of Enns, though well coloured, is badly defined in a military point of view. . . The road from Znaym to Nikolsburg is badly traced; there are near Znaym a stream, marshes, and a bridge, which are not marked. The Engineer has not marked all the villages nor noted the population. . . The word *enemy* should not be pronounced by an Engineer, who should study the nature of the roads, slopes, heights, passes, and obstacles, and abstain from sending in plans of campaign. . . . I desire to know the Danube from this place to Raab, the Raab to its source, and the chief rivers which fall into it, &c., &c. I wish to know the course of the Taya and that of the March, with their bridges and *débouchés* at the Carpathian mountains, &c. I desire to know the country comprised between the road of Vienna at Znaym and the Danube, &c. I desire to know the country from this to St. Polten, and from thence to the Danube, &c. . . . The Geographical Engineers will never wander from the subject. Their reports should always be written in a simple and purely descriptive style. A precise method is the only one which suits the Emperor. They will point out the length of the roads, their breadth, their qualities, and will sketch their windings exactly. Rivers should be traced and measured with care, and bridges and fords marked," &c. *Apropos* of rivers, we heard a French officer relate the other day how a certain General who filled an important command in Paris during the siege mistook the Marne for the Seine. This happened on the occasion of General Ducrot's attempt to break through the German lines at Champigny. General X., who was bringing up his division, suddenly found himself on the banks of the Marne. "Oh!" he exclaimed, "I thought the Seine was wider than that." An Aide-de-Camp said—"My General, that is the Marne." Shortly afterwards they reached another river. "Ah! here is the Seine," cried General X. And the same Aide-de-Camp replied—"No, my General, it is again the Marne," which certainly does wind about in a bewildering fashion to the east of Paris. But, still, its sinuosities should have been studied by General X. before he marched on Campigny.

Although the Navy is a seniority Service, yet the oldest naval medical officer on the list, and one who may, we believe, claim to have longer service than any, is about to be retired without reaching the senior grade. His having reached the limit of age allowed by the retirement scheme is the cause of the Service losing an officer so well known and highly respected as Deputy Inspector-General Loney, now employed at Haslar Hospital, and if his were a mere routine retirement there would be little need for complaint because the hand of time had not spared him. But there is one point in connection with his case which does call for special comment and which their Lordships may well take into consideration. It is that when the age for compulsory retirement was reduced from sixty-five to sixty years this officer was the only one on his list who was affected by the new scheme, and therefore the good and just rule of not introducing regulations which have a harmful retrospective effect may be said to have been broken. All who were on the list with him on the scheme being framed had age to spare, and all but he will reach the rank of Inspector-General before the time for retirement arrives. But it is something more than mere rank that this officer will lose, for it makes a vast difference in the rate of retired pay whether an officer goes with substantive rank or only obtains that step on being actually retired; and, taking into consideration the services of Deputy-Inspector Loney and the injury he has experienced by the unexpected reduction in the age to which a medical officer is permitted to continue to serve, it would appear that he has a claim for some mark of consideration at the hands of the Admiralty. Even taking the saving he effected to the Service by the establishment of the hospital at Hong Kong and the abolition of the hospital-ship—an undertaking which he recommended in the face of some opposition and carried out to a most successful issue—as his sole recommendation, it should be sufficient to entitle him to the highest rate of retired pay on being compulsorily shelved. By the sale of the hospital-ship the cost of the building on shore was defrayed, and the maintenance of the expensive establishment afloat has been saved to the country since that day. Haulbowline Hospital and the sick quarters at Trincomalee also came under his beneficial rule, and were greatly improved during his term of office; and, to come down to a later date, the greater part of the arrangements made for the sudden influx of patients suffering from scalding owing to the accident on board the Thunderer, arrangements which called for general commendation, were carried out by this officer. On more than one occasion have his services been alluded to in these columns, and our interest is naturally awakened on learning that one whose zeal and energy on behalf of the Service have been brought so prominently forward by such officers as Admiral Sir Charles Shadwell, should be about to be compelled to leave the Navy under such a disadvantage as now appears imminent unless the Admiralty sees fit to take some special steps to reward his merit.

The French War Minister goes on steadily with the work of reorganization, and we may say organization, seeing the novelties which have been introduced into the composition of the military Service. We see, for example, that General Berthau, in a circular, has now determined to what duties, and in what proportion, the men of the Auxiliary Service shall be employed in the event of a mobilization. So many men (12 per cent.) are to be told off to fabricate and repair military materials, so many are to be employed on fortifications and other military constructions, so many in the hospitals, so many on the railways and in telegraph offices, so many in making harness, baking bread, &c. We may point out that the Auxiliary Service is composed of men who are not of regulation height, or who suffer from slight deformity which may incapacitate them from service in the field, but not from the duties above mentioned. Taking the annual number of conscripts at 300,000, it may be estimated that 28,000 of these lads will be drafted into the Auxiliary Service. The employment of these men in military duties will necessarily set free a large number of able-bodied soldiers. A lad with one eye, a club foot, or only 5 feet high in his stockings is quite equal to serving in a hospital, kneading dough, or sending off a despatch by wire. We do not perceive, however, that any steps have been taken to initiate the men of the Auxiliary Service into the duties they will have to perform in the event of war, for the War Minister does not contemplate calling them out for an annual or any other training. However, the War Minister has already a plethora of able-bodied men to deal with, and his estimates rather exceed £28,000,000.

The recent accident on board the Lord Warden, resulting in maiming and loss of life, unfortunately does not stand alone in the annals of our naval history. From time to time we hear the same old story of a capstan taking charge. Few unacquainted with the nautical profession can understand the serious meaning to those standing around that "the capstan has taken charge." At first, there is a slight backward movement, then, as the strain on the bars becomes less, the reverse motion quickens until all control is lost. Down go the men on the deck, and if they can lie there with the bars whirling over them they are safe; but as the whirring of the capstan gains in velocity, the centrifugal force often breaks the rope with which the points of the bars are connected, when out they fly one after another, clearing the deck and crashing into everything, killing and maiming right and left. No culpability rests with anyone connected with the arrangements on board the Lord Warden; but as what has happened may well happen again, it is surprising that no means have yet been found effectually to secure the bars, that in the event of the capstan "taking charge" they shall remain in their sockets. The heel of the bar enters some distance into the capstan head, but with the exception of the rope that binds the outer ends of the bars together there is nothing to keep them fixtures. It has been objected to that if a stout iron bolt were dropped through the capstan head and bar it would so weaken the latter that it would assist in splitting it when the strongest outward tendency was attained during the highest period of centrifugal force; but if the bar was fitted with an iron socket to receive the bolt, and an iron band round the part perforated, it certainly would remove this difficulty, and is an experiment well worth trying where life and limb are concerned. A second rope rove tightly round the centre of the bars also would add to their security.

The model of the bust of the late Commodore Goodenough, to be placed in the Painted Hall at Greenwich, may be seen by any of that officer's friends and admirers, with Count Gleichen's permission, at his studio, St. James's Palace, daily, between 4 and 6 p.m.

It has been decided to extend to all Warrant officers serving in Coastguard ships and the flag-ship at Queenstown and their tenders, the higher scale of pay as provided for by Order in Council of August, 1875.

We are glad to see it stated in a contemporary that the action taken by Commander Vander-Meulen with regard to the late Captain of the Repulse has met with the full approval of the Admiralty, for it was undoubtedly a delicate position in which to be placed, and one that would not admit of any hesitation if the good of the Service were to be considered. For some months Commander Vander-Meulen has been acting Captain of the Repulse, and on Tuesday last paid her off in excellent order. He had previously been acting Captain of the Tenedos, and has shown himself to possess those requisites in one who has to command, tact and temper in difficult situations, and we hope that the Admiralty will note him for advancement at an early date.

To keep a movement fully alive there is nothing like airing it on opportune occasions, and we presume it must have been with that motive that Lord Ashley and the promoter of the movement, Mr. Brassey, took the Naval Volunteers to Westminster Abbey on Sunday last.

The statement which has been circulated, that Admiral Popoff, of the Russian Navy, has paid a visit of inspection to Chatham Dockyard, is incorrect. The officer to whom permission has been granted, as we stated on the 2nd inst., was Lieutenant Radazoff. There is reason to believe that in this instance the usual freedom to inspect every part of the ships under construction was somewhat curtailed.

The grant of an additional twopence a-day to all seamen who re-engage for a second term of ten years has been made retrospective, and men who have already re-engaged will be allowed the additional pay, equally with those who re-engage hereafter; but in no case will it be payable prior to April 1, 1877. Coastguard men are excluded from this privilege.

The Lapwing court-martial has been held and has resulted in reprimands being delivered to Commander Sir William Wiseman, Navigating-Lieutenant Henry Backler, and the Gunner, Mr. Henwood, who was on watch at the time of the stranding. On the other hand, we are pleased to be able to state that the Lords of the Admiralty have expressed their admiration of the energy and perseverance of all concerned in saving the ship, a task which seemed almost hopeless.

Such an act as that performed by Captain the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., in being the first overboard after a boy who had fallen from aloft, goes far to strengthen that respect and good feeling with which our Bluejackets are wont to regard their officers, while it shows them that, though there is a wide line between the quarter and the lower decks in matters of discipline, yet the highest is ready to help the lowest in a moment of distress. It was owing to the Captain's promptness that the lad was brought to the surface, for, being stunned, he was going down like a stone.

An order has been issued by the Admiralty that seamen who desire to wear some mark of mourning for deceased relatives may be permitted to place a band of black silk or crape, two and a-half inches wide, on the left arm, above their distinctive badges.

Captain Henry M'Killop, C.B. (M'Killop Pasha), will, we understand, be called upon to accept the same alternative as that put to Hobart Pasha; either to leave the Service of Egypt or to be removed from the list of officers of the Navy.

It is hoped that the First Lord of the Admiralty will be sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be able to take his seat in the House of Commons on Monday night, when the Navy Estimates will be brought forward.

The death is reported of Captain Charles Inglis—one of an old naval family—who entered the Service in 1807, on board the Queen, which was then commanded by his father, with whom he continued to serve as Midshipman until promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, July 1, 1814. He was stationed for a long time off Sicily and Lisbon, and was on board the Canopus at the pursuit and destruction in October, 1809, of the French ships of the Line Robuste and Lion. In September, 1814, Lieutenant Inglis took charge of a frigate-rigged boat named the Frederick William, and was sent with her as a present from the Prince Regent to the King of Prussia. He afterwards joined the Chesapeake frigate at the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1815 the Queen Charlotte, in which ship and the Boyne, bearing the flag of Sir Edward Thornbrough, he served at Portsmouth until May, 1818. In 1827 he was appointed to the Royal Charlotte yacht. He attained Commander's rank April 23, 1829, and became retired Captain in 1856.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Horace Armytage, whose name was restored to the "Navy List" a few months since after having been removed by the Admiralty, has now withdrawn himself from the Service.

We called attention, some weeks since, to the peculiar behaviour of a Chaplain serving on a foreign station, in publishing offensive letters concerning the authorities, and we now hear that this proceeding has not been allowed to pass without comment from the Admiralty, and the Chaplain has been reprimanded for his unbecoming conduct.

The appointment of Lieutenant Arthur Galloway to the Alexandra as additional, is for one year only.

Commander Charles Shaw has been selected by the Admiralty for advancement to the "1816 List," in the vacancy caused by the death of Commander Timothy Carew. Commander Shaw obtained his commission as a Lieutenant rather over half a century ago.

The new valve-gear for the Opal, which, it is hoped, may have the effect of making that ship efficient as a steamer, will be despatched to Esquimalt in the course of the present month. The builders of the engines, Messrs. Napier, have undertaken to send a foreman from their works to assist in fitting this gear on board, and will bear the expense of these rather extensive repairs.

The Admiralty has been pleased to express to the Coast-guard stationed at Ambreck its approval of the measures adopted and the success which attended their efforts to save the passengers and crew of the Dacota. The chief boatman is especially mentioned.

As it has been found on survey that the Myrmidon is still capable of a little more work, she is to be repaired for two years' service.

The Flamingo has been ordered to be ready for commission next week, the date of completion for sea service having been deferred from May 31.

We are glad to hear that an act of gallantry on the part of Lieutenant Hill, of the Warrior, has been under the consideration of the Royal Humane Society, and we do not doubt that the Society will bestow upon him a fitting mark of appreciation.

The Cormorant, composite sloop, now building at Chatham, is in a forward state, and will probably be launched about the beginning of August.

It is gratifying to be able to state that a considerable change for the better has taken place in the illness of Admiral Rous. Sir William Gull, Dr. Hawkesley, and Mr. S. Sibley met on Thursday afternoon, and the following bulletin was issued by them:—"Admiral Rous has passed a good night. All the more serious symptoms are subsiding, and the strength satisfactorily improves."

We recently gave the particulars of the gallantry displayed by Sub-Lieutenant Robert Montgomerie, of the Immortalité, in his endeavours to save the life of a seaman who fell overboard on April 6, 1877, and expressed a hope that it might meet with recognition, and we are glad to find that the Albert medal of the 2nd Class has been bestowed upon him by her Majesty.

The promotions recently made in the Commissariat and Transport Department have not passed unnoticed by the Committees which have been sitting at the War Office, which have asked for explanations.

The vexed question as to how far Sir George Nares' orders for the non-provision of lime-juice to the sledge parties of the late Arctic Expedition may be held to have led to the outbreak of scurvy has been settled by the Lords of the Admiralty. In November last they hesitated to blame Sir George, and informed him "that they refrained at present from expressing any opinion on the cause of the outbreak of scurvy in the Arctic Expedition under your command." But Sir George Nares has now been told that after the receipt of the report of the Director-General of the Medical Department on the outbreak of scurvy, and his letters of November 30 and of December 14 last, their Lordships thought it desirable that the questions discussed therein should be referred to the judgment of a Committee, and now they accept the conclusions at which the Committee have arrived after a careful investigation of the matter. In this official communication it is, however, stated that their Lordships make full allowance for the great practical difficulties that Sir George Nares had to contend with in deciding upon the best scheme for provisioning the sledge parties, and that they appreciate the reasons which guided his action in the matter, but at the same time their Lordships must express their regret that he did not attach due weight to the recommendations of the Director-General of the Medical Department upon the subject.

What a pity it is those who make the superabundance, or supposed superabundance, of officers in British regiments a constant subject of complaint, do not acquaint themselves with the true facts, instead of relying implicitly upon figures they meet with on the pages of the Estimates. The King's Dragoon Guards have at this moment six subalterns to do the duty of eight troops. Surely this cannot be viewed as an excessive number, as it gives a wonderfully thin margin for "leaves," and those other contingencies arising out of the anomalies of our system? Nor is the case of the "K. D. G.'s" an isolated one. It is the same complaint that is met with everywhere; there are few subalterns for duty, and those who are available are continually being withdrawn for lengthened periods for this or the other instruction. These reductions from the effective strength are never satisfactorily explained in Parliament; if they were, many of those who object most strongly would, we feel sure, rest satisfied. It is out of respect for the feelings of the economical that the present most unjust arrangement with regard to officers absent on Staff employ has continued all these years unremedied and yet they do not appreciate the attempt thus made; to keep down expenses—we question if very many of them would believe it if they were told what the practice has been.

The following is a list of the survivors of the Duke of Wellington's Army who participated in the battle of Waterloo on June 18, sixty-two years ago, who are still drawing full or half pay, viz.:—Field-Marshals Sir W. Rowan, G.C.B., Colonel of the 52nd Foot (served as Brevet Major 52nd Foot); and Sir C. Yorke, G.C.B., Colonel-Commandant Rifle Brigade (Captain 52nd Foot). Generals Sir T. Reed, G.C.B., Colonel 44th Foot (Lieutenant 12th Light Dragoons); Lord Rokeby, G.C.B., Colonel Scots Guards (Lieutenant 3rd Foot (Scots) Guards); G. Macdonald, Colonel 16th Foot (Lieutenant 27th Foot); G. Whichcote, Major half pay, unattached (Lieutenant 52nd Foot); J. A. Butler, Major, half pay, unattached (Lieutenant Grenadier Guards); G. T., Earl of Albemarle, Major, half pay, unattached (Ensign 14th Foot); and Sir J. Bloomfield, G.C.B., Colonel-Commandant R.H.A. (First Lieutenant R.A.). Lieutenant-Generals Sir F. Warde, K.C.B., Colonel-Commandant R.A. (First Lieutenant R.A); Sir W. B. Ingilby, K.C.B., Colonel-Commandant R.A. (First Lieutenant R.A.); T. C. Smith, Major, half pay, unattached (Ensign 27th Regiment); and E. Trevor, Captain retired full pay, R.A. (First Lieutenant R.A.). Colonels J. N. Harty, K.H., Lieutenant-Colonel, retired full pay, late 33rd Foot (Captain 33rd Foot); and W. Burney, K.H., Major, retired full pay, late Cape Mounted Riflemen (Captain 44th Foot). Captains R. C. Elliott, half pay, unattached (Lieutenant 30th Foot) and W. Harris, half pay, unattached (Lieutenant 16th Light Dragoons). Lieutenants J. Orr, retired full pay, 8th Veteran Battalion (Lieutenant 42nd Foot); J. Bramwell, half pay, late 92nd Foot (Ensign 92nd Foot); W. Butler, half pay, late Grenadier Guards (Lieutenant 3rd Foot Guards); A. Gardner, half pay, late 28th Foot (Lieutenant 27th Foot); J. Robinson, half pay, late 50th Foot (Lieutenant 32nd Foot); A. Watson, half pay, late 24th Foot (Ensign 33rd Foot). Quartermaster L. Hardy, New Brunswick Fencibles (in the ranks of Grenadier Guards). Surgeon W. H. Young, half pay, and Assistant-Surgeon E. Evers, half pay. The deaths since last year have been Lieutenant-General Sir Burke Cuppage, K.C.B., R.A.; Major-General R. G. B. Wilson, retired full pay, R.A.; Captain G. Foot, half pay, R.A.; Lieutenants J. Parry, half pay, 28th Foot, and W. Wright, half pay, Rifle Brigade; and Paymaster F. Feneran, half pay, Depôt Battalion. Only five deaths were announced in 1875-76.

The Committee of the Royal School for Officers' Daughters have recently adopted a plan which is well worthy the attention of the subscribers. Formerly when sending round voting papers, to be filled in previous to each election, they used to specify those particular candidates whose cases were considered deserving of notice, and place remarks to this effect against the names of those thus distinguished. Finding, probably, that this system did not work well, it has been discontinued, and instead of it the Committee now give a slight detail of the circumstances of each candidate, showing which parents (if any) are living, the number of children in the family, the total income from all sources, and, lastly, whether any of the family are already enjoying the benefits of the school. The voter, by reading over these particulars, has now the opportunity of judging personally the merits of each case, and of giving votes to those really most deserving. Taking, as we do, a deep interest in the success of this noble institution (it being the only one of the kind in existence), we think it not out of place to call attention thus prominently to the alteration above noticed. Many of our readers are doubtless subscribers to the school, and, as such, they will probably be aware of the annoyance experienced by the frequent application for their votes. Under the former system the expense and labour of canvassing must often have deterred parents in reduced circumstances from seeking the benefits of the school, whereas those in a better condition (pecuniarily) have been enabled to carry out a canvass successfully and to obtain the admission of a candidate whose [illegible] probably scarcely warranted their availing themselves of the low rate of payment fixed by the Committee for charitable purposes. The real object of the institution has thus been often defeated. Subscribers are now placed in a position to judge for themselves, and we strongly advise them to defer giving any promises on personal application before they have read over the particulars noted in the voting paper. By so doing the real object of the school would be materially maintained, and the subscribers themselves would be saved a considerable amount of trouble and correspondence.

REVIEW.

Seonee. By R. A. Sterndale, F.R.G.S. (Sampson Low and Co.)

Mr. Sterndale's tale of Indian adventure, and his experiences of camp life on the Statpura Range, form a volume highly attractive, not only to the youthful reader, but to the veteran sportsman. As he states in his preface, his aim throughout has been "to inculcate a love of nature, and to make secondary to it the mere destroying of wild beasts." Although the European characters have been necessarily created for the work, the natives are real beings, and, doubtless, will be recognised by many an old shikaree. Its merits are that it unfolds a pleasantly written tale of startling adventure, and contains valuable information especially interesting to the ornithologist, accompanied by a carefully-prepared glossary of Indian terms. It would be easy, if space admitted of it, to occupy several columns in quoting the strange adventures described by the author. We must, however, be content with extracting some particulars relative to that first-class tiger shikaree named "the Lalla":—

> He was a little, wee man, so insignificant and so dried and shrivelled up, that, as he used to say, "no tiger would ever think of eating me." His early training had made him extremely keen of eyesight, and in reading the signs of the forest. Miserable as he looked, he could walk about all day, and every day for a week, in a broiling sun, hunting up tracks, and would fearlessly penetrate into the very lair of a tiger perfectly unarmed. He had a particularly beaming look when he had "salaamed" to a tiger comfortably disposed of for the day. He fell a victim in the end to contempt of tigers, bred of undue familiarity. One night he came on the tracks of a tiger, and, contrary to all orders, tied out a calf at night as a bait, and sat over it in a tree with a gun. The tigress came and received a bullet in the thigh, going off wounded into a very thick cover in the bed of a river. The plucky but foolish Lalla followed her in there next morning by the blood. Before he had gone a dozen paces she was upon him, his unfired gun dashed from his hand, his turban cuffed from his head by a stroke of her paw, and himself down below the furious beast, and being slowly chewed from shoulder to ankle. He was brought in by some men when the tigress left him. The fire of delirium was then in his eye, and he raved of the tiger's form passing before him, red and bloody. He recognised me, and conjured me to go out forthwith and bring in her body next day if I wished to see him alive. I knew that the natives have a superstition to this effect; and, though I was then in a high fever, I sent off my elephant at midnight to a village near the spot, following on horseback at daybreak. After hunting for some time in the wrong direction, I came on a fresh trail, with one hind foot dragging in the sand, and then I knew I was near the savage brute. We ran it up to a dense jáman cover in the river bed, and I had barely time to get the people on foot safely up the trees when the tigress came at me in the most determined manner. She looked just like a huge cat that had been hunted by dogs—her fur all bedraggled and standing on end, eyes glaring with fury, and emitting the hoarse, coughing roar of a charging tiger, that no one hears without a certain quickening of the blood. The first two shots hit fair, but did not stop her, and she was not more than a few yards from the elephant's trunk when the third ball caught her clean in the mouth, knocking out one of her canine teeth, and passing down the throat into the chest. The "Lalla" was avenged, but the poor fellow was beyond any help that the sight of his enemy might have afforded him. No one regretted his death more than I did, for I was in some measure responsible for having given him a turn for the shikaree's life by taking him away from the peaceful avocation of a Bengal bird-catcher.

This very interesting work is illustrated with many well-executed engravings and maps, while the appendix contains a brief topographical and historical account of the district of Seonee, in the central provinces of India.

Mr. Kavanagh asked the Secretary for War on Thursday whether he had any intention of making any change in the rule which compels the lieutenant-colonel of a regiment to retire after having held the command of it for five years. Mr. Hardy said the rule referred to, which had been laid down by his predecessor, had been recently acted upon, and there was no intention of relaxing it.

The Ashantee dinner was held at the Pall-Mall Restaurant on the 8th inst., when there were present—Major-Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, Cols. Sir F. W. Festing, W. W. Johnston, Baker-Russell, Wood, F. Home, Greaves, T. D. Baker, and H. Brackenbury; Majors Hon. H. L. Wood, Bromhead, R. W. T. Gordon, Buller, Butler, and Jones; Capts. Maurice, Hare, and Hart; Qrmr. Kelly; Drs. Mackinnon, McNalty, Fegan, Atkins, Faught, and Gore; Messrs. Maltby, R.N., E. Rolfe, S. Rowe, Irvine, Crosbie, Cooper, Scobie, and Aylmer.

The following officers have been examined in Ireland as to their qualifications for promotion, viz.:—Lieuts. Lee-Barber, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Aylmer and Sands, 4th Dragoon Guards; Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Yorke, 4th Regt.; Lieuts. Elliott and Saltmarsh, 90th; Middlemass and Fowler, 91st; and Christie, 99th.

The Army.

GUARDS. Capt. Campbell, from the Supernumerary List, will be placed on the establishment, vice Capt. Lyte, retired.

6th Dragoons leave Dublin for Scotland about the 3rd proximo. Two troops will be stationed at Hamilton and the others with head-quarters, at Piers-hill Barracks, Edinburgh. No troops will be stationed at Glasgow, as anticipated, the barracks at that station not being ready for occupation by Cavalry.

7th Hussars will leave Edinburgh about the 3rd proximo for Dublin, and take up quarters at Island Bridge Barracks.

9th Lancers. Major Hardy has been granted an extension of leave from India to England from July 1 to Oct. 15.

15th Hussars. Capt. Langtry, having passed the prescribed examination, has been confirmed in his appointment as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., commanding the Meerut Division.

18th Hussars. There is a talk of the regiment being deprived of the troop Capt. Groves' retirement leaves to be filled.

Royal Artillery.

According to the Woolwich correspondent of the *Morning Post* "certain of the Royal Artillery quartermasters, rendered supernumerary by the reduction in the number of brigades, will be absorbed in the Coast Brigade on the coming retirement of the senior majors and captains. The number to be so absorbed has not yet been decided."

The annual gold medal of the Royal Artillery Institution has been awarded to Major W. Kemmis, Assist.-Supdt., Royal Gun-carriage Department, for his essay on "The Composition and strength of a Siege Train required for the Attack of a Modern Fortress."

Col. J. Worgan (late Bombay), Inspr.-Gen. of Ordnance and Magazines in India, has been granted leave to England for six months, on medical certificate, and in his absence Col. W. S. Hatch (late Bombay) officiates.

Capt. H. C. Magenis, A Brig. R.H.A., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

The following Brigade Order has been published by Lieut.-Col. A. C. Johnson, 21st Brig.:—"Morar, Gwalior, May 8, 1877.—Capt. and Adjt. T. H. Ouchterlony having been promoted major, I cannot allow him to leave the 21st Brig., of which he has been adjt. for ten years, without placing on record my high appreciation of the very able manner in which he has always conducted the duties pertaining to that office. His tact and universal courtesy will, I am sure, make his departure a matter of regret to all ranks, high and low; more especially to those with whom his duties as adjt. have brought him into daily contact. I therefore wish him, in the name of the brigade, a hearty farewell, and that success and prosperity may always attend him in his future career."

Lieut. G. S. Jones, 6th Brig., has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Macintire, C.B., commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Capt. R. H. Grant, D.A.Q.M.G. in India, has been granted leave to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

Capt. R. D. E. Lockhart is about to return to duty with a battery from the Staff in Bermuda.

Capt. S. C. Halliday, 1st Brig., has been granted leave from India to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Vet.-Surg. M. Anderson, 1st Brig., has been granted leave to sea from India, for three months, on medical certificate.

The Woolwich correspondent of the *Morning Post* announces the following appointments in connection with the new organization:—Col. W. C. F. Gosling to command A Brig., Woolwich; Col. G. Colclough to B Brig., Dublin; Col. C. S. Henry, C.B., to C Brig., Aldershot; Col. S. A. Williams, C.B., to 1st Brig., Woolwich; Col. A. Thompson to 2nd Brig., Sheffield; Col. G. Leslie to 3rd Brig., Newbridge; Col. H. Francis to 4th Brig., Leith; Col. G. T. Field to 5th Brig., Woolwich; Col. S. Stallard to 6th Brig., Colchester; Col. H. A. Smyth to 7th Brig., Portsmouth; Col. H. P. Newton to 8th Brig., Devonport; Col. J. R. Gibbon, C.B., to 9th Brig., Dover; Col. P. W. Phillips-Treby to 10th Brig., Queenstown; Col. F. W. C. Ord to 11th Brig., Sheerness.

Col. H. E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I. (late Bengal), Surveyor-General of India, will retain his post until Dec. 31.

Col. F. R. Glanville, says the *Irish Times*, is about to retire upon pension.

C and D Bats. 16th Brig. arrive at Aldershot on Friday next from Newcastle and Weedon, and encamp on Jersey-hill.

The head-quarters 1st Brig. left Aldershot on Thursday for Woolwich.

The following officers are appointed district captains under the reorganization scheme:—Capts. H. W. Isacke, Devonport; A. Warry, Portsmouth; G. A. Noyes, Dublin; J. W. Bernard, Queenstown; A. E. Turner, Dover; F. H. W. Milner, Manchester; H. A. Douglas, Malta; and H. M. J. Feilden, Gibraltar.

Driver W. Carthy having been tried by court-martial for maliciously cutting and destroying the harness of his battery, and found guilty, has been sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months with hard labour, and to be dismissed her Majesty's Service with ignominy.

Royal Engineers.

Col. C. V. Wilkieson (late Madras) has been granted leave from India to England, for two years, on private affairs.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Maunsell (late Bombay) has been granted leave from India to England, for two years, on medical certificate.

Grenadier Guards. The *Morning Post* says, "Lieut.-Col. Manningham-Buller purposes to leave England almost immediately for Paris in charge of a number of young officers of the Guards. They propose visiting the fortifications and being present at the forthcoming review by Marshal M'Mahon. Ve understand that this trip is but the precursor to an tended tour comprising the several Continental capitals, ich, doubtless, under such guidance, will prove very ructive."

Queen's. The 2nd Batn. will leave Aldershot at the July.

Buffs. Capt. Lynch will be placed on the Supernumerary List on appointment as garrison-instructor, and there is a probability of Lieut. Maclear obtaining his company in the 1st Batn.

5th Fusiliers. Capt. Beamish, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England to appear before a medical board.

9th Regiment. The *Times of India* says:—"Capt. Burnaby is not the only British officer who has lately visited Khiva, or, at all events, its neighbourhood. There is an officer now in the 9th Regt. at Rawul Pindee (Capt. Butler) who, when on involuntary half pay last year, wandered all over Central Asia in the disguise of a Chinese merchant, accompanied by a Chinaman as guide and companion. Strange to say, Capt. Butler is totally unacquainted with any Eastern language, yet he managed to make a survey of over 200 miles of the Attrek River without exciting any particular suspicion; and the result of his observations are now before Government. Capt. Butler has been summoned to Simla to give a full, true, and particular account of his adventures to the Foreign Secretariat, and his information will, doubtless, prove of great value at the present moment." Lieut. Townshend, 2nd Batn., is recommended for the instructorship of musketry, vice Lieut. Lovell, joining the depôt.

14th Regiment. Col. Hawley will shortly be placed upon half pay from command of the 1st Batn. under the five years' rule.

17th Regiment. We learn from India that "Col. Brice had proceeded on privilege leave for two months to Murree. Capt. Smythe joined the head-quarters of the 2nd Batn. in India on the 12th ult. at Mhow. Capt. Brind, 1st Brig., late brigade-major at Peshawar, has been attached to the office of the adjt.-gen. at Simla, for the purpose of preparing a revised edition of the General Orders of the Indian Army. The duty could not well have been entrusted to better hands. Lieuts. Gregg, Short, and Stacpole have passed the required examination for promotion. Major Grant has had his leave extended to May 31, on medical certificate. It is expected that Lieut. Gamble will get the vacant company. Lieut. Stacpole has been appointed interpreter to the 2nd Batn."

19th Regiment. The 1st Batn., according to present arrangements, will take its departure from Aldershot at the end of next month. Brevet-Major Morgan, on appointment as garrison-instructor at Manchester, will be placed on the Supernumerary List, when Lieut. Oakes will probably be promoted. Lieut. A. Roche, 2nd Batn., died at the Rectory, Alcester, on the 10th inst., aged thirty-two years. He entered the Army, May 16, 1865; and became lieut., April 18, 1868. When the mail left India a court-martial was about to sit on Sergt.-Major Miller, qrmr.-sergt. of the Deolalee Depôt, who is accused of having written a letter to the London *Standard*, in which the tyrannical conduct of Col. Chippendale, C.B., 2nd Batn., was described in strong terms.

20th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. is expected to leave Aldershot at the end of next month.

21st Fusiliers. Capt. Croker, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on urgent private affairs.

23rd Fusiliers. Col. Prevost has proceeded from Dublin to the Curragh and assumed command of the 1st Infantry Brigade there for the drill season, Lieut. Mainwaring having joined his Staff as aide-de-camp. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Elgee has assumed command of the battalion during Col. Prevost's absence.

24th Regiment. Major Degacher obtains the lieut.-colonelcy of the 1st Batn., vice Col. Watson, retired upon half pay, Capt. Logan being promoted major, and Capt. Tongue, from the Supernumerary List, joins the establishment, vice Capt. Logan.

25th Regiment. Capts. Higgins, 1st Batn., and Collis, 2nd Batn., are candidates for appointment to the Auxiliary Forces as adjts. The latter has been appointed, provisionally, to the 7th Surrey R.V.

26th Cameronians will, it is believed, proceed at the end of July from Glasgow to Aldershot.

31st Regiment. It is generally understood that the regiment will proceed at the end of July from Portland to Aldershot.

47th Regiment arrived at Kingstown on Wednesday in H.M.S. Assistance from Jersey, and has disembarked and taken up quarters at Athlone, three companies having gone temporarily to the Curragh, whence, after the drill season, they move to Castlebar.

Royal Marines.

Col. Wright, commanding the Plymouth Division, having been reported sick, the command of the division has devolved on Brevet Col. Gwyn, Lieut.-Col. De Courcy, C.B., performing the duties of second commandant.

The General Order of March 1, 1877, which refers to the Army, and which lays down that fines for drunkenness will not for the future carry with them an entry in the Regimental Defaulters Book unless accompanied by some other punishment, has been made applicable to the Royal Marines.

51st Light Infantry. Lieut. Spragge has been appointed to officiate as adjt., qrmr., and paymr. of the left half-battalion.

53rd Regiment, and depôt 43rd, which left Kingstown in H.M.S. Assistance on the 6th inst., arrived at Jersey on the 8th, and went into quarters at Fort Regent, Elizabeth Castle, and St. Peter's Barracks.

54th Regiment. Capt. Hodnett, D.A.A.G. for musketry in India, has been granted leave to England for four months, on private affairs. Lieuts. Timbrell and Tidy obtain the companies vacant by the appointment of Capts. Newbolt and Phibbs to adjutancies of Auxiliary Forces.

56th Regiment. The retirement of Major Clutterbuck is being unavoidably delayed.

58th Regiment leaves Aldershot after the drill season.

59th Regiment. Capt. Griffiths, from the Supernumerary List, is to be placed on the establishment, vice Capt. Dane, retired.

61st Regiment is expected to leave Aldershot after the drill season.

63rd Regiment. Lieut. Burne, a probationer, attached to the 11th Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from April 26, 1876.

68th Light Infantry. Lieuts. Stanley and Tickell are named for early promotion—the former in succession to Capt. Bolden, deceased, and the latter vice Capt. Crawford, appointed adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

71st Highlanders. The regiment, it is thought, will be robbed of both the companies now vacant.

72nd Highlanders. It is known now for certain that Lieut.-Col. Beresford, who recently arrived home from India, will vacate his command shortly under the five years' rule.

83rd Regiment. Lieut. Gibbs is expected to be promoted, vice Capt. Stewart, retired.

88th Connaught Rangers. The head-quarters and service companies were to have proceeded yesterday from Athlone to Kingstown, and embark in H.M.S. Orontes for conveyance to the Cape. The following is an extract from Brigade Depôt Orders:—"Galway, June 7, 1877.—Major F. Hall has proceeded on leave of absence preparatory to retirement from the 88th Connaught Rangers. The Service will lose in him an admirable officer, zealous, earnest, and upright, an honourable gentleman, and an able soldier. He possessed the qualities that command respect and esteem. Col. Bagot feels Major Hall's loss very much, and wishes publicly to tender his best thanks for the support and assistance always so cheerfully rendered. He feels assured that he conveys the feelings of all in this Brigade Depôt in wishing Major Hall all prosperity and happiness in his future career.—True copy. (Signed) Mark Singleton, lieut. 87th Fusiliers, acting adjt. 68th Brigade Depôt." Brevet Major Fry obtains the majority.

89th Princess Victoria's. Capt. Murray, on appointment as garrison instructor at Dublin, will be placed on the Supernumerary List, when Lieut. Brereton will doubtless obtain promotion.

93rd Highlanders. The retirement of Lieut.-Col. M'Bean, V.C., may be looked forward to in the autumn, as he becomes disqualified for further service in August under the sixty years' rule. Brevet Major Alexander, adjt. of the Aberdeenshire Militia, has been appointed acting Staff Officer of Pensioners at Aberdeen.

94th Regiment. Mr. E. Jenkins asked the Secretary for War on Monday whether his attention had been called to a statement in the *Belfast Morning News* stating that "it would appear as if certain officers of the 94th Regt. have connived at the escape from justice of a man said to have been guilty of a crime. The question presented itself—How was it that the officer alluded to was an absconder? Accused of a crime he was placed under arrest, and he broke his arrest, for, leaving the officers' quarters in broad day, he quitted by the barrack gate and fled. But how was it he was able to do so?" and whether, if the statement was well founded, any inquiry had been instituted in the matter, and with what result. Mr. Secretary Hardy—My attention was called to this paragraph about the same time by the hon. member's question and by an anonymous letter in which it was enclosed to me. It is perfectly well known that an officer of the 94th Regt. was charged with an offence. He escaped, but there is no reason whatever, as I am informed, to suspect any connivance on the part of any of the officers or soldiers in the regiment. There was nothing so extraordinary in the case as to make the arrest different from that which is usual in the case of an officer. He was placed upon parole, and he broke his parole and escaped from barracks. There was nobody in charge of him. He was trusted on his word, and he broke it.

96th Regiment is expected to leave Aldershot at the end of July.

100th Royal Canadians expect to be moved from Aldershot at the end of July, when they will probably proceed to Portsmouth.

102nd Fusiliers. Capt. Faber's retirement will, it is feared, give no promotion.

Rifle Brigade. It is believed the Brigade will be deprived of the company vacant in consequence of Capt. Moorsom's retirement. Capt. Anstruther will be placed on the Supernumerary List on appointment to the Staff at Dover as garrison instructor, a step going for the benefit of the subalterns.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

West Kent. A clergyman resident in the county writes: "I see it is mooted that the West Kent Militia may be called out at this late season of the year. Surely the authorities have forgotten that nearly the whole regiment have entered into various employments in consequence of the postponement, and is it not a question of doubt whether the men, now that the hop season is coming on, can be got together, except for permanent embodiment?"

1st Royal Middlesex. Brevet Major Dyson-Laurie, 34th Regt., has completed his five years' service as adjt.

4th Royal Middlesex. The regiment is to be reduced by two companies.

5th Royal Middlesex. It has been decided to reduce the regiment from ten to eight companies.

Royal Montgomery is being increased by a couple of companies.

Nottingham. The training terminates to-day.

1st Warwick. The regiment is being reduced from ten to eight companies.

2nd Warwick. It has been decided to reduce the establishment by a couple of companies.

5th West York. The officers and late officers dined at the Criterion on Thursday. Present:—Col. Gunter (in the chair); Major Cadman; Capts. W. Hoole, Seymour, De Burgh, J. Hoole, Outhwaite, Sir H. Miller, Bart.; Messrs. Scarlett, Montague, Lodge, Maudsley, W. Newton, and Tyrrell.

Highland Rifles. The adjutancy is vacant, Capt. Mackenzie, 78th Highlanders, having completed his five years' Staff service.

Royal South Down. Capt. Barrett has applied to resign his commission.

Dublin City Artillery. Hon. Major Magill is recommended for the majority, vice Major O'Meara, retired.

Galway assembles at Loughrea on Monday for training.

King's County Rifles. Capt. Cox is recommended for the majority vacant by the retirement of Major Urquhart. Lieut. West obtains transfer to the Galway Militia.

Leitrim. Major Wyse has resigned his commission.

Queen's County is ordered to assemble for training on Monday next at Maryborough.

Wexford, assembled for training at Wexford, musters on parade 4 field officers, 5 capts., 4 subalterns, the adjt., surg., assist.-surg., 34 sergts., 8 drummers, and 690 rank and file.

The subject of uniform for medical officers of the Auxiliary Forces is said by the *Irish Times* to be under consideration.

YEOMANRY.

West Somerset, 400 strong, under command of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood, M.P., was disbanded on Saturday last, having undergone a most successful training.

VOLUNTEERS.

Argyll Artillery. Lieut.-Col. the Marquis of Lorne is undergoing a course of gunnery instruction at Woolwich.

3rd Cambridge Rifles. A detachment of about forty-five of all ranks proceeded to Aldershot on Saturday last for seven days' training, and has been encamped in the enclosure and attached to the 90th Regt.

7th Surrey Rifles. Capt. Collis, 25th Regt., has been recommended for the adjutancy.

The encampment for the instruction of men of Engineer Volunteer corps is to be formed at Upnor, on the Medway, during the second week in July.

"A Volunteer" writes:—"'A Chaplain of Twenty-two Years' Standing' is evidently very ignorant of the duties of his Volunteer brethren. He alleged in his first letter that his only wish was 'to prevent these gentlemen making geese of themselves' by wearing a uniform which he himself pretended to despise; but his communication in your paper of May 19 conveys quite a different idea. He now objects 'to their assuming, according to individual caprice, the captain's, major's, or colonel's uniform of the chaplains of the Regular Army.' But what has this to do with the question whether Volunteer chaplains are not entitled to have a distinctive dress of their own?"

The following is the result of the two days' open competition for admission into the Scotch Eight for the year, and the honour of representing Scotland in the annual contest at Wimbledon for the Elcho Challenge Shield. Conditions—Fifteen shots each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The weather was extremely unfavourable:—Major Young, 39th Middlesex (Metford), 386 points; Sergt. Ferguson, Inverness (Rigby), 385; Sergt. M'Isaac, 1st Bute (Ingram), 384; Martin Boyd, 1st Ayrshire (Ingram), 376; Capt. Phillipps, 26th Cameronians (Metford), 373; Lieut. Totter, 5th Leicester (Metford), 373; Private Luke, Queen's Edinburgh (Ingram), 369; Lieut. Johnstone, 105th Lanark (Ingram), 362; Lieut. Mitchell, 1st Cumberland (Metford), 360; and Capt. Thorburn, 1st Peebles (Rigby), 350. Major Young, who heads the list, being an Irishman, is, of course, not included in the Scotch Eight, and Capt. Phillipps is ineligible, being an Englishman. Lieut. Totter, also. The remaining seven have won places in the Scotch team for 1877, and the eighth place will probably be filled by Mr. Edward Ross.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

40th Bengal N.I. Surg.-Major H. F. Williams, M.D., has leave in India for twelve months.

3rd Goorkhas. Lieut. H. R. Mends, 60th Rifles, is transferred to the regiment as officiating wing officer, on probation, from the 9th Bengal N.I.

3rd Punjab Cavalry. Capt. R. B. Lockwood has been appointed an officiating depty.-assist. qrmr.-gen. on the Bengal establishment, and Surg. J. Duke, officiating in medical charge of the 2nd Infantry, has been appointed medical officer, vice Surg. O. T. Duke, M.B.

5th Punjab Infantry. Capt. C. Young is about to leave England for India, to rejoin from furlough.

5th Hyderabad Infantry. Major C. V. Conway-Gordon, Assist. Adjt.-Gen. Hyderabad Contingent, has been selected to officiate as commandant, vice Lieut.-Col. T. T. Turton, on furlough. Capt. J. J. Kennedy, officiating wing commander, officiates as assist. adjt.-gen. of the Hyderabad Contingent in his absence.

2nd Madras N.I. Col. W. Serres has been granted furlough to Europe for two years.

4th Madras N.I. Capt. J. H. M. Barnett is returning to India to resume duty from leave.

5th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. O. Morgan has arrived home on furlough.

9th Madras N.I. Lieut. M. E. H. O. Welch has been granted leave to Australia on medical certificate.

23rd Madras N.I. Capt. H. Porteous has been granted leave to England for one year and nineteen days.

34th Madras N.I. Major Q. S. A. Jamieson has arrived home on furlough. Capt. W. L. Ranking has applied for furlough to Europe.

4th Bombay N.I. Col. A. P. Chesshyre has arrived home on furlough.

6th Bombay N.I. Capt. E. R. Reay has arrived home on furlough.

9th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. G. Hanson has arrived home on furlough.

18th Bombay N.I. Surg.-Major A. N. E. Riddell has been confirmed in his appointment as medical officer, vice Surg.-Major Blomfield, appointed civil surg., Rajkote.

24th Bombay N.I. Lieut. W. J. Morse has qualified for promotion, and his name will appear in an early *Gazette*.

COMMAND ALLOWANCES IN INDIA.

The following remarks on a subject constantly referred to by officers of the Indian Army are taken from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—

Among the various anomalies that one meets with in comparing the work which officers are called upon to perform and the remuneration they receive for it there is perhaps none greater or which bears more unequally than the way in which officers are paid for commanding stations. If any foreigner, told that command allowance was given for some of our stations only, was asked to guess which of all our Indian stations he supposed were the ones selected, he would surely pitch upon those most exposed and requiring the greatest amount of vigilance and intelligence in its officer commanding, but he would be completely wrong; he would find that while officers commanding such stations as Dinapore, Benares, and Jhelum receive command allowance, those commanding the exposed and trying positions on the North-West Frontier receive nothing. If we look at the regulations on the subject we find that para. 61c of Volume I. of the Pay Code for India lays down four classes of stations for command allowances—1st Class, Rs. 400; 2nd, Rs. 300; 3rd, Rs. 250; and 4th, Rs. 200; and, on turning to para. 212 of the same book, we find such stations as Delhi and Cawnpore classified as 1st Class, Fyzabad as 2nd, Ferozepore, Hyderabad, some stations in Burmah, &c., as 3rd, and Benares, Dinapore, Nowshera, and Jhelum as the 4th. The whole of the Punjab and Sind Frontier stations are omitted, and yet surely the responsibilities of officers commanding them are infinitely greater than those of the officers commanding the favoured stations. On the North-West Frontier not only has the officer commanding one of these stations got the ordinary work to perform which would appertain to the officer commanding at such a station as Jhelum, but he has the control of a long line of frontier guarded by outposts, garrisoned by his troops, and conterminous with the territories of an enemy ever ready to seize the opportunity of anything like slackness to make his presence felt by raid, rapine, and murder. The duties this state of affairs entails are by no means light, even when our relations with the border tribes are *quasi* peaceful, but when the frontier requires to be altered and our neighbours grow excited, or when a rupture with them takes place, the responsibilities of the officers in command are enormously increased. An instance of the former contingency occurred on the Dera Ismail Khan Frontier in the winters of 1870-71 and 1871-72. It was considered necessary to push forward our line of defence with the view of better checking the raids of the Mahsud Waziris, and the officer commanding the station had to take his whole garrison, consisting of two Infantry regiments, one Cavalry regiment, and a battery of Artillery, into camp at the foot of the hills, and to remain there for nearly the whole of two winters, covering the erection of three new outposts, continually exposed to the probability of attack, and aware that Government would hold him culpable if a single life, whether soldier or camp follower, were lost. At the same time, at the neighbouring station of Edwardesabad, an instance of an actual rupture was taking place, and the Mohammad Khél, sub-section of the Ahmadzai Waziris, kept the troops at that station and the officer commanding them in a state of unceasing watchfulness from June, 1870, to Sept., 1871. Another case of rupture, extending over a year, has just come to an end at Kohat, with the Pass Afridis. The responsibilities and anxieties of the officers commanding these stations on occasions such as the two last mentioned are very great. The policy which forces upon them a passive defence, which utterly debars them from any retaliation in the country of the enemy, and yet deems it disgraceful to suffer the loss of a single life, makes their position more than unenviable, for these stations lie so near the hills that the enemy can with perfect impunity come down any night and commit any one of the numberless devilries which are open to him. And not only is it in the station itself that the commandant must exercise watchfulness—he has the outposts to relieve, provision, and support—every officer, man, or baggage animal sent away has to be escorted and protected, and the responsibility for all this lies on the shoulders of the officer commanding the station; and he is the one to be blamed if any harm occurs. And yet, for all his extra routine work, for all his anxiety, and for all his responsibility he absolutely receives nothing.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, June 12, 1877.

Royal Artillery—For Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Balfour, K.C.B. (late Madras), to be Col.-Com., vice Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Croggan (late Madras), deceased, dated May 4, 1877, as stated in the *Gazette* of May 29, 1877, read Major-Gen. G. W. Y. Simpson, (late Madras) to be Col.-Com., vice Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Croggan (late Madras), deceased; May 4, 1877. Capt. T. W. Roberts (late Madras) to be Major, vice M. H. C. B. Steinman (late Madras), who retires upon temporary half pay; May 24, 1877. Lieut. P. H. Bowen to be Capt., vice T. M. Hitchins, placed upon the Supy. List; April 26, 1877. Lieut. A. B. A. Cooper to be Capt., vice C. F. Dixon, placed upon the Supy. List; May 1, 1877. Lieut. H. Vaughan to be Capt., vice T. W. Roberts (late Madras), promoted; May 24, 1877. Lieut. A. Keene to be Lieut. upon the Supy. List; June 13, 1877.

INDIA OFFICE, June 11, 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions, alterations of rank, &c., among the officers of the Staff Corps and her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major B. R. Branfill, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Gen. R. Hawkes, Bengal Cavalry, deceased; Dec. 19, 1876.

To be Majors—Capt. D. C. S. L. Carnegie, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Gen. W. Prescott, Madras Infantry, deceased; Dec. 3, 1876. Capt. R. Morris, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major-Gen. D. Hodson, C.B., Madras S.C., deceased; Dec. 16, 1876. Capt. A. R. Kenney-Herbert, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Col. (borne as Major-Gen. on the Indian List) P. W. Luard, Bengal S.C., deceased; Dec. 22, 1876. Capt. W. Campbell, Bengal Infantry; March 4, 1877.

To be Capt.—Lieut. C. W. Walker, Madras S.C.; Jan. 31, 1877.

Lieut.-Col. G. A. Arbuthnot, Madras Cavalry, to rank from March 30, 1874, in succession to Col. (borne as Major-Gen. on the Indian List) A. Wyndham, Madras S.C., deceased.

Lieut.-Col. H. P. Sykes, Bombay Cavalry, to rank from April 3, 1874.

Lieut.-Col. W. J. Morris, Madras Cavalry, to rank from Nov. 26, 1875, in succession to Gen. A. Dick, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Substantive Promotions.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major T. J. Watson; Feb. 20, 1877.

To be Majors—Capts. C. H. Ewart, W. E. Chambers, A. P. Palmer, and E. Beddy, Feb. 20, 1877; A. Ollivant, March 4, 1877; and L. C. de L. Daniell and H. I. Wheler, March 6, 1877.

To be Capts.—Lieuts. C. Egan and J. S. Biscoe; March 24, 1877.

BENGAL ARMY.

Infantry.

To be Cols.—Lieut.-Cols. (Brevet Cols.) D. S. Dodgson, C.B., and F. W. Baugh; March 12, 1877.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Majors W. F. Bartleman and R. H. Inglis; March 12, 1877.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Majors T. Wakefield, Jan. 11, 1877; S. F. M. T. Grant, Jan. 20, 1877; H. S. Robinson, Jan. 20, 1877; W. M. Lane, Jan. 20, 1877; T. B. E. Tennant, Jan. 20, 1877; H. C. B. Barnett, Feb. 10, 1877; W. G. Ward, Feb. 10, 1877; and G. C. Hodding, Feb. 10, 1877.

To be Majors—Capts. M. Furlong, Jan. 4, 1877; G. A. Strover, Jan. 20, 1877; W. Vertue, Jan. 20, 1877; E. G. V. Holloway, Feb. 20, 1877; and W. O. Foord, Feb. 20, 1877.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major P. H. Le Geyt; Feb. 20, 1877.

To be Majors—Capts. W. F. F. Waller, V.C., Feb. 20, 1877; C. P. Newport, March 4, 1877; C. Wodehouse, March 4, 1877, and W. H. Yates, March 4, 1877.

The names of the undermentioned officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the *London Gazettes* named:—*London Gazette*, May 18, 1875—Col. C. R. Blair, Bombay Infantry, should be Charles Renny Blair. *London Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1876—Capt. A. de C. Rennick, Bengal S.C., should be Albert de Claney Rennick. *London Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1876—Major A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry, should be Alexander Kincaid Johnson Canning Mackenzie. *London Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1876—Lieut.-Col. G. V. Law, Madras S.C., should be George Vambrugh Law.

The date of the commission of the undermentioned officer should be as follows, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* named:—*London Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1876—Major H. P. Peacock; July 23, 1876.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

2nd Dragoon Guards dined at Willis's Rooms on the 6th inst. Present:—Major-Gen. Low, C.B., Col. Mansergh, Lieut.-Col. Steward; Majors Sneyd, Ruck-Keene, and Hull; Capts. Doyle, French, Greatorex, M'Cann, Ormsby, and O'Beirne; Messrs. Gould, Hoey, Egerton-Leigh, Spencer, Wollaston, Mackenzie, and Wiseman.

2nd Dragoons dined at Willis's Rooms on Thursday. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Griffith; Major-Gen. Clarke; Cols. Nugent, Buchanan, Hibbert, and Sulivan; Majors Prendergast. and Miller; Capts. Welby, Sanderson, Scott, Sutherland, Prentis, Hozier, Farquhar, Donnithorne, and Black; Messrs. Arbuthnot, Doherty, Firmstone, Henry, Jex, Leader, Philips, Porteous, and Dr. Mullins.

Scots Guards dined on the 8th inst. at Willis's Rooms. Present:—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Col. Tyrwhitt, Earl of Dunmore, Gen. Sir W. Knollys, the Duke of Athole, the Earl of Listowel, Viscount Bridport, Viscount Coke, Col. Lord Abinger, Viscount Bury, Lord Churston; Gens. Sir W. Walker, Stephenson, and Dalrymple; Sir William Peel, Hon. E. Coke, Col. Hon. W. Coke, Gen. Hepburn, C.B., Gen. Sir F. Seymour; Cols. Hon. S. Jocelyn, Hon. C. Hay, Haygarth, Scott, Kingscote, Meyrick, Romilly, Jelf, Sharp, Clitheroe, Beresford, Barrington-Campbell, Campbell, Smith, Rous, and Francis Baring; Lieut.-Cols. Moncrieff, Peel, Mostyn, Gascoigne, Shelley, Green, Wilkinson, Wynne-Finch, Dugmore, Bagot, Hon. H. T. Fraser, and Tottenham; Major Cooper; Capts. Vivian, Fortescue, Montgomery, Scarlett, Hon. S. Jolliffe, Phipps, Drummond-Moray, and Elwes; Messrs. Wynne, Garden-Campbell, and Palk; and Drs. Bostock and Perry.

Coldstream Guards dined at the Pall-Mall Restaurant on Saturday. Present:—Col. Hon. P. Feilding, C.B.; the Marquis of Ailsa, Lord Dorchester, Lord Kensington, Hon. E. Digby, Hon. C. Cavendish, Sir W. Forbes, Sir G. Warrender; Gens. Lord Templetown and Sir W. Codrington; Cols. Goodlake, Armytage, Baring, Campbell, Lyon-Fremantle, Fitzroy, Blackett, Fremantle, Hon. E. Acheson, Burnand, Burdett, Buller, Bentinck, Clive, Lambton, Greenhill-Gardyne, Hall, Forbes, Reeve, Ramsden, Lord W. Seymour, Hon. E. Legge, and Smyth; Major Egerton, Capts. Hon. G. Bertie, Hon. E. Boscawen, Hon. H. Legge, Hon. N. Stapleton, Hon. H. Corry, Hon. R. Campbell, Hon. F. C. Howard, Herbert, Fortescue, Follett, Turquand, Moreton, Murray, Montgomery, and Wigram; Mr. S. Hall; Drs. Farquharson and Myers.

8th King's dined at Willis's Room's on Tuesday. Present:—Gen. Sir E. Greathed, K.C.B.; Cols. Malet, Webb, Robertson, and Drew; Majors M'Crea and Whitting; Capts. Williams, Crawley, Lowry, Liddon, Handy, Short, Fawkes, de Robeck, Batten, Stebbing, Jones, Bannatyne, Baillie, Palmer, Simkins, Skinner, Atcherley, Page, Bradford, Garnett, Ford; Messrs. Mellor, Garnett, Dr. Annesley; Messrs. Jocelyn, Ruck, Russell, Granger, Whalley, L. S. Mellor, Fletcher, Schletter, Banning, Ward, Harrison, Brereton, Maisey, Balfour, Taylor; Qrmr. Chadwick and Dr. Anderson. The string band of the regiment (2nd Batn.) was in attendance, and played during the dinner.

17th Regiment dined at the Albion on Monday. Present:—Gen. Gordon; Col. Earle; Majors King and Heighman; Capts. Watson, Braddle, Rolph, Buss, Gamble, Burr, Dwyer, Kerr, Crickett, and Gilbert.

19th Regiment dined at Willis's Rooms on Thursday. Present:—Sir L. Graham and Sir G. Clay; Major-Gen. Bright; Cols. Chippendall, Deane, Bates, Knight, Cooper, and Grimston; Majors Moffatt, Kirke, Hereford, Vigors, and Openshaw; Capts. Bennett, Biscoe, Kindersley, Macdonald, Hunt, Hackett, Uniacke, and Handley; Lieuts. Parkinson, Cameron, and Elrington; Messrs. Mathieson, Rogers, Spottiswoode, Vincent, Sharpe, Lair, Eden, McClintock, Charrington, Jameson, Bourton, and Phayre.

25th Regiment dined at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday. Present:—Cols. Priestley, Fane, Everett, Pultimore, and Hallowes; Majors Flazel, Scriven, and Dixon; Capts. Coulson, Coleridge, Collis, Coke, Lees, Hayward, Shirley, Konarski, Morgan, Vincent, Still, Burns, Battue, and Dick; and Surg.-Major Mackey.

31st Regiment dined at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday. Present:—Gen. Sir E. Lugard; Major-Gen. Spence; Cols. Noel, Serace-Dickins, Swettenham, and Hutton; Major Forbes; Capts. Bateman, Jebb, Crozier, and Lambert; Lieuts. Martin and Ward; Messrs. Gould, Stanier, Ward, and Martin.

35th Regiment dined at the Criterion on Monday. Present:—Gen. Renny; Col. Sir C. Russell, Bart.; Majors Vandeleur, Tedlie, and Browne; Capts. Grant, Pohle, Trimen, Caldecott, Parsons, and Addison; Lieuts. Stone, Cary, Courtenay, Hawthorn, and Oelrichs; and Surg.-Major N. Alcock.

36th Regiment dined at the Pall-Mall on Wednesday. Present:—Gens. Sir J. Hort, Haliday, and Jopp; Col.

Hunter; Majors Carr, Palmer, and Nugent; Capts. Ruddle, Biddle, Munro, Carew, Smart, Price, Lloyd, Webb, and Parsons; Lieuts. Smail, Harford, Rose, Telfer, and Clarke; Messrs. Ashton and Roberts.

54th Regiment dined at the Pall Mall Restaurant on Tuesday. Present—Gens. Michel, Moore, Smith, and Sir J. Floyd; Cols. Fane; Majors Floyd, Gammell, and Probart; Capts. Smart, Ibbetson, Loveridge, O'Brien, Everard, and Gosset; and Mr. Wingfield.

67th Regiment dined at Willis's Rooms on Monday. Present—Cols. Thomas, Pratt, Yonge, Miller, and Hague; Majors Morgan and Thompson; Capts. Cardew, Price, Poole, Jones, and Garfit; Messrs. Ramsay, White, and Dr. Blatherwick.

68th Light Infantry dined at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday. Present:—Gens. Lord W. Paulett, Hill, and Seymour; Cols. Morant, Lewis, and Shuttleworth; Majors Mason, Fitzroy, Grace, and Tucker; Capts. Vernon, Covey, Saunderson, Stevenson, Hood, Clayton, Cox, Harrison, Woolland, and Marx; Hon. H. Tollemache; Lieut. Tickell; Drs. Best and Codrington, and Mr. Maguire.

72nd Highlanders dined at Willis's Rooms on the 7th inst. Present:—Major-Gen. Payn; Cols. Sir A. Alison, Bart., Beresford, Burney, Feilden, Roche, Campbell, and Thellusson; Majors Cameron, Crombie, and Vesey; Capts. Vansittart, Adam, Baron, Basset, Campion, Irvine, Montague, Price, Fraser, and Pardoe; and Messrs. Barstow, Fergusson, Kane, Spens, Brown, Pakenham-Mahon, T. Winslow, and Dr. Mure.

85th Light Infantry dined at the Pall-Mall Restaurant on the 7th inst. Present:—Cols. Thompson and Gubbings; Major Rooper; Capts. Oldfield, Noyes, Wilson, Taylor, Ravenhill, Hon. E. A. H. A'Court, and Archdale; Messrs. Garnett, Hodgson, Avery Jebb, and Mytton; and Lieuts. Smythe and Spens.

88th Regiment dined at the Pall-Mall Restaurant on Tuesday. Present—Gens. Sir H. Shirley and Jeffreys; Cols. Henning, Stevens, and de Carteret; Major Macdonnell; Capts. Baynes, Belfield, Ernst, Gilby-King, Townshend, and Dew; Mr. Woodard and Dr. Jeffreys.

91st Highlanders dined at the Pall-Mall Restaurant on Wednesday. Present:—The Marquis of Lorne (in the chair), Gens. Crawford and Alison; Cols. Patteson and Kirk; Majors Grant and Battiscombe; Capts. Chater, Burke and Singcombe; Lieuts. Macdonald, Robbins, Wymer, Bishop-Culpeper, Draltby.

95th Regiment dined at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday. Present:—Gens. Brownrigg, Raines, and the Hon. F. A. Thesiger; Cols. Carmichael, Sargent, Hume, Vialls, and Wilkinson; Majors Crealock, Pearson, and Smythe; Capts. Thompson, Nicholas, Vallance, F. J. Taylor, G. C. Taylor, Morgan, Brooke, and Minchin; Lieuts. Bowles, St. John, and Thompson.

101st Fusiliers dined at the St. James' Restaurant on Friday last. Present:—Major-Gen. Salusbury; Cols. St. George, Battye, Morland, Wheeler, de Longueville, and Hunter; Majors Butler, Lambert, and Money; Capts. Daniel, Warner, Miles, Fortescue, and Pakenham; Messrs. Pope, Allen, Drewitt, and Jermyn, and Dr. Patori.

THE ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your issue of February 17 I observed a statement headed "The Commissariat Department."

1. Thinking that notice would be taken of the inaccuracies therein by one of your many correspondents, I have hesitated until the present time to offer any observations thereon, and I only do so now lest it might be assumed by the committee sitting at the War Office that the correctness is tacitly acquiesced in by the Ordnance officers.

2. In the first place I deprecate the idea of stone-throwing in return. One object of this letter is to point out how unadvisable it is to draw comparison between the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments. The Ordnance officers had plenty of grievances of their own, besides those applicable to the officers of both departments. Such a "statement" as the one referred to is calculated to cause strife, and to defeat those objects which a union of feeling would secure.

3. This statement (see para. 1) seems to date the commencement of the Commissariat misfortunes from the abrogation of the '58 Warrant, *i.e.*, from the formation of the Control Department; let that, therefore, be the starting-point.

4. The Control emanated from the Strathnairn Committee, respecting which the Marquis of Hartington remarked in the House of Commons that "it carried the traces and the mind of one and the same man throughout." The correctness of this observation will be apparent by a letter at page 250 of the Strathnairn Report, from Sir W. Power to Capt. Galton, as follows:—"I am afraid if the heads of departments concerned were formed into a committee at the War Office, it would lead only to contention, as each one would naturally, and to a certain extent properly, feel himself the champion of his own department, and bound to do battle in its interest. The one Department of Control would swallow up all the rest."

5. Now couple this letter with Question 1,852 to Comy.-Gen. Drake:—"Do you think it would be a beneficial arrangement if the Commissariat could not only be enlarged and strengthened in itself, but could control other departments?" Then add the fact of a Commissariat officer for secretary, and, I think, it will be apparent what Control was intended to be—viz., the Commissariat was to be strengthened by absorbing, or rather by taking command of the Purveyor, Barrack, and Military Store Departments, also the Military Train Regiment.

6. You will thus see that if ever it was intended to create an Aaron's rod the Commissariat was to be one, to consume every other department.

7. It may not, therefore, be surprising that the Purveyor (an offshoot in duty from the Commissariat) did not think they should submissively be annihilated, while the Ordnance were of too ancient an origin to entertain the idea of quietly surrendering their prestige to a comparatively modern department.

8. The Barrack Department (an offshoot from the Ordnance) also, and naturally, expressed some ideas on the subject.

9. But in spite of all remonstrances Control was launched. A few prizes were given in the upper ranks, and then the channels for representing the grievances of the many were closed.

10. In my observations I desire to restrain myself to the detriment which accrued to my own department, and shall show you that the M. S. O., who were transferred to the Sub-Department of the Control, suffered loss and humiliation by the disadvantageous and unjust conditions forced upon them in their transfer.

11. The acceptance or otherwise of the '61 Warrant was optional with each Military Store officer (see circular letter from Sir Geo. Lewis, dated October 2, 1861). The acceptance, therefore, unquestionably conveyed a vested right—if such a right can be said to exist.

12. In a short time the working of the Military Store Warrant was found to be most unfavourable to the officers; and, worse still, even the vacancies in the respective ranks were not filled up (compare "Army Lists" March and Dec., 1869). But apart from the preceding, it became so apparent to the Medical Store officers at a much earlier stage that unless they were placed on a proper footing their then status would press most detrimentally on them at the amalgamation, that their case was brought before the House of Commons on June 6, 1867, when Sir John Pakington, after admitting that the Military Store officers had just cause for complaining of their grievances, so much so that their case had already been submitted to the Treasury, concluded with this observation—"I will promise that their grievances shall be fairly considered before they are amalgamated" (see the *Standard*, June 7, 1867).

13. To this promise I would append a remark of the present Secretary of State for War, when speaking of officers' grievances generally—"Keeping faith is better than anything else" (see ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, March 3, 1877).

14. Was the above promise fulfilled? Was one iota done to alleviate the grievances prior to the amalgamation? If not, let us see how the matter stood at the union of the departments.

15. How was this amalgamation made—by length of service, by experience, or by rate of pay? No. All these were ignored, and relative rank was the standard; this very relative rank being one of the grievances which had already been submitted to the Treasury for redress.

16. Was relative rank the basis, when the junction of the Military Store and Field Train Departments took place? Certainly not; but pay was. Then why should not the rate of pay or relative departmental position have been the basis whereby to assign the position on the Control? Your number of March 3, 1877, says:—"Taking the date of first commission for departmental standing (*i.e.*, length of service)." "Had that course been followed throughout the whole department, when it was formed in 1870, it is possible that the Control Department might have succeeded."

17. Look at the "Army Lists" prior to Control, and you will find the Field Train officers serving in positions junior to those they would be entitled to by their relative rank.

18. Now, let us see the justice of taking the relative rank of the Military Store officer as the standard for amalgamation.

19. A deputy assistant commissary-general just commissioned at 10s. per diem is posted as a deputy-commissary, and rises to 14s., or 1s. 6d. more than he could ever have attained as a deputy assistant commissary-general.

20. Now turn to the deputy-assistant superintendent of stores of, say, fifteen to twenty years' service (alas! there were many), with 10s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. charge. He is posted as an assistant-commissary, the rate of pay of which is 9s. It is true his actual pay was not immediately reduced, but a special regulation was made to take away the charge pay within five years (see Army Circular, 1870, clause 138, section 5).

21. To ascend the scale and take a case of a deputy-assistant commissary-general of five years' service and an assistant-superintendent with twenty to thirty years' service. The pay of the former is 12s. 6d., of the latter 16s. 6d., and in most cases 3s. 6d. charge pay. How did they relatively fare at the amalgamation? Why, the pay of the former was increased to 14s., while the latter was placed in the same rank, *i.e.*, a rate of pay 2s. 6d. less than he was actually receiving, irrespective of charge pay—the regulation to abolish which equally applied as in the former sentence.

22. The charge pay was abolished, but there devolved afterwards (see Control Warrant 42) a special extra pay for the senior officers of the sub-department in each command, and thus one who in reality had no charge took the pay, solely on account of relative rank, while another with a *responsibility of £100,000* or more (and who was of far longer service) received nothing, because he happened to be the junior in relative rank.

23. The following is a comparative statement of the pay according to relative rank under the old Warrants and the Control:—

Relative rank.		On appointment.	After five years' service.	Charge pay.	Total pay after five years.	Half pay.	Retired pay.	Compulsory retirement at the age of
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Yrs.
Major	Military Store	20 0	24 0	5 0	29 0	12 0	18 0	60
	Commissariat	15 0	20 0	*5 0	20 0	10 0	15 0	55
	Control	18 6	22 0	*3 0	22 0	10 0	16 8	55
Captain	Military Store	13 6	16 6	3 6	20 0	8 3	12 3	60
	Commissariat	10 0	12 6	*2 6	12 6	6 3	9 4	55
	Control	11 6	14 0	*2 0	14 0	7 0	11 8	55

* In rare cases the officers had charge pay. The issue of charge pay to the Commissariat was exceptional, whereas to the Military Store it was almost universal, as the latter had the direct responsible charge of the department at stations.

24. In every instance the one department gained and the other lost.

25. With such a consolidation as the preceding, was it possible to expect any other than that a bitterly jealous feeling should prevail in the sub-department? But beyond this, when it came to the practicability of working a department so composed, is it to be supposed that the deputy-commissary, perhaps of very short service, would have the experience to enable him to control and direct the old Ordnance officer of fifteen to twenty years' service?

26. The Control Department was, in fact, "a house divided against itself."

27. I have pointed out that which is a decided gain in the pay of the Commissariat officers, but possibly they reaped some other advantages from Control.

28. By a Warrant of Oct. 24, 1858, Circ. 339 (conventionally known as the 1858 Warrant) commissaries-general did not retire until 65 years of age. This formerly long official life is now cancelled, and thus the opportunity of rising to the highest rank is open to many officers who could never but for the Control Warrant have attained to that rank.

29. But even pay and promotion are not the solitary advantages that have fallen to the Commissariat of late years. Let us look at the relative number of home and foreign stations.

The first "Army List," on the introduction of the 1858 Warrant, was,

	April, 1859.		By "Army List," March, 1877.
There were then ranking as captains and seniors.	At Home,	25	112
	Abroad,	123	42
	Not posted,	8	2
		156	156

30. It will thus be seen that as foreign stations have been abolished home stations have been inaugurated; otherwise, it is apparent that 112 officers are now required at home to perform the duties that were formerly done (in 1859) by twenty-five officers. But I might go to an anterior date, and ask how many Commissariat officers were there in England prior to the Crimean war?

31. About the year 1858, when the cash duties were transferred from the Ordnance to the Commissariat, there were certain Ordnance officers transferred to the latter department. I have never heard it alleged that the selection was made on account of special ability; in fact, the transfer was rather against the grain with those officers. Their former regrets must long since have vanished at being in a department where there is not a constant study to keep pace with the ever-changing *matériel* of war.

32. To put this in a telling light, would anyone of those officers like to return to his old department and the position that would have fallen to his lot had he remained therein?

33. I will now turn more particularly to a few paragraphs in the statement:—

34. No. 2.—"The superior grades of the Commissariat . . were converted into control appointments . . and thrown open . . to officers of the Military Store Department," thus implying, in the first place, that the Military Store officers had *no* superior grades; and, secondly, they had no right to incorporation in Control. How utterly incorrect that paragraph is needs not one word of comment.

35. No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.—I concur with, and they apply equally to the Ordnance as to the Commissariat, but to speak more in detail of Nos. 5 and 6.

36. No. 5. Titles.—This is a grievance because it is an insult. Why an officer in charge of hospital orderlies and nurses should be termed captain, or why a cash clerk, converted into a paymaster, should have a military title, and an officer commanding a company of soldiers should be designated a deputy commissary appears unintelligible. The latter title does not convey the signification of the position held.

37. Again take, for instance, a departmental officer whose breast is pretty well covered with medals and a regimental officer who has never seen service.

38. The former, it is apparent to anyone, is an officer who has served his country, but he is dubbed with the euphonious title of Mr., the appellation of any officer ranging in rank from a sub assistant-commissary up to a commissary-general. The absence of titular rank is injurious to the status of the officers, brought as they are into immediate contact with all branches of the Army and Navy. This absence of titular rank is alike unintelligible to the public.

39. The wording of Circular 825, May 1, 1863, is—"Such relative rank shall carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the military rank with which it corresponds." If, therefore, a departmental officer considers that titular rank is an advantage, has he not (in pursuance of this Circular) a right to use it?

40. Para. 6.—As regards the "strict educational test" for admission to the Service, if you compare Circular 689, of April 23, 1861, par. 9, and General Orders June 15, 1860, No. 754, you will find that admission to the Military Store Department was the more difficult of the two. Why, then, should the officers with the higher standard of education have been dealt with so unjustly? But on the subject of "test examinations," I might ask what was the standard required in pursuance of Circular 374, Jan. 10, 1859?

41. Respecting No. 8, though not any provision is made in the Commissariat Warrant for a commissary-general-in-chief to be at the War Office, thus far that has not made any difference to the department, as the late commissary-general has been appointed director of transports and supplies, and he is supported by an assistant-director of transports and supplies, an ex-Commissariat officer, also a deputy commissary-general.

42. Now, there is a like absence in the Ordnance Warrant as to the provision of a commissary-general-in-chief, but this is the difference of administering the two departments. Instead of making a commissary-general director of stores, actually a commissary-general who had been at the War Office for years (an officer of great experience and intimate knowledge of every officer and part of the Service) has been removed and replaced by a solitary assistant commissary-general, whose experience has been mainly gained at the Antipodes.

PAY AND PROMOTION.

43. Para. 1.—The first appearance of the Commissariat in the "Army List" after the promulgation of the 1858 Warrant is in April, 1859, and the numbers in the relative ranks are very different from those in the statement:—

Per Statement.	"Army List," April, 1859.	Estimates, 1859-60.
C.G., 3	3	3
D.C.G., 15	12	12
A.C.G., 60	58	58
D.A.C.G., 120	73	73

44. Every Commissariat officer must be perfectly aware that, consequent on the abolition of the department at numerous foreign stations, a large reduction of the numbers in all ranks must have taken place.

45. Paras. 5 and 6.—I have already dealt with this point. One question here might not be inappropriate:—Who agitated for Control? The Commissariat. Then why do they complain of it?

46. Para. 8.—The late Purveyors, Barrackmasters, and Military Train officers are now an integral part of the Commissariat, to which department it will be seen that, with 277 officers, only two ex-regimental officers are posted, whereas to the Ordnance, with 160 officers, four ex-Royal Artillery officers are appointed. This seems to be the rule in arithmetic termed "proportion inverse," and when it is

added that these four officers are younger than the majority of even the deputy-commissaries, it will be manifest that the former will absorb the four senior appointments, and thus effectually block promotion to the highest grade for many years—until 1895. All the ex-regimental officers should be made supernumerary.

47. But the undoubted reason that the ex-Royal Artillery officers were appointed to the Ordnance is that it was their proper department of the two—viz., the scientific officers to the scientific department. This proceeding is, however, a loss of £30,000 or more to the junior officers of the department.

48. Para. 10.—After the extracts I have quoted in paras. 12 and 13, I presume no Commissariat officer would assert that the M. S. O. received justice, much less favour, prior to, at, or subsequent to the formation of Control, and thus all the percentages as to their chances of promotion are founded on that which it must be admitted is a false basis.

49. A short summary of the difference of treatment meted out to the two departments is as follows:—The Commissariat gained increased rates of pay, according to relative rank (see para. 23); increased length of official life and allowances by five years to many officers (see para. 28); increased retired pay (see para. 23); more home stations. Formerly there were five officers abroad to one at home; now there are three at home to one abroad (see para. 29). The supernumerary officers are kept on full pay, although above the admitted wants of the department. The vacancies in the Supernumerary List are filled up (see "Army List," Dec., 1876).

50. On the other hand, what have the Ordnance officers suffered? Loss of pay according to relative rank, loss of charge pay, loss of official life and allowances for five years, and reduced retired pay (see para. 23). Vacancies in the Supernumerary List have been filled up. For example, see "Army List" for October, 1876. And last, though not least, the non-fulfilment of the promises made by Sir John Pakington in 1867, that their admitted grievances should be rectified (see para. 12).

51. It may be said that the Military Store Warrant of '61 is better than that of '57, also that the Control is better than that of '57. It may be so, or it may not. Under the '57 Warrant many officers would have risen to £850 per annum and allowances, with a retirement according to length of service. The officers of the sub-department, who have a like prospect under the present Warrant, are very, very few.

52. If Commissariat officers have a vested right to the provisions of the '58 Warrant, surely the Military Store officers also have a vested right (by a written agreement, see para. 11) in the '61 Warrant.

53. I must apologise for the length of this letter, but it would have been useless to attempt to point out inaccuracies without giving chapter and verse.

54. If any of the extracts are erroneous I am sure they will be observed. Should they be correct, the acknowledgment thereof might be noted at the same time. I have not dealt with the administrative ranks, but I am prepared to prove that the Commissariat officers thereof are, in many respects, in a better position than they were under the '58 Warrant.

55. Control has broken down. Why? Through internal dissatisfaction, mainly caused by the unjust mode of the amalgamation. Had the officers been dealt with in an equitable manner there would have been a strong, unanimous department.

56. The Commissariat complain of their grievances. Pray imagine what must be the feeling of depression caused by the grievances of ORDNANCE.

June 12, 1877.

INDIA.

The following officers were to have joined the classes for garrison instruction which were formed at Poona and Mhow yesterday, viz.:—The Poona class—Lieut. Adams, 2nd Foot; Lieut. Porter, 7th Foot; Capt. Karslake and Lieut. Mansfield, 83rd Foot; Lieuts. Hogg and Smith, 3rd Sind Horse; Brevet Major Beville, 5th Bombay N.I.; Capt. Hume, 11th Bombay N.I.; Capt. Becke, 21st Bombay N.I.; Capt. Stewart, 22nd Bombay N.I.; Capt. J. M. Heath, 26th Bombay N.I. The Mhow class—Lieut. Peyton, 3rd Hussars; Sub-Lieut. Mayne, 17th Foot; Capt. Spencer, 56th Foot; Lieut. Mayne, 3rd Bombay L.C.; Capt. Beville, 25th Bombay N.I.

Major C. R. Cock, Bengal S.C., has been appointed a brigade-major on the Bengal establishment, vice Major A. D. Butter, Bengal S.C.

Lieut. J. T. Bury, Royal Artillery, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. C. S. Primrose, C.S.I., commanding the Poona Division, with effect from April 14.

The *Ootacamund* paper says:—"All our military readers, and the numerous friends of our Commander-in-Chief, Sir N. Chamberlain, who are at present toiling in the plains amidst heat, dust, starvation, and pestilence, will be glad to learn that his Excellency's health is slowly and gradually but surely being restored by the delightful breezes and bracing air of the fine climate."

Among reports in India of the part Indian regiments might be called upon to take in the event of further war complications, it is said that full and detailed instructions had been received by the Government to send a force from India to occupy Egypt in the event of certain contingencies arising. It was thought that an army made up of picked regiments from each Presidency, under the command of Sir Neville Chamberlain, would be the most probable force.

The arrival in Bombay of Major-Gen. Schneider, C.B., Bombay Infantry, late Political Resident at Aden, is reported. He proceeded at once to Mhow to succeed Major-Gen. Montgomery, C.S.I., in charge of the division. A farewell address has been presented to Gen. Montgomery by the Parsee and other inhabitants of Mhow, and in reply the general spoke in highly eulogistic terms of Parsee loyalty.

The war between Russia and Turkey is said to have excited the Akhoond of Swat to preach the cause of Islam. A portion of the Afghan force at Lalpura has been moved nearer to the Khyber. The Ameer has been solicited by the Sultan to lend him help against Russia. The English would not approve of this step, as it might be made a pretext for the occupation of Cabul by Russia. The Ameer is represented as very uneasy, and massing troops in Candahar in apparent preparation for a British attack. Major Sandeman, however, who was on his way to Simla, contradicts this latter statement.

Col. J. Watson, V.C., C.B., Bombay S.C., succeeds permanently to the Political Agency at Gwalior, vacant by Col. Hutchinson's retirement.

THE NAVY AND THE BATH.

Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Richard James, Lord Gilford, C.B., entered the Navy in 1845. In August, 1848, he was appointed midshipman to the Raleigh, Commodore Sir T. Herbert, on the South-East Coast of America, and in June, 1852, became mate in the Victoria and Albert, Capt. the Right Hon. Lord Adolphus FitzClarence, and in September following was promoted to the rank of lieut. On Dec. 17 of the same year he was appointed to the Imperieuse for service with the Channel Squadron, and was afterwards employed with the Western Squadron in the Baltic. In Sept., 1856, he was appointed to his old ship, the Raleigh, Commodore the Hon. Henry Keppel, C.B., and in Aug., 1857, was transferred as additional of the Calcutta, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., on the same station. He was promoted to the rank of commander Feb. 26, 1858, and in the following month obtained command of the Hornet in the East Indies, and unfortunately lost the use of his left arm from a wound received at the taking of Canton, for which he received a pension. During the operations in China one of her crew was killed, and three officers and two men wounded. The Hornet returned to England and was paid off in July, 1859, and on the 22nd of that month Lord Gilford obtained post rank. His next appointment was in March, 1862, to the command of the Tribune, fitting for the Pacific, and returned with her to England, and was paid off in May, 1866. On June 24, 1868, he was appointed to the Hercules for service with the Channel Squadron, and remained until Dec., 1871, when he was appointed to the Asia, flagship at Portsmouth, where he continued until selected, early in 1874, to be one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, which post he still holds.

Captain John Bythesea, V.C., C.B, entered the Navy in 1841. He obtained his commission as lieutenant in 1849, and after serving in the East Indies, joined the Arrogant, and was employed in that ship from July, 1850, until March, 1855, when he obtained command of the Locust. On May 19, 1854, while engaged in examining the Channel near Feverminne, in the vicinity of Flango, the Arrogant and Hecla, which vessel was in company with her, were fired upon by a strong force of the enemy's troops posted behind a sandbank, whom a few broadsides, however, dispersed. On August 9, having ascertained that an aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia had landed on the Island of Wardo in charge of a mail and despatches for the Russian general, Lieutenant Bythesea obtained permission for himself and William Johnstone, a stoker, to proceed on shore with the view to intercept them, and, being disguised and well armed, they concealed themselves till the night of the 12th, when the mail bags were landed close to the spot where they lay secreted in the bushes. The mails were accompanied by a military escort, which passed close to them, and which, as soon as it was ascertained that the road was clear, took its departure. Availing themselves of this opportunity, Lieutenant Bythesea and the stoker attacked the five men in charge of the mail, took three of them prisoners, and brought them in their own boat on board the Arrogant. The despatches were carried to Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers, who expressed himself in the highest terms of approval. Capt. Bythesea, who was afterwards at the fall of Bomarsund, and commanded the Locust at the bombardment of Sweaborg in Aug., 1855, was made commander May 10, 1856. He commanded the Cruiser on the East India and China, and on the South-East Coast of America Stations from March, 1858, until posted, May 15, 1861; from Feb. to Dec., 1862, was attached to Fisgard for special service; from April, 1863, to April, 1864, commanded the Archer, West Coast of Africa; from May, 1867, to May, 1871, commanded the Phœbe; and from Sept., 1871, to] May, 1872, commanded the Lord Clyde, which ship got on the rocks of Pantellaria. In April, 1874, he was appointed inspector of her Majesty's ships on the Indian Station. In the following July he was engaged in making an inspection of Bombay Harbour and naval works, and afterwards visited Poona, &c. Capt. Bythesea, who stands second on the list for promotion to flag rank, was awarded the Good Service Pension in Aug., 1876.

Capt. Arthur Wilmshurst, C.B., entered the Navy in 1832, and was mate of the Spartan on the North American and West India Station from 1841 to 1845, and on his return to England served successively at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and in the Channel, and was promoted to lieut. Dec. 30, 1845. He was lieut. of the Albatros in the East Indies from Nov., 1846, to the close of 1850, and of the Trafalgar in the Mediterranean and Black Sea Fleet from Aug., 1851, until advanced to commander, Nov., 1854. He commanded the Racehorse on the East India and China Station from May, 1857, to the spring of 1858, and was commander of the London in the Mediterranean from May, 1859, until promoted to post rank, July 9, 1861. In March, 1864, he was appointed to the Research, which he commanded until Sept., 1865, when he was appointed to the Prince Albert, where he remained until Dec., 1866. He commanded the Flora at Ascension as governor of the island, and was brought to court-martial in consequence of his proceedings after the wreck of the Bremencis, but was fully and honourably acquitted. He commanded the Valiant, Coastguard ship in the river Shannon, from May, 1870, until retired, Jan. 1, 1872. Capt. Wilmshurst has received a medal and two clasps and the Order of the Medjidie of the fifth class.

Captain William Gore Jones, C.B., entered the Navy in 1841, and on Dec. 8, 1847, was appointed mate in the Excellent at Portsmouth. On Nov. 13, 1848, he was appointed lieut. to the St. Vincent flagship by Rear-Admiral Sir C. Napier, K.C.B., and remained until paid off, April 19, 1849. On Sept. 28 following he was appointed to the Leander, Capt. S. C. Dacres, fitting for service at Lisbon. In Dec. following he was transferred to the Firebrand as her senior lieut., and on the death of that gallant and much-lamented officer, who fell while leading his men, took command, and was engaged in the attack and destruction of the stockaded battery at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, in July, 1854. Capt. Jones received his commission as commander Nov. 13, 1854, from the Firebrand, and on Oct. 9, 1856, was appointed an inspecting officer in the Coastguard, where he remained until Dec. 13, 1859, when he was appointed to the Scourge, in the Mediterranean, from which ship he was promoted to post rank, August 20, 1861. His next appointment was on Feb. 12, 1864, to the Princess Royal, fitting for the flag of Admiral George St. V. King, C.B., on the East India and China Station, and returned with her to England, and was paid off in August, 1867. He commanded the Impregnable, training ship for boys, from March 28, 1868, to Dec. 22, 1871. Captain Jones, who was awarded the Good Service Pension 6th September, 1871, has been employed as Naval *Attaché* to the British Embassy at Washington since July, 1873.

Captain George Augustus Brooker, C.B., entered the Navy in May, 1846, and served on particular service and in the Mediterranean previous to his promotion, June 11, 1852, to the rank of lieut., and on Aug. 21 of the last-named year was appointed to the Bittern, fitting for the East India and China Station. In Sept., 1855, he assisted at the capture or destruction in the Gulf of Leotung of twenty piratical junks, and on different occasions during the operations which resulted in this success he had charge of the Bittern's boats, and obtained especial mention for his gallant behaviour. He was further present on the 18th of the following month in a dashing affair in the harbour of Sheipoo, where another fleet of twenty-two vessels was annihilated by the Bittern. After the action, in which the latter vessel had her master mortally, and many severely, wounded, Lieut. Brooker landed with the Marines and small-arm men in pursuit of the enemy, who had retreated in great force a few miles over the hills into and around a joss-house, which was taken possession of, although situated in a well-defended position among trees and brushwood on the summit of an eminence which commanded all the approaches, and for his conduct was advanced to the rank of commander Jan. 9, 1856. He obtained command, Aug. 15, 1857, of the Inflexible, sloop, attached to the force on the Coast of China, and in Aug., 1858, again signalised himself by his conduct in partial command of the boats of a squadron at the destruction of a horde of pirates near the Island of Linting. He put the Inflexible out of commission in the spring of 1861, and in 1862 was for a short time agent on board a contract steam-vessel. He was posted April 15, 1862, and commanded the Wivern on particular service from Oct. 22, 1867, to Aug. 27, 1868, when he was transferred to the Scorpion, fitting for service at Bermuda, and was paid off early in 1870. On July 25, 1871, he obtained command of the Egmont, receiving-ship, at Rio de Janeiro, and was senior officer on the South-East Coast of America from July, 1871, to March, 1875.

Capt. William Horton, C.B., entered the Navy in 1832 and served as mate in the Talbot, and was present at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. He was made lieut. in March, 1842, and served next in the Gorgon on the South American Station. In July, 1846, he was appointed to the Queen, and in October following was appointed to the Thetis in the Mediterranean and at Lisbon, and remained until 1850. On August, 9, 1851, he obtained command of the Shearwater, then fitting for the Mediterranean, and served with the Black Sea Fleet during the Russian war, and on Oct. 1, 1854, was transferred to the command of the Ardent, and on Aug. 18, 1855, was promoted to commander. He commanded the Curlew in the Mediterranean from Feb. 1, 1856, until paid off in 1858, and on April 15, 1862, was posted. Capt. Horton, who retired April 1, 1870, has received four medals and two clasps, is a Knight of the Legion of Honour and the Order of the Medjidie of the fifth class.

Capt. Henry William Hire, C.B., entered the Navy in 1830, passed his examination in 1836, and obtained his commission as lieutenant Sept. 15, 1841, when he was appointed to the Racehorse, on the North American Station, and returned home at the close of 1842. On Jan. 21, 1843, he was appointed to the Snake, in the Mediterranean. On Oct. 25, 1844, was transferred to the Bonetta, and on the 16th of the following month removed into the Hecla. On March 13, 1847, he was appointed, and on September following was transferred, to the Asia, fitting for the flag in the Pacific of Rear-Admiral Phipps Hornby. In 1847 he received the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society. On Dec. 16, 1851, he was appointed to the Fury, in the Mediterranean, and on Feb. 2, 1855, was promoted to the command of the Niger, also in the Mediterranean, and his commission was dated back to Nov. 27, 1854. His next appointment was March 31, 1859, to the command of the Urgent, on particular service, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the East India and China Station, and in Aug., 1860, had command of rocket-boats in the capture of the forts at the entrance of the Peiho. He continued in command of the Urgent until posted, June 23, 1862, and from April 20, 1863, until Jan. 4, 1867, commanded the Orontes. He became retired capt. Oct. 18, 1867, and granted a naval pension Feb. 5, 1869. He has received three medals and two clasps and the Order of the Medjidie of the fifth class.

Capt. Joseph Henry Marryat, C.B., entered the Navy in 1842, passed his examination in 1849, and was made lieut. in 1852. On March 1, 1853, he was appointed to the Phœnix, fitting for service with the Arctic Expedition, and on Sept. 13 following was transferred to the President, fitting for the flag of Rear-Admiral D. Price in the Pacific. On May 11, 1855, he was appointed to the command of the Cracker in the Mediterranean, and on Nov. 5, 1855, was promoted to commander. He commanded the Wrangler in the Mediterranean from May, 1856, until paid off in the spring of 1857, and on May 4, 1859, obtained command of the Intrepid, and was present at the landing of an armed force at Marsala on May 11, 1860, and returned to England and was paid off in the spring of 1862. He was posted on June 23 of the last-named year, and retired April 1, 1870. He has a medal, and is a Knight of the Legion of Honour of the Order of the Medjidie of the fifth class.

[The services of the remaining officers who were nominated to Companionship will appear next week.]

An Admiralty order has been issued for the machinery of ships in the First Division of the Reserve to be examined every three months. This order will necessitate the employment of a large number of artizans.

Sir John Hay gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he had received any information as to the reported attack by her Majesty's ship Shah on a Peruvian ironclad; and whether, in consequence, it was his intention to revert to the practice of stationing an ironclad in the Pacific.

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BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Notices of the Services of the 27th Northumberland Light Infantry.
The Arctic Expedition of 1875-6. A Reply to its Critics.
Is a Russian Invasion of England Feasible?
Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers.
Cook's Tourist Handbook.
The Science of Language.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877.

The interest which the telegraphic dispatches direct to the war in Asia Minor may soon revert to Europe. It is plain that the Russians are not going to lose time by starving out Kars if they can take it by force, and that the Grand Duke Michael is under orders to attack the works by the regular course of siege and assault, instead of following the example of Mouravieff. That excellent and humane officer, after the bloody and unsuccessful attacks on the place with which he began his operations, withdrew his troops and invested Kars so closely that the garrison and people were obliged to capitulate. The Grand Duke Michael may be forced to follow the precedent, whether he likes it or not. There is no probability of any diversion being made in sufficient strength to force the Russians to raise the siege if they begin to open regular approaches, and the fate of Kars is sealed unless Mukhtar Pasha can break through the investing army. We know nothing positive of the strength of the garrison, or of the efficiency of the defences and of the ordnance, of the nature and extent of the supplies, and of similar important matters, which would guide us in forming a judgment as to the time the place can hold out; but it is plain that if the Russians do not succeed in taking Kars in ninety days, they must abandon their attempt, as they can not maintain their troops in the field once the winter sets in. There is a great probability, however, that they will be in possession of the place before the middle of next month, because they have a very fine and efficient artillery, and the rifled field ordnance of to-day is more powerful than the siege trains of 1854-55. It is true that the Turks have rifled ordnance of the best construction, but we are told their stores of fixed ammunition are not very ample, and wild firing will soon exhaust their magazines. Still, one great repulse may affect the spirits of the belligerents so far as to render the issue of further assaults rather doubtful. Should the Russians gain Talmaz, their chances will be much bettered. Meantime Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has entrenched himself in a position which is "believed to be unassailable." There can be no such position, for an army in position can always be attacked either by flank movements or by operations in its rear, no matter how strongly it may be entrenched, and it may be forced to fight by skilful combinations. The Turks outside Kars are described as facing the Russians in the open district of Alash Kird, and "an engagement was considered imminent." If it be so, the defeat of either party will produce immense results on the campaign of Asia Minor, and we are not disposed to think that the bravery of the Turks will suffice to atone for their many deficiencies. The march of Colonel Komaroff's column from Ardahan on June 1 to Penniek and Olti afforded another instance of the extraordinary powers possessed by the Russians of accomplishing great distances. The Cavalry covered 115 versts in thirty-six hours, and the Infantry were only twelve hours longer in doing the same march. Taking the verst roughly as six-tenths of a mile, the distance was sixty-nine miles. Erzeroum is still open, for yesterday's papers contained telegraphic news, dated June 13, addressed to Constantinople. The news from the Danube relates to very small operations, which mark the great movements on the left bank. We believe that when all is ready the Russian batteries will open a general fire from all their positions, and that they will cross wherever they succeed in silencing the Turkish batteries sufficiently to permit their Engineers to lay the pontoons. The Turks are compelled to waste a great deal of ammunition in firing on the enemy's working parties and works, and therefore we read of bombardments of Kalafat and Giurgevo. The Emperor, when last heard of, was at Plojesti fired with holy ardour for war—not for peace—and increase of appetite may grow by what it feeds on. It is very likely, indeed, that his Majesty will soon become as keen as old Suwaroff himself. Meanwhile, there are continual combats in Montenegro, where the Turks advance over their own dead, and the Montenegrins fight and lie with equal skill and energy. The Duga Pass is not taken, but it is plain that Prince Nicolas is nearly at the end of his tether, and that without some diversion or intervention Montenegro must surrender. It is, in fact, a great citadel with many outworks and a shifting garrison, but as the Turks advance they occupy posts and hem in the defenders, relieve the points which are attacked, and gradually approach the last stronghold. However, any success there will not compensate for losses in Bulgaria or Armenia.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levée at 1 o'clock on Tuesday next at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the number being limited to 150.

Captain E. J. Lynch, 3rd Buffs, who passed from the Staff College in December last, has been selected as successor to Captain MacGregor, 29th Regiment, as Garrison Instructor of the Home District. He joined the Army August 5, 1864, and was promoted Captain May 13, 1874.

Deputy Surgeon-General S. Fasson, on the Half-Pay List, is about to be restored to full pay, and has been appointed to succeed Surgeon-General Macbeth, M.D., in medical charge at the Curragh Camp.

Major L. A. Hale, Royal Engineers, Instructor in Military History, Strategy, and Law at the School of Military Engineering, is likely to proceed to Turkey to watch the progress of the war. Major Hale is an officer eminently fitted for this special duty.

The Aldershot Division will be formed into an army corps for field operations on Monday week, as follows:—Cavalry Brigade—1st Life Guards (from Windsor), 1st Dragoons, 18th Hussars. 1st Division—1st Brigade, 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards (from the Tower), 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards (from Chelsea), 90th Foot; 2nd Brigade 1st Battalion, 19th Foot, 61st Foot, 100th Foot; divisional troops, 20th Hussars, three battalions of Royal Artillery, one company of Royal Engineers, and 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles. 2nd Division—1st Brigade, 2nd Battalion 20th Foot, 58th Foot, 64th Foot; 2nd Brigade, 29th Foot (from Chatham), 86th Foot, 3rd Royal Middlesex Militia; divisional troops, 8th Hussars, three batteries of Royal Artillery, one company Royal Engineers, and 96th Foot. 3rd Division—1st Brigade, 2nd Battalion 2nd Foot, 2nd Battalion 8th Foot, 2nd Battalion 13th Foot. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot (from Shorncliffe), 49th Foot (from Portsmouth), Royal Berks Militia; divisional troops, 17th Lancers, three batteries of Royal Artillery, one company Royal Engineers, and 86th Foot.

After the Aldershot drill season the regiments to quit the station will be, in addition to the Household troops, the 8th Hussars, 20th Hussars, 2nd Battalion 2nd Foot, 2nd Battalion 8th Foot, 2nd Battalion 13th Foot, 1st Battalion 19th Foot, 2nd Battalion 20th Foot, 58th Foot, 61st Foot, 64th Foot, 96th Foot, and 100th Foot. Among the regiments detached for service at the station through the winter may be named the 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, 26th Foot, 29th Foot, 31st Foot, 49th Foot, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, 76th Foot, 86th Foot, and 90th Foot.

Brevet Major A. B. Morgan, 19th Regiment, joins the Staff of the Manchester District as Garrison Instructor, vice Major J. H. Fawcett, half pay, late of the Royal Scots. Major Morgan, who passed out of the Staff College last December, served in the Hazara campaign in 1868, including the expedition against the Turks on the Black Mountains (medal with clasp). He entered the Army April 6, 1855, was promoted Captain January 9, 1863, and Brevet Major on April 15 last.

Major A. R. Lempriere, Royal Engineers, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., at Gibraltar.

A Staff officer writing to us from Malta says:—"I saw lately in the columns of a contemporary a paragraph to the effect that a brigade from this station, consisting of the 42nd Highlanders, 71st Highland Light Infantry, and 101st Fusiliers, had been placed under orders of readiness to proceed to Constantinople, and that Colonel Macdonell, of the 71st, had been directed to embark in command. Let me assure you there never has been the slightest foundation for the statement. Even had a brigade been required for service in Turkey, the command would not have devolved upon Colonel Macdonell, who is a comparatively junior Colonel, though an excellent soldier."

Captain R. H. L. Anstruther, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed to succeed Captain A. R. Savile, 18th Royal Irish, as Garrison Instructor at Dover. Captain Anstruther served in the Indian mutiny (medal). He joined the Army June 25, 1858; passed from the Staff College in December, 1870; became Captain, August 3, 1872; and held the Adjutancy of the 2nd Administrative Battalion Suffolk Rifle Volunteers from October 4, 1871, until the beginning of the present year.

Lord Eustace Cecil, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, visited Woolwich Arsenal and Dockyard on Wednesday. Major-General Campbell, the Director of Artillery and Stores, and Commissary-General Gordon were in attendance.

That a portion of the standard of the 8th Cuirassiers should, after a lapse of seven years and singular vicissitudes, have returned to the regiment, despite that *coquin* who actually wore it as a neckerchief, is almost miraculous. The heroes of Frœschwiller are to be congratulated. So, also, is the Mademoiselle Dodu, Directress of the Telegraph Department at Enghien, who, we are told, succeeded in bewitching the telegraph entirely out of German control in November, 1870, and who, after a period of seven years, has at length been decorated by the Republic with the military medal. Some may remark on the singularity of the discovery and of the decoration at this critical period.

Captain K. D. Murray, 89th Regiment, has been appointed Garrison Instructor at Dublin, vice Major Duncan, 102nd Fusiliers, who has vacated the appointment on promotion. He entered the Army September 4, 1860; became Captain, June 30, 1869; and passed from the Staff College on December 18 last.

Fifty years ago one of his Majesty's Cavalry regiments was on the march in the West of England, and its route lay through the ancient city of Bristol. The band, as is usual on such occasions, began to play, and led off with what was then a very popular air, "Buy a Broom"; but its strains appeared to produce a singular effect on the populace, who saluted the regiment with a shower of brickbats, its commander getting his men out of the precincts of the city as fast as he could. This somewhat striking incident was afterwards explained: the inhabitants of Bristol had taken, or rather mistaken, the plaintive air as referring to the cleanliness, or want of cleanliness, of their city.

Assistant Commissary-General H. H. R. Hewett, lately in charge of the Ordnance Store Service in the Cork District, was to have embarked on Tuesday last for Halifax, N.S., but was unable to leave England in consequence of illness.

Captain F. N. Woodall, 74th Highlanders, has been appointed Local Inspector of Army Schools at Malta, vice Captain C. H. Boileau, 61st Regiment, vacated his appointment on return to regimental duty from the Staff of the district.

The fiat will shortly go forth for further reductions to be made in the establishment of Militia regiments, the 4th and 5th Royal Middlesex and 1st and 2nd Warwick being noted for reduction by two companies a-piece—from ten to eight. As a slight set-off, the Royal Montgomery Rifles are getting two additional companies.

There seems to be an impression that the scheme for the formation of a Department of Army Accountants meets with disfavour at the Horse Guards, but there is not and never has been the slightest reason for such impression, the military authorities rather favouring than otherwise the idea, they being only too anxious to find some definite understanding arrived at and some permanent system established.

The head-quarters of the Veterinary Department, hitherto at Woolwich, have been removed to London and established at 109, Victoria-street, where the Principal Veterinary-Surgeon will in future conduct his official business. The growth of the Veterinary Service has rendered the change most necessary, and much of the inconvenience so long complained of by Veterinary officers will now be averted.

The officers of the new Line regiments are at length taking steps for forcing their grievances upon the attention of the War and India Offices, for they see that if the present opportunity is allowed to pass they will stand a very poor chance of being heard. The recent Royal Commission was unable to take notice of their case, and they are in the anomalous position of a body without a head, for they seem to have no one at all to plead their cause in Parliament, though it is known that the highest military authority is fully mindful of the gloomy nature of their prospects, and would help them if he could.

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

Admiralty, June 8, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Robert Bruce Nicolson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 30th ult.

June 8.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877,—Engineer William Todner has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from April 27 last.

June 12.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877,—Engineer James Hindley has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 13th ultimo.

June 13.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, the undermentioned Engineers have been placed on the Retired List from the 8th instant:—Mr. James McGlashan and Mr. John James White.

June 14.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Nav.-Lieut. Thomas Henry Flood has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 12th instant.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—William M. Lang, to the Magpie, vice Charles V. Anson, invalided.

Lieutenants—Edmund G. Festing, to the Coquette, vice Evelyn Shirley, promoted; W. R. Clutterbuck, to the Royal Adelaide; Arthur A. C. Galloway, to the Alexandra; and George Langford, to the Black Prince; James W. Burder, to the Teazer; Charles J. Barlow and Lionel H. Morris, to the Flamingo; Harry F. J. Wyatt, to the Orontes; George Izat, to the Asia; H. N. Alleyne, to the Iron Duke; Claud Harding, to the Active; H. T. J. Robilliard, to the Lord Warden, additional, for service in the Tyrian.

Staff-Commander—John Palmer, to the Asia, additional.

Navigating-Lieutenant—James Henderson, to the Ruby, when commissioned.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant—Arthur R. P. Bowden, to the Ruby, when commissioned.

Staff Surgeons—Dr. Henry C. Woods, to the Research; Dr. Thomas Browne, to the Royal Adelaide; Stephen Sweetman, to the Ruby.

Surgeons—Miles O'C. M'Swiney, to the Ruby; John Jennings, to the Pembroke, additional.

Paymaster—Henry J. Ray, to the Ruby.

Chief Engineer—Edward Eckersley, to the Ruby.

Engineers—R. Phillips, to the Thunderer; George White, to the Asia, additional; Richard Irwin and William Broad, to the Ruby; and George Whitting, to the Indus, additional.

COASTGUARD PROMOTION.

Mr. George Perry to be Chief Officer at West Mersey Station, Harwich District.

Achilles, Capt. Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., left Plymouth on Saturday afternoon for Queenstown, where she arrived on Thursday.

Amethyst, Capt. A. J. Chatfield, was at Coquimbo on April 22. She will proceed shortly to Callao.

Argus, Com. R. Harris, left Bermuda on May 19 for Halifax.

Bellerophon, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. C. Key, was at Bermuda up to May 26. The Admiral would leave Bermuda about June 5 in the Bellerophon for Halifax.

Bittern, Com. G. J. Anstruther, at Malta, was to be ready for sea to-day.

Black Prince, Capt. E. H. Howard, flagship of Rear-Admiral W. M. Dowell, C.B., left Plymouth on Saturday afternoon for Queenstown, where she arrived on Thursday.

Boxer, Com. A. H. Alington, was to leave the Dahomey Coast about May 15 for Cape Coast, the blockade having been raised.

Cygnet, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hammick, was to leave the Dahomey Coast about May 15 for Cape Coast, the blockade having been raised.

Daring, Lieut.-Com. J. E. Miller, was at Mazatlan on March 14.

Defence, Capt. R. P. Cator, left Plymouth on Saturday afternoon for Queenstown, where she arrived on Thursday.

Dryad, Com. J. E. Stokes, was to leave Bermuda about May 30 for Jamaica, under sail.

Egeria, Com. A. L. Douglas, was to leave Yokohama on April 14 for Petropaulovski, the Modeste being required at Hong Kong by May 6 to meet the Tamar.

Elk, Com. A. Tupman, arrived at Lisbon on June 4, on her way to Madeira and Brazil.

Fantome, Com. T. M. Maquay, is to be ordered to Esquimalt.

Growler, Com. C. E. D. Wilcox, was at Singapore on April 27.

Iron Duke, Capt. C. J. Rowley, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Monday morning. Her stores, &c., are to be got out preparatory to her proceeding to Messrs Laird's, at Birkenhead, to receive new boilers and undergo general repairs to engines. As soon as she is ready the Shannon, now fitting out at Keyham, will take the Iron Duke's place at Kingstown.

Juno, Capt. A. J. Poland, was at Singapore on April 27.

Kestrel, Com. C. B. Theobald, was off Sunday Island on March 23.

Lapwing, Com. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., left Nagasaki on April 9 for Tientsin. The court-martial with reference to the stranding of the Lapwing has been held on board the Audacious at Nagasaki. The court was composed of Capts. Buller, of the Modeste; Colomb, of the Audacious; Com. Douglas, of the Egeria; Acting-Com. Castle, and Lieut. Garbett. The court severely reprimanded the navigating-lieut., and reprimanded the gunner whose watch it was.

Lord Warden, Capt. the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., left Plymouth on Saturday afternoon for Queenstown. A serious accident occurred on Friday, the 8th inst., on board the Lord Warden, a boy named Henry Adams falling from the mizzen-top to the lower rigging, and thence overboard. The occurrence was observed by Capt. the Hon. E. R. Freemantle, who was on deck, and who at once jumped overboard to the rescue. A boat was lowered, and when Adams was picked up it was found that his left arm was broken, and that he had received severe contusions on both thighs and on his head. In heaving up her anchor in Plymouth Sound on Saturday, it broke just under under the stock. On Monday the portion that remained in the ground was recovered by a party of riggers and a diver from Devonport Dockyard.

Mallard, Lieut.-Com. Warry, was to leave the Dahomey Coast about May 15 for Cape Coast, the blockade having been raised.

Minotaur, Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., left Plymouth on Saturday afternoon for Queenstown, where she arrived on Thursday.

Monarch, Capt. M. Culme-Seymour, arrived at Spithead on Wednesday evening from the Mediterranean Station. She proceeds to Sheerness to be paid off.

Narcissus has been thoroughly examined internally, and had boilers surveyed and tested, and has been reported as unfit for active service, but with slight repair would be capable of several years' Coastguard service. She will therefore be ordered to relieve an ironclad vessel now doing Coastguard duty.

Nymphe, Capt. S. P. Townshend, was at Northampton, Western Australia, on March 23, on which day she embarked the Governor of the colony, and left for Freemantle. She was to leave Freemantle on April 5 for the Lacepede Islands, whence she would proceed to Port Adelaide direct.

Orontes, Capt. Edward H. Seymour, was taken out of dock at Portsmouth on Monday, and placed alongside the Watering Island jetty. She proceeded to Kingstown on Thursday to embark troops for the Cape.

Orwell, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Cornwall, left Sheerness on the 9th inst. for Queenstown.

Osborne, Com. H. L. Pearson, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from the Mediterranean, and went into harbour. He has forwarded a report to the Admiralty respecting a sea monster encountered during the homeward voyage. According to published accounts, it was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 2nd inst., when the sea was very calm, the yacht was proceeding round the north coast of Sicily, towards Cape Vito, that the officer on watch observed a long ridge of fins, each about six feet in length, moving slowly along. He called for a telescope, and was at once joined by other officers. The Osborne was steaming westward at 10½ knots an hour, and, having a long passage before her, he did not stay to make minute observations. The fins were progressing in an eastwardly direction, and, as the vessel more nearly approached them, they were replaced by the foremost part of a gigantic sea monster. Its skin was, as far as could be seen, altogether devoid of scales, appearing rather to resemble, in sleekness, that of a seal. The head was bullet-shaped, with an elongated termination, was somewhat smaller in form than that of a seal and was about six feet in diameter. Its features were seen by only one officer, who described them as like those of an alligator. The neck was comparatively narrow, but so much of the body as could be seen developed in form like that of a gigantic turtle, and from each side extended two fins, about fifteen feet in length, by which it paddled itself along, after the fashion of a turtle. The appearance of the monster is accounted for by a sub-marine volcano which occurred north of Galata, in the Gulf of Tunis, about the middle of May, and was reported at the time by a steamer, which was struck by a detached fragment of submarine rock. The disturbance below water might, it is thought probable, have driven up the monster, as the site of the eruption is only 100 miles from where it was reported to have been seen.

Porcupine, Staff-Com. John Parsons, arrived at Sheerness on the 12th inst.

Repulse, Acting-Capt. F. S. Vander Meulen, was paid off at Portsmouth on the 12th inst.,

Resistance, Capt. S. Douglas, left Plymouth on Saturday afternoon for Queenstown, where she arrived on Thursday.

Rover, Capt. T. Barnardiston, was at St. Jago on May 14.

Ruby, Capt. Molyneux, was commissioned at Sheerness on Thursday.

Seagull, Com. Maxwell Heron, was to leave the Dahomey Coast about May 15 for Cape Coast, the blackade having been raised.

Shannon is to take the place of the Iron Duke at Kingstown. The leak in the bow of this ship having "taken up," it has been decided not to dock her for further examination until she is commissioned, when she will be docked for the usual official survey.

Shah, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, flagship of Rear-Admiral de Horsey, was at Callao on May 13. The Admiral arrived at Callao from Caldera on May 7.

Simoom, Capt. R. G. S. Pasley, was taken into the north basin at Keyham on Monday to have defects made good. Should there be sufficient time, she will be docked for the purpose of having the bottom cleaned and recoated.

Sirius, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, was to leave the Dahomey Coast about May 15 for Cape Coast, the blockade having been raised.

Sultan, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. On May 25 Mr. W. Rees, gunner, was sitting in the mess berth alone when he called the servant to fetch him a cup of cocoa, who on returning almost immediately found Mr. Rees in a sitting posture with his body stretched over the table quite dead. A post-mortem examination proved the cause of death to be diseased heart. He was buried at Athens with full naval honours, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh and all the officers being in attendance. Mr. Rees was much respected on board the ship.

Tamar, Capt. W. H. Liddell, arrived at Singapore on April 27, and would leave next day for Hong Kong.

Thetis, Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward, was paid off at Devonport on Thursday.

Thunderer, Capt. J. C. Wilson, left Plymouth on Saturday afternoon for Queenstown, where she arrived on Thursday. The Thunderer has had the new "director" fitted to her turrets. Capt. Richards, of the Devastation, perceived the necessity of a contrivance as a guide to the lieutenant inside the turret when laying the guns, and Mr. F. J. Newton, the late chief engineer of the ship, designed and applied the new director, which will be fitted to all our turret vessels. The director, which is placed inside the turret, facing the officer in charge, consists of a fixed dial, upon which a revolving pointer indicates the angle between the centre line of the turret and the middle line of the ship. By these means not only is the laying of the gun facilitated, but, as the danger points are marked on the dial, the officer in charge, on receiving an order to lay the turret, can immediately rotate it into the required position without being under the necessity of consulting the outside director. Before Mr. Newton's invention the latter was the only guide, and the order had to be passed through a voice pipe in the turret to a man watching the fixed pointer on the lower outside base of the same. As little or nothing could be ascertained from the inside, the gunner was obliged to trust to the vigilance of the blue-jacket outside to report by the word "stop" the moment the turret had been turned to the required angle; and it not unfrequently happened that by the time the word had been passed the turret had travelled ten or twelve degrees in advance of the position required, and had to be moved back. The adoption of the new director gives the officer in charge of the guns increased confidence, for while using the lever he sees the turret slowly advancing to the position wanted, and can stop or rotate it as he wishes.

Tourmaline, Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., was to leave the Dahomey Coast about May 15 for Cape Coast, the blockade having been raised.

Tyrian, Lieut. J. L. Heane, arrived at Sheerness on the 10th inst.

Urgent, Com. R. H. Boyle, arrived at Madeira on the 11th inst., all well.

Valiant, Capt. W. S. Brown, left Plymouth on Saturday afternoon for Queenstown, where she arrived on Thursday.

Vigilant, Lieut.-Com. Ryder, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Ryder, was at Yokohama up to April 10.

Volage, Capt. H. Fairfax, was to leave Monte Video on June 11 for Rio Janeiro.

Wye, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, arrived at Plymouth on the 11th inst.

Zephyr, Lieut.-Com. W. G. Le Cocq, left Nassau on May 10, and arrived at Bermuda on May 22; she would sail for St. John's, Newfoundland, on fishery duties, to be employed under the captain of the Eclipse.

SIR WILLIAM SMART.

We regret that our efforts last week to record the services of the above-named officer failed to give satisfaction, and we therefore readily comply with that officer's request to insert the following statement with which he has kindly furnished us:—

Inspector-General Sir William Smart, K.C.B., entered the Navy in 1841, on an appointment as supernumerary to the flagship in the first China war; and, being sent to H.M.S. Cruiser, served in her from 1841 to 1843. Next in H.M.S. Sappho, he served on the Cape and East African Station, 1843, and returning home from her in 1846, was appointed to H.M.S. Trafalgar on Channel and Mediterranean service, and was selected from her to join the flagship of Sir William Parker, where he received promotion to the rank of surgeon in 1850 for services during a severe visitation of cholera. From 1851 to 1853 he was surgeon of the Spitfire, surveying-vessel in the Levant, and from 1853 to 1857 of the Diamond frigate, in which he had charge of the hospital of the Naval Brigade in the Crimea throughout the siege of Sebastopol. On the Diamond being paid off he was sent, as Staff-surgeon, to take charge of the wounded in the second China war, on board the hospital-ships Hercules and Melville, commanded by Deputy Inspector-General Burns, and, both receiving promotion for their services, Deputy Inspector-General Smart was placed in charge of the hospital. Between 1860 and 1864 he was Chief of the Naval Hospital at Bermuda, the head-quarters of a large fleet during the United States' civil war and the combined French and English expedition to Mexico. After this important service he was removed to Greenwich Hospital, in which he served as Deputy Inspector-General and Inspector-General from 1864 to 1869, when that naval establishment was abolished. In 1873 he received his present appointment as Superintending Inspector-General of Haslar. Promoted successively to ranks of Surgeon, Staff-Surgeon, and Deputy Inspector-General, for special services, Sir William Smart has also received the following marks of approval:—In 1856 Sir Gilbert Blane Medal; 1857, Knight of the Legion of Honour; 1864, Testimonial from French Government; 1867, Companionship of the Bath; 1876, Honorary Physician to the Queen; 1877, K.C.B.

At the seventeenth annual general meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society, held at the committee-room, 4, Trafalgar-square, W.C., on Wednesday, June 13, 1877, Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, F.R.S., in the chair, it was stated that the committee commenced last year with an addition of two readers to their staff, hoping that by increased exertions on the part of the friends of the society their income would be increased in proportion to the additional expenditure; but it has proved otherwise, and although the subscription list shows a small increase, they will have to fall back upon the reserve fund. With their present staff of readers, an increase of nearly £500 a-year is required; and the committee earnestly appeal to the nation at large to contribute that small sum to enable them to bring the glorious tidings of the blessed Gospel to those who ere long may be called upon to meet death face to face for the honour of the nation and the safety of those who live quietly at home. Surely the committee are not asking much when they appeal to English merchants, who look to the Royal Navy to protect their commerce, as well as to those who have it in their power to give, to raise the income of the society to £2,000 a-year for the laudable purpose of providing a sufficient staff of readers for her Majesty's Navy. Valuable and most gratifying testimony has been received from chaplains and seamen and Marines as to the work done.

The industrial ship Mount Edgcumbe, Capt. Knevitt, R.N., originally H.M.S. Winchester, then the Conway training-ship at Liverpool for the Mercantile Marine, and since transferred by the Admiralty to Devonport to be fitted as an industrial ship for boys for the counties of Devon and Cornwall, having been completed in the Devonport Dockyard, was towed to her moorings above the Royal Albert Bridge at Saltash on the 13th inst. The ship is to be supported by subscriptions and worked by a committee, of which the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe is the chairman. His lordship and a large party, including the Hon. George Edgcumbe, Admiral Willes, C.B., Capt. Edge, R.N., Sir Samuel Baker, and others, were on board; and congratulatory speeches were made by the Earl, the Mayors of Plymouth and Devonport, and Sir S. Baker, on the success of the undertaking.

ENGINEERS, R.N.

We have received for publication the following Fleet Circular, No. 18, of June 4, 1877, respecting the alteration made as to pay, &c., of Engineer officers of the Royal Navy :—

Her Majesty, by her Orders in Council of April 30, 1877, having authorised certain alterations as regards the Engineer officers of the Royal Navy, my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in pursuance of the above authority, have been pleased to sanction the following changes.

I.—As Relates to Chief Inspectors of Machinery.

Number to remain as at present, but their full pay to be increased from £1 5s. to £1 12s. a-day, their half pay from 16s. to 18s. a-day, and the maximum of their retired pay to be also increased from £450 as at present to £500 a-year. All confirmed junior service from the age of twenty to count for retired pay according to the scale given in your Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870.

II.—As Relates to Inspectors of Machinery.

1. Number of inspectors of machinery to be increased from five to seven. Their full pay to be increased from £1 5s. to £1 8s. a-day. (The three officers holding the appointments of inspectors of machinery in the reserves to receive as heretofore an additional 3s. a-day, whether they be chief inspectors or inspectors of machinery.) 2. Their half pay to be increased from 16s. to 17s. a-day, and all confirmed junior service from the age of twenty to count for retired pay according to the scale given in your Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870.

III.—As Relates to Chief Engineers.

1. Number to be increased from 170 to 220. Their full pay to be increased according to the following scale :—Under 5 years' service (including junior service allowed) from 12s. to 13s. a-day.; under 8 ditto, from 13s. to 14s. a-day; under 11 ditto, from 14s. to 15s. a-day; under 14 ditto, from 15s. to 16s. a-day; under 17 ditto, from 16s. to 17s. a-day; under 20 ditto, from 17s. to 18s. a-day; above 20 ditto, from 18s. to 19s. a-day; and for each additional year of service of 1s. a-day more until the maximum £1 2s. is reached. Their half pay to be the same as heretofore, with the exception of officers under five years' service, whose half pay will be increased from 6s. to 6s. 6d. a-day.

2. No chief engineer to receive less retired pay than he would have been entitled to if he had continued to be engineer up to the date of his retirement.

3. Chief engineers who retire after thirty years' meritorious service on full pay may, at the discretion of the Admiralty, be granted the rank of inspector of machinery.

4. Chief engineers to be allowed to count all confirmed junior service from the age of twenty for retired pay, and for full pay and half pay according to the scale given in your Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870.

IV.—As Relates to Engineers.

1. Their full pay to be increased after three years' service as engineer from 9s. to 10s. a-day, and after six years' service as engineer from 10s. to 11s. a-day.

2. The senior engineer in ships with engines of 3,000 indicated horse power and upwards to have an additional 1s. a-day.

3. Their half pay to be increased by 6d. a-day after three years' service.

4. To be retired at the age of 45, or at any age if they have not served for five years or have been found physically unfit for service. To be granted retired pay on the following scale :—Engineers qualified for promotion—For each year's service on full pay, £7 10s.; for each year's service on half pay, £3 15s.; maximum to be £150. Engineers not qualified for promotion—For each year's service on full pay, £6 10s.; for each year's service on half pay, £3 5s.; maximum to be £130.

5. Time of assistant-engineers on probation not covered by commission not to count for retired pay.

6. Engineers with a total of 20 years' service on full pay may, at the discretion of the Admiralty, be granted upon retiring the rank of chief engineer, provided they are qualified for promotion and have served creditably.

V.—As Relates to Assistant-Engineers.

1. The present ranks of first and second class assistant-engineers to be merged and styled assistant-engineers.

2. After four years' service to be allowed to pass for the rank of engineer, and after five years' service to be eligible for promotion.

3. Their full pay is to be increased after one year's service from 6s. to 7s. 6d. a-day.

4. Their half pay under three years' service to be increased from 3s. 6d. to 4s. a-day; over three years' service to be 4s. 6d. a-day.

5. To be retired at the age of forty, and at any age if they have not served for five years, or have been found physically unfit for service, and to be granted retired pay on the following scale :—Under three years' service, £20 a-year; above three years' service, £25; and for each year's additional service on full pay, £5; for each year's additional service on half pay, £2 10s.; maximum to be £50.

6. Time of assistant-engineers on probation not covered by commission not to count for retired pay.

7. All additional time granted for first and second class certificates gained at the Royal Naval College to count in all respects as service as assistant-engineer.

8. The number of engineers and assistant-engineers to be reduced so as eventually not to exceed 600, and the reduction to be effected as soon as practicable.

9. That the provisions relating to engineers and assistant-engineers in your Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, be cancelled.

10. That in the 16th Clause of the Pensions Regulations established by your Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 12, 1876, the words "engineers and assistant-engineers" be cancelled, and that the whole of Clause 18 with the exception of the last paragraph be also cancelled.

VI.—As Relates to Relative Rank.

1. Chief engineers of more than ten years' seniority to rank with commanders according to seniority; the seniority of the chief engineer to date from attaining ten years seniority in that rank.

2. Chief engineers of less than ten years' seniority to rank with but after lieutenants of over eight years' seniority.

3. Engineers over eight years' seniority to rank with but after lieutenants of less than eight years' seniority.

4. Engineers of less than eight years' seniority to rank with sub-lieutenants, according to date of commission.

5. Assistant-Engineers to rank with but after sub-lieutenants.

VII.—As Relates to Charge Pay.

In consideration of the increased responsibilities attaching to engineer officers in charge of engines in the larger ships of modern construction, rates of charge pay from 3s.a-day to 7s. a-day will be granted to the engineer officers in charge of engines of 3,000 indicated horse-power and upwards, according to the special circumstances of each case, which circumstances will in each case be decided by their Lordships. In ships having engines of under 3,000 indicated horse power, the rates of charge pay will continue as fixed by her Majesty's Order in Council of Oct. 26, 1875.

VIII.

1. My Lords are also pleased to direct that engineer officers now holding, or who may in future obtain first class professional certificates from the Royal Naval College, and officers who have taken the first place in each year amongst those who now held, or may in future obtain second class professional certificates, shall be advanced to the rank of chief-engineer after ten and thirteen years' service respectively, provided the officers have conducted themselves satisfactorily in every respect, and proved themselves thoroughly efficient in the performance of their duties.

2. The foregoing regulation shall apply to engineer officers who hold diplomas of the first class, and those who obtained the first place in each year amongst the second class fellows of the Royal School of Naval Architecture.

3. The senior engineer in any ship, if over eight years' seniority in that rank, shall be allowed to mess in the wardroom should he be desirous of doing so.

4. A cabin shall be provided wherever it is practicable for the two senior engineers to sleep in.—By command of their Lordships, Robert Hall.

MODERN WAR FLEETS.

The adjourned discussion on the paper prepared by Mr. J. Scott Russell, F.R.S., on "The development of our modern war fleet," read before the Council of the Royal United Service Institution last Friday, was resumed on Tuesday afternoon. The main arguments of the paper had been that our ironclads were, as a rule, badly built for the work required of them, having regard to the destructive engines in use in warfare. Mr. Scott Russell approved the building of vessels in water-tight compartments, and urged that they should also be built in casemates, with one or two guns in each, so as to localise all damages. He advocated guns of an uniform calibre, and more of them in a ship. He further pressed the necessity of building a great number of gunboats, to be stationed in our colonies, and said that modern war fleets required small ships to accompany the fighting vessels and carry extra stores, &c. Mr. Reed, late Chief Constructor of the Navy, expressed his dissent from the conclusions of the lecturer, and the adjournment of the debate had been moved with a view of affording Mr. Reed an opportunity of dealing critically with the matter, but Mr. Reed was not now present. There was an animated discussion, however, Major Baylis, Mr. Welch (of the Colonial Office), Sir Stirling Lacon, Capt. Gardener, R.N., Capt. Colomb, R.M.A., &c., taking part. Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson regretted the absence of Mr. Reed, as he himself had not been present at the reading of the paper on Friday last. He did not, therefore, feel able to enter into a criticism of it, but agreed that Great Britain, to carry on a maritime war, wanted not only single ships to fight, but a fleet of ships, and the construction of such a fleet was a great object which the Naval Administration of the country should have in view. Any single ship could not represent the class which a commander would want for purposes of attack or defence. All were agreed that what was wanted was that the fleet should be composed of ships of various classes. A large ship would be the unit round which other ships must work; a fighting ship, large or small, would be but an unit to be attended by other units, her satellites. When those were got we could say we had a fleet calculated to meet and destroy anything sent against it. The satellites would have to meet the torpedo ships and guard the big ship while the big ship did the work for which she was constructed. Ironclads were necessary to meet the fleet of an enemy sent against any of our dependencies in warfare. But the simple axiom of not putting all our eggs into one basket led him to say that we must gather up all our strength to get ships of all classes. Capt. Scott, R.N., thought that sufficient attention had not been paid to our ocean fleet. England's commerce was her vital point. He thought her insular position unassailable, if only some organization existed for utilising our coasters and fishing population. We had helped forward the development of the torpedo, and we had an instrument in our hands which, properly instructed, our fishermen would make invaluable in coast defence. But there was no organization, and even a telegraph around the coast was not yet in existence. After some further discussion, Mr. Scott Russell replied, repeating that what he had sought was to know the opinion of naval men as to the best vessels for the work they would have to do, and adding his opinion that naval architects could supply all that naval men required.

Convocation seems desirous of obtaining for seamen admission to seaport churches. If seamen are conspicuous by their absence from the parish churches nearest the Sailors' Homes at, say, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Devonport, Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, &c., there are other churches near to their more permanent homes in which they constitute a fair proportion of the congregation, and even assist as Sunday-school teachers, &c. Archdeacon Trollope, the son of the distinguished frigate captain, is chairman of the Convocation Committee, and asks the seaport friends of seamen to inform him, Does any system of parochial visitation of non-resident seamen in their ships and boarding-houses exist? what steps are taken to bring the non-resident seamen to church? and what arrangements are made to receive and welcome them there? How can any extraneous aid best supplement the parochial machinery, in providing spiritual sustenance for seamen during the intervals of their voyages? Nor does the son of the great sailor forget the life on shipboard, for he enquires if any steps are taken to induce the owners and officers to have Divine service performed on board their ships, as is customary in the Royal Navy? The Archdeadon asks that communications may be addressed to him at Leasingham, Sleaford, during the recess of Convocation.

ENGINEER STUDENTS FOR THE NAVY.

The following new regulations for the entry of engineer students, have just been issued. Appointments are to be open to public competition; candidates must be between 14 and 16 years, and able to pass a medical examination. The examination by the Civil Service Commissioners will commence the first Tuesday in May in each year in London, Liverpool, Portsmouth, Devonport, Bristol, Leeds, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Belfast, and Cork. This year the examination will be held in September, and will take place at Chatham and Sheerness, as well as the other places mentioned. The scholastic examination will consist of arithmetic, writing from dictation, composition, grammar, geography, algebra, up to and including quadratic equations; geometry, the first six books of Euclid's elements, translation of French, and French grammar. Candidates who fail to pass in arithmetic, writing, and composition will be disqualified. Successful candidates must join with their parents in giving a bond of £300 to enter the Service as assistant-engineers if, at the expiration of their training they should obtain certificates of good conduct and efficiency for entry in that capacity. This has been done as large numbers of students have left after finishing their training, and have then entered private firms. In the first three years students will have to pay £25 per year, and in the case of failure of payment the student will be discharged. Board and lodging will be provided for them, and they will be required to reside in one of the dockyards. Their term will extend over six years, and in the first year they will receive 1s. per week; second, 2s.; third, 3s.; fourth, 5s.; fifth, 8s.; sixth, 10s. In addition to their practical training they are to receive instruction in iron shipbuilding. On the completion of the sixth year a student is eligible for admission to the Royal Naval College as acting assistant-engineer, provided he can pass the examination, where he will go through a course of higher instruction. They will be provided with quarters at the College, and will receive 6s. a day and 1s. 6d. towards mess expenses; but if they remain more than one term they will receive full pay as acting assistant-engineer and 1s. 6d. a day for messing. The two who pass the best examination at the College each term will be allowed to remain two more terms for a further course of scientific instruction; on the completion of this they will be sent to sea for one year, and will then be considered eligible to fill official positions at the dockyards and at the Admiralty. No assistant-engineer who has passed three terms at Greenwich will be allowed to leave the Service within seven years of the completion of his term, unless he shall pay the sum of £500, and defray the charges of his education; such resignation in each case to be subject to the approval of the Admiralty. The examination this year for entering as students will commence on the 11th September, and applications to compete may be addressed to the Secretary to the Admiralty up to the 31st July, and such application should state the place at which the candidate desires to be examined. Candidates for the September examination must be not less than fourteen nor more than sixteen on the 1st of May last. The above instructions will confine the profession to a better class than that from which the engineers have hitherto been drawn.

The Minister of Marine at Constantinople has issued a despatch giving details of the recent attack upon Turkish monitors by six torpedo-boats. Four of the latter came from Sebastopol, and two from Odessa, having been brought by the steamer Constantine. Five of them succeeded in reaching the monitor Idjaliah, but the explosion they produced did no damage, thanks to the able manœuvring of the monitor. Six men belonging to the crews of the torpedo-boats were made prisoners, and one of them was an Englishman. A reward of 80,000 francs had been promised them if they succeeded in fixing the torpedoes underneath the Ottoman ships. It appears that the Turks, obeying Hobart Pasha's precautionary instructions, had their vessels encircled by boats, which were connected by chains, thus completely surrounding their ironclads and gunboats. The first Russian launch, checked by the connecting chain, succeeded in sending out only one torpedo, which struck the foremost ironclad, doing little damage. The alarm having been given by the enemy's launches coming into collision with the boat chains, the Turkish gunners had sufficient time to open on the assailants a destructive fire, the range being easily ascertained by the distance at which the chained boats were moored. The Russians sought safety in retreat, which they ultimately effected with the loss of three launches. Hobart Pasha has now devised a means of protecting the Sulina Harbour; also the ironclads when under steam. The following official despatch has been received at St. Petersburg from Odessa, dated 11th inst. :—"Yesterday the steamers Constantine and Vladimir returned to Odessa with the torpedo boats, except the one commanded by Lieut. Puschtschin, in search of which the steamer Argonaut has been despatched. The report upon the expedition states that the steamer Constantine, commanded by Lieut. Marakoff, approached within five miles of Sulina, and discovered during the night three Turkish monitors, against which the commander sent out some torpedo boats. One of the latter, under Lieut. Roschdestwensky, boldly attacked the nearest monitor, and exploded her torpedo, with what result is not known. Other explosions were heard, probably proceeding from the boat commanded by Lieut. Puschtschin. The Turks opened a heavy fire of guns and musketry, the effects of which were visible upon Lieut. Roschdestwensky's boat. There were no killed on the Russian side. Lieut. Marakoff was in charge of the expedition, and brought back the torpedo boats safely to Odessa."

The general parade and inspection of the Corps of Commissionaires will take place in Westminster Hall to-morrow at 10.15. After the parade the members of the corps will march to St. Michael's Church, Burleigh-street, Strand, where a sermon will be preached by the incumbent, the Rev. G. F. Townsend, D.D. In case of wet weather the men will be mustered inside Westminster Hall.

The Queen's Cup to the Aberdeenshire Volunteers.—Captain Crombie, of the Aberdeenshire Volunteers, has received from her Majesty the Queen a handsome and costly cup, elegantly chased in silver, to be competed for at the Wapinschaw, to be held at Aberdeen in the beginning of July. The cup is an elaborate work of art, especially designed and manufactured for her Majesty by Messrs. Elkington and Co. It bears the Royal arms, with Queen Victoria's monogram, and is inscribed as follows :—"Presented to the Aberdeenshire Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Association."—*Post.*

Furnish on the New Hire System.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses, &c., furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea. —"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company — Offices, 9, Southampton-street, Strand

THEATRES.

Her Majesty's Opera.—On Thursday evening Rossini's grand opera *Otello* was given at Her Majesty's Opera, supported by a cast which could not be surpassed, with Madame Nilsson as Desdemona and M. Faure as Iago. It might be that a moderate Otello would have attracted a critical audience, but Mr. Mapleson perfected the cast by the reappearance of Signor Tamberlik. For years this splendid artist has, we believe, been absorbed in St. Petersburg, but few frequenters of Her Majesty's Opera can fail to remember his impersonation of John of Leyden in *The Prophete.* He, of course, received an enthusiastic welcome, and although his voice does not retain its pristine power, and does retain some of its pristine faults, he, on this occasion, sang magnificently. Madame Nilsson achieved another marked success in the *rôle* of Desdemona by the purity of her vocalisation and her dramatic power. The Iago of M. Faure was what might be expected from such an accomplished artist. Mdlle. Robiati, Signor Carrion, Signor Foli, and Signor Brocolini aided by their efforts to complete the excellence of the performance. The opera will be repeated on Friday evening. In the earlier part of the week Herr Wachtell reappeared as Manrico in the *Trovatore.* His voice, essentially a robusto tenore, retains all its original power, and elicited warm plaudits. Madame Trebelli-Bettini was as excellent as usual in the *rôle* she essayed.

Haymarket.—The only notable event of the week has been the advent of Mr. Joseph Jefferson at this theatre. It is something like twelve years since the popular actor first paid us a professional visit, and his success at the Adelphi at that time was so great as to make his return a matter of desire. Then he played the bibulous hero of Washington Irving's story—*Rip van Winkle*—and nothing else. Last year he came to the Princess's and repeated Rip. Just as people had begun to despair of seeing Jefferson in any other part, the Compton benefit took place at Drury Lane, and one of the most important features of the programme was the appearance of the distinguished American in a part closely associated with Mr. Buckstone—Mr. Golightly, in *Lend Me Five Shillings.* The farce on that occasion was the success of the day, and it is a matter easily to be understood why it holds a place in the Haymarket bill at the time when Mr. Jefferson has come to establish his fame as a comedian by playing in two farces. His Mr. Golightly is undoubtedly funny. The facial expression is something wonderful, with its constant changes and indications of cloudiness, and the actor fully interprets the material provided for him; but far more than this is expected from the creator of the immortal Rip; and, after seeing Mr. Joseph Jefferson in these two farces, no one will be likely to accuse him of churlishness in giving the world for so long nothing beyond the picture of the easy-going Dutchman. Rip proved that the actor was a man of genius, a fact which could not be discovered from witnessing the representation of *Lend Me Five Shillings.* And the falling off was still more evident when *A Regular Fix* was placed upon the stage, with Mr. Jefferson as Hugh de Brass. Here comparisons were immediately invited—it need not be said with Robson, who is dead, but with Sothern—and the comparison will not tell in favour of the former. In future when Hugh de Brass is spoken of in connection with his present representative, he must be registered as one of the weaknesses of a great man. Far pleasanter is it to turn to the opening piece, from which little is expected. *Charles XII.* is one of the freshest, brightest, and most compact of the many dramas which Mr. Planché gave the world years ago, and, as represented at the Haymarket, it should be the most attractive item of the programme—at all events, to the critical auditor. Mr. Howe's rendering of the King is remarkable for its bluntness and force, while the Adam Brock of Mr. W. Hargreaves is equally worthy of praise. Very pleasant, too, is the Ulrica of Miss Marion Terry, and even if the Eudiga of Miss A. Lafontaine is a little coarse, it is not sufficiently prominent to mar the general effect.

INFANTRY ATTACK FORMATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I would be glad if you would insert a few remarks in answer to the letter of your correspondent "Inquirer." I allude only to the latter part of his letter. In this it is stated that "in Prussian drill not only are battalions not allowed to be mixed, but companies." Now, the inference to be drawn from this is, that such a system would in battle prevent companies, or at least battalions, from getting mingled. Such an inference cannot be supported from German writings. In the "Tactical Deductions," it is stated that the mingling in battle of battalions, brigades, even corps, "cannot be prevented or avoided." This is also allowed by Von Scherff, in his "Studies in Tactics." The remedy proposed is, in peace time to organize order in disorder, *i.e.*, to make the men of even different corps manœuvre together when mixed up as in war. The sooner we recognize this fact, and give up the Utopian schemes for skirmishing, the better for the English Army. Again, surely the following sentence in the letter of "Inquirer" is a grave mistake: "I see no mention made of volley firing, which is strongly recommended by the German writers"? By what German writers? Many of the old school are but too fond of this antiquated mode of firing. I read the following in a German work, which I mentioned above: "One often hears people say, 'Volley firing, though not natural, does, at any rate, no harm.' Whether or not it does harm may be seen in our field manœuvres, when you see supports standing and firing volleys in easy range of the hostile skirmishers." In the same work we find that "as the impossibility of this manœuvre was apparent to our generals, it was never attempted on the offensive, and, when tried on the defensive, generally failed. Infantry officers, who have struggled for days in the bloody *melée*, are the only witnesses to be trusted in this. We, of the English Army, are moving slowly on, but still we have far too much of the barrack-square drill, too little of the field manœuvres. Surely it is time for us to discard such relics of a dead and vanished past as volley firing, especially as such things do positive harm by giving a false picture of battle.—I am, &c.,

June 11, 1877. Vorwarts.

Sir,—In the review of the new formation of attack, which appeared in the *Times* a few days ago, objection was made to it on several grounds, and among others the weakness and number of our companies composing a battalion was pointed out as likely to occasion confusion on service. Would it not be practicable to overcome this? It could be obviated as follows:—1. By absorbing one company in each battalion. 2. By making the five senior captains in each battalion "first captains," so that there should be only four service companies and one depot company in each. 3. By dividing the pay of the reduced captain amongst these five senior captains, so as to bring their pay up to 13s. 10d. a-day, that of the remaining four to be as at present, viz., 11s. 7d., they of course serving under the four seniors, and to be called "second captains." This change would not in any way alter the new system of attack, for the majors would still command half a battalion, the colonel having supreme command. A battalion would be more compact, and all movements much simplified; in fact, it is simply making the unit double what it is at present, viz., 200 instead of only 100. If you think this suggestion feasible perhaps you will kindly publish this letter.—I am, &c.

Progress.

Sir,—In reading over the new attack formation, it struck me the following would be a good method of meeting a flank attack, say from the right:—A battalion moving in column on the right of a brigade might be instantaneously thrown into a fighting attitude, thus—For attack, line to the right on the right half companies, right half companies' right form into line. On which command the right half companies form to the right in single rank (thus filling up the company intervals), the rear rank men moving up on their front rank's left. The right-hand man, easing off a little, would prevent crowding. The left half companies could be used as supports, or to prolong the line, being brought into position as in Sec. 27, Part III. Field Exercise, except that they would form single rank as they moved up. From the latter formation the battalion could easily be reformed by retiring in a double column of half companies from both flanks in rear of the centre, or advancing in a double column of half companies from the centre.—I am, &c.,

Seaport.

NON-COMBATANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—While the question is under consideration as to who are non-combatants, I hope that a more accurate line will be drawn than has been hitherto the case, and that the designation will be confined to those who never by any possibility go under fire. It is scarcely applicable to military surgeons, who have not only to combat death in the hospital, but in the field. Sixty-five of our number were buried in the Crimea, side by side with eighty-six French surgeons who died from typhus alone contracted in the hospitals. In every one of the long roll of brilliant victories which have shed a lustre upon the British arms, we have stood by our brother officers and men under fire. Several of our number are decorated with the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery in the performance of their special duties. Under these circumstances I think that we at least might be removed from among the civil to the military and scientific branches of the Army.—I am, &c., X.

Errata.—By a printer's error in the article on the war last week the word "or" was put in place of "on" in the sentence "He will think nothing has been done till he sees the cross on the dome of St. Sophia." Also in p. 361, "Russian officers have started to take command of Russian troops" should have been "Persian" troops.

SENIOR LIEUTENANTS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—As it seems probable that the average length of service of a lieutenant in that rank will be at least fourteen years before he can hope to be advanced to the commanders' list, it seems not unreasonable to suggest that there should be an intermediate rank established of—say lieutenant-commander to be given to lieutenants of eight years' standing provided they have a certain amount of full pay or sea time. An addition of 2s. 6d. a day to their pay, which could hardly be regarded as excessive, and a little distinction in their uniform would be all that it is necessary. At the present moment lieutenants of eight years have relative rank with majors in the Army, but there is nothing in their uniform, with the exception of a slight difference in the epaulettes they wear, to distinguish them from a lieutenant just promoted. Considering that very few officers get on the lieutenants' list before they are twenty-four, the average age of the officers of the intermediate rank would be thirty-two. I feel sure a change of this description would be very popular, and would raise the spirits of a number of officers who, after bearing the heat and burden of an arduous service, find themselves after a number of years no better off than they were at the commencement.—I am, &c.,

A Lieutenant of Seven Years' Standing.

BIRTH.

Phillips.—May 6, at Retreat, Blue Mountains, Jamaica, the wife of Edward Charles Dubois Phillips, Staff-Commander R.N., H.M.S. Aboukir, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Roberts—Olliver.—June 6, at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. Dr. Forbes, Lieutenant William H. Roberts, Royal Navy, to Mary Gertrude, second daughter of the late George Olliver, of Kingston, near Arundel, Deputy-Lieutenant for county of Sussex.

DEATHS.

Dobson.—June 13, at 32, Pulteney-street, Bath, Admiral George Dobson, aged 81.

Phillipps.—June 12, at Manor House, Sproughton, Lieut.-Col. Henry Phillipps, formerly Captain 3rd King's Own Light Dragoons, J.P. and D.L. for the County of Suffolk, aged 71.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Mdlle. Albani.—This evening, June 16, will be produced Wagner's opera, IL VASCELLO FANTASMA (The Flying Dutchman). Senta, Mdlle. Albani; Mary, Mdlle. Ghiotti; Erich, Sgnr. Carpi; Dalando, Sgnr. Bagagiolo; Il Pilota, Sgnr. Rosario; and L'Olandese, M. Maurel. Conductor, Sgnr. Vianesi.

NEXT WEEK THERE WILL BE FIVE PERFORMANCES.

Monday, June 18, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. Amelia, Mdlle. D'Angeri; and Il Duca, Sgnr. Gayarre.

Mdlle. Albani.—Tuesday, June 19, IL VASCELLO FANTASMA (The Flying Dutchman). (The cast as before).

Wednesday next, JUNE 20, No Performance.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Thursday June 21 (in lieu of the subscription for Saturday, July 28), IL TROVATORE. Leonora, Madame Adelina Patti; Conte di Luna, Sgnr. Graziani; and Manrico, Sgnr. Nicolini.

Visit of General Grant.—On Friday next, June 22, a Special Performance in honour of the VISIT of GENERAL GRANT to the OPERA. Full particulars will be duly announced.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Saturday, June 23, AIDA. Aida, Madame Adelina Patti.

The Opera commences at half-past 8. The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—RUSSIA AND TURKEY, a Lecture by Mr. B. J. Malden, illustrated by Dissolving Views of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Constantinople, the Bosphorus, Black Sea, and the Danube.—The TYNEWIDD COLLIERY INUNDATION, a Scientific lecture, by Mr. J. L. King, demonstrated by Dissolving Views and Philosophical Apparatus.—HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE, by Prof. Gardner.—MAGIC AND MYSTERY, Mr. J. Matthews.—Concluding daily, at 4.5 and 9.15 with WHYTTYNGTON AND HYS CATTE, by Mr. Seymour Smith.—Admission to the whole, 1s. Open from 12 till 5, and 7 till 10.

CRYSTAL PALACE GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.

FRIDAY, June 22, GRAND FULL REHEARSAL.
MONDAY, June 25, MESSIAH.
WEDNESDAY, June 27, SELECTION.
FRIDAY, June 29, ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

Principal Vocalists.

Madame Adelina Patti and Mdlle. Albani, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Suter, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Signor Foli, Herr Henschel, Mr. Santley.

Solo Organ, Mr. W. T. Best; Organist, Mr. Willing; Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

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STAFF COLLEGE DINNER.

The ANNUAL STAFF COLLEGE DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT on THURSDAY, June 28th, at Eight o'clock. H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will preside.

Officers wishing to attend are requested to send their names, as early as convenient, to Captain Clayton, R.A., Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

ENTRY OF ENGINEER STUDENTS IN HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having decided to offer 45 vacancies to be competed for, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that a Competitive Examination for these vacancies will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th September, 1877, and following days, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Devonport.

The age of Candidates must be not less than 14 nor more than 16 on 1st May, 1877.

The parents or guardians of all engineer students will be required to pay each year in advance the sum of £25 during the first three years of the student's training. The engineer students this year and next year will be entered at Portsmouth Dockyard only, and board and lodging will be provided for them in the Dockyard, where they will be required to reside.

A small weekly rate of pay (annually increasing) will be given to each engineer student during his six years' training. The engineer students will be under the supervision of the Captain of the Steam Reserve and a staff of competent officers, and subject to such rules and regulations as their Lordships may deem necessary.

Parents or guardians will be required to enter into a bond to the amount of £300 that the students, after completing their training, will enter the Naval Service.

References as to respectability and good conduct will be absolutely necessary.

The Lords of the Admiralty having, by recent changes, very materially raised and improved the position of the Engineer Officers of the Royal Navy, desire, by early publication of the above regulations, to encourage more general competition for these appointments.

For further particulars apply, by letter only, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London.

Application to be permitted to compete will not be entertained after 31st July, 1877.

By command of their Lordships,
ROBERT HALL.
Admiralty, S.W., 16th May, 1877.

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EVENING MEETING, Wednesday, June 20th. The Chair will be taken at half-past Eight o'clock precisely.
Captain HAMILTON GEARY, R.A., Captain-Instructor, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich,
On "The Combustion of Fuel in Steam Boilers."
By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Capt., Secretary.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard. 1877.

LECTURE at Three o'clock, Friday, June 22nd.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir RICHARD WILBRAHAM, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.,
On "A Military Study of Some of the Chief Theatres of War in Europe."
By order of the Council,
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By order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
No. 22, Cockspur Street, London.

PORTSMOUTH SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, supported by his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, will preside at a Public Meeting to be held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, on Tuesday, June 19th, at 2.30 p.m., when an address will be given by Miss Robinson, "The Soldiers' Friend," in support of the Institute for Soldiers and Sailors.

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FROM many points of view the paper which was read by Mr. Scott Russell at the Royal United Service Institution deserves more than a mere passing notice, but the magnitude of the subject, "The Development of our Modern War Fleet" and the topics presented for our consideration by the author and by those who took part in the discussion to which it gave rise, preclude the possibility of our doing more than to refer to some of the salient features of this most interesting lecture and debate. Mr. Scott Russell and several of the speakers who followed him insist, rightly, upon the importance of our being provided with a number of *bonâ fide* line-of-battle ships; and in this class of vessel it will be admitted that it is at present peculiarly deficient. There is no reason to believe that in any great naval war in the future occasion will not arise for fleets as well as single ships to be engaged in hot controversy, as in times past; on the contrary, there are many circumstances which seem to point to the probability, not to say the certainty, that such engagements as those of the Nile and Trafalgar are as much events of the future as of the past, and by far the majority of our most powerful ironclads are almost as ill-adapted for fighting in line of battle as the forts at Spithead. They are admirable for coast and harbour defence, ship for ship and gun for gun they are more than a match for almost any vessels that can be brought to bear against them, but they are unwieldy and cumbrous; they have from want of sufficient handiness, an inconvenient habit of getting in each other's way. In fact, they want sea-room. Mr. Scott Russell proposes a type of ship which is far better adapted for fighting in a general engagement than anything at present afloat. Keeping ever in view the important part which the ram must play in all future naval battles, he pays special attention to the strength of the bow and the shape of the ram, which he argues, with great reason, should be rather chisel-shaped than spur-shaped. He insists also on great speed and handiness, and on gun-carrying capacity. The principle of mounting only two or three of the largest guns on each ship Mr. Scott Russell abandons in favour of a return to the old broadside system, and advocates for the first-class man-of-war an armament of twenty big-bore guns on each broadside, each enclosed in a water-tight casemate, which he shows will have the effect not only of decreasing the liability to serious damage in the event of his ship being struck by the enemy's ram or penetrated by his shells, by confining the area of injury, but will add considerably to the structural strength of the vessel. But while Mr. Scott Russell urges a large increase in the number of line-of-battle ships, he is not unmindful of the necessity that exists for ships of other classes, and particularly we would call attention to his gunboats, carrying one large gun. It is the more important that this very useful class of small vessels should not be overlooked, as the discussion which followed the lecture showed how far in advance of us other nations are. Mr. Welch, who is well known as the former Superintendent of Coastguard cruisers, and is now the Naval Architect and Surveyor of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, did good service in laying before the Institution a recapitulation of what had been already done in this direction by foreign Governments. He pointed out that as long ago as 1875 two twin-screw gunboats were built for the Chinese Government of 253 tons B.M., drawing less than six feet of water when fully loaded, each carrying a 16-ton steel gun of 10-inch bore, throwing the same weight of projectile as the 18-ton gun mounted in the gunboats of the Staunch class in our own Navy. The most remarkable feature of these boats is, perhaps, their seaworthiness, for both of them were navigated to their destination in China under sail and steam. It is noteworthy that these were the first vessels of small size which made a long sea voyage. The next small heavily-armed gunboats which made a successful voyage were built for the Argentine Government, and sent across the Atlantic in January, 1876. These were, in all respects, more powerful than those constructed the year before for China, carrying a 26½-ton gun, and were distinguished as being the first small vessels to be fitted with steam steering gear and hydraulic loading apparatus. Both these classes of gunboat were remarkable for their extreme handiness, which practical men will recognise from the fact, stated by Mr. Welch, that they succeeded in completing the half circle at their trial in less than a minute. The gun which Mr. Scott Russell recommends for these small boats and desires to see adopted as the standard gun for the Royal Navy is a 15-inch gun 15 feet in length, and the experience we have gained in the gunboats described by Mr. Welch, of 10-inch and 11-inch guns, goes far to show the practicability of Mr. Scott Russell's suggestion. The structural strength of the bow in these boats, which fits them for ramming anything but an ironclad, is secured by double beams and a deep iron girder, and carries out by anticipation another of Mr. Scott Russell's principles. The method of mounting the guns advocated by Mr. Scott Russell, not only for small gunboats, but even for his line-of-battle ships, is one which will give rise to very considerable discussion. It consists of laying the chase guns parallel to the keel and the broadside guns right athwart the beam, allowing for no divergence. Mr. Scott Russell's laudable desire is to get rid of the complex machinery now in use for training guns, and to do away with the necessity for moveable gun-carriages and slides, making the ship itself the gun-carriage, and manœuvring the guns by the steering of the vessel. How far this may be successful in actual warfare experience alone can decide; but the principle, as Mr. Welch pointed out, is not a new one, having been adopted in the boats built for the Argentine Republic. There is yet another class of gunboats which Mr. Russell wishes to see introduced into the Navy, one that shall carry a similar gun to that described by him both in the bow and in the stern, and shall be able to steam with equal speed ahead or astern. The difficulty in accomplishing this lies, as Mr. Welch pointed out, in finding a serviceable propeller. With a screw it would be impossible, and, if it is proposed to use the ordinary paddle-wheel, the danger of disablement, from exposure to the enemy's fire, would be so great as to render the advantage more than doubtful. Mr. Scott Russell's proposal is to build hundreds of these small gunboats, and to send them in time of peace to all our colonies and dependencies to be ready in case of emergency. At present our colonies are practically undefended, or at best protected only by a squadron which is required to cruise on a station covering many hundreds, in some cases thousands, of miles. On the first outbreak of hostilities it is possible that an enemy might make one of our distant possessions the object of attack, and, if he met with a successful resistance there, he would have it in his power to do material damage to our commercial interests, and very seriously to cripple our trade before any adequate force could be sent to repel the attack. The late Mr. Graves, M.P. for Liverpool, it will be remembered, on more than one occasion called the attention of the House of Commons to the defenceless state of our home ports, and it was mainly owing to his representations that the gunboats of the Staunch class, now numbering some thirty vessels, were constructed; but if the danger to our home ports was great, how much greater must be the peril in which the colonies are placed, lying as they do far removed from our dockyards and arsenals and dependent for defence upon a cruising squadron. There can be little doubt but that Mr. Scott Russell has taken the right view of the requirements of the Service, and now, as he says, in a "time of profound peace" for this country, is the opportunity to make good our deficiencies. We want a fleet of line-of-battle ships, speedy, handy, and of great power, a localised fleet of small gunboats which shall be a development of those Argentine and Chinese boats, and a number of lightly-armed frigates of the Inconstant class, for which Sir Spencer Robinson fought so manfully when at the Admiralty, capable of developing a speed equal, if possible, to the fastest merchant ships, and until we have such a fleet we may boast in vain of the unwieldy monsters which are best fitted for coast defence and afford an admirable target for an enemy. One thing is clear, and to this Mr. E. J. Reed has called attention, if these monster ironclads by mischance become disabled at a distance from home, disabled they must remain. We have no docks abroad where they can be repaired, and in time of war it would be, to say the least, inconvenient to have to tow them home to refit. In conclusion, we commend Mr. Russell's important paper and the no less instructive discussion which it raised to the attention of all who are interested in the greatest of national questions.

If the Treasury has any sense of humour, even of the grim kind, it must enjoy very much the amusement provided for it by both Houses of Parliament and by the members of her Majesty's Government. We use the word "it" in writing of the mysterious body which, being part of the Government, is yet greater than the whole, and checks and regulates all the movements of that which is supposed to direct its functions. When some noble lord or honourable member gets up in his place and asks why something or other is not done which ought to be done, and to the performance of which the Government is pledged, he is probably told in so many words that the matter is before the Treasury, or that the consent of the Treasury had not been obtained, or that the Treasury is in some way or other responsible for the delay and obstruction, the abstract being put for the concrete "Lord," who does not take the least notice of the offence laid to his charge as he hears his colleague lay the blame on his shoulders. No one seems at all inclined to ask the Treasury, as represented in Parliament, for any explanation of its conduct, and Ministers find it a ready way of meeting troublesome interrogations as to delay to allege that the delay arises from the usual cause. Within the week we have read the report of the answer made by Mr. Hardy to the demand of an honourable member whether the Promotion and Retirement scheme would be soon brought forward, and the words sounded exactly like the echo of those used by the right hon. gentleman four months ago in reference to the same subject. Let it be remembered that it is now more than ten months since the Government was in possession of the Report of the Royal Commission. It was in August, 1876, that the papers were laid before Parliament, and it was believed that Mr. Hardy would devote some of his well-earned leisure in the recess to the preparation of a scheme to be brought forward when both Houses reassembled in the spring It was not an unreasonable expectation, but it certainly was not justified by the action of the War Office and of the War Minister, if we are to judge by the present state of the question. Let us see what occurred and consider how hardly the officers of the Army have been dealt with as regards their feelings and other more substantial matters. In the Report of the Commissioners changes of a very large and comprehensive nature were recommended affecting the future and the fortunes of hundreds of officers, and it was only natural that time should be taken to consider them. After a time, then there came an announcement that the Government in general terms accepted the scheme, and intended to carry it out, but an allusion to certain modifications in the plan introduced an element of uncertainty which was very perplexing to those officers who wanted to know exactly where they stood. On February 15, soon after the meeting of Parliament, Mr. Hardy, in answer to Mr. O. Lewis, having observed "that he was not surprised the Royal Commissioners had taken a long time in coming to their Report," stated that he had been since carefully considering the whole question connected with retirement and promotion. "Great progress has been made with a plan on the subject," continued the right hon. gentleman, "but I have not yet been able to submit it to the Treasury or the Government. The plan would proceed generally on the lines recommended by the Commission." In reply to another question, as to when the Government measure would be brought forward, Mr. Hardy said that "was exactly his difficulty." "It will soon be in a shape to put before the Treasury, but I can not say how long it will remain there." On March 5 Mr. Hardy, in moving the Supplementary Estimates, again adverted to the delay of the Commissioners, and made a *quasi* defence of it, but he stated that "the object to be accomplished (a difficult one as far as the War Office was concerned) was near its completion." "I am quite sure," he said, "that while promotion is stagnant, and officers grow old without it, you are keeping the Army in a state which will render it unfit for the purposes it may be called on to serve." That was a very remarkable and weighty expression of opinion for a Secretary for War to utter in the House of Commons. One would have thought that a Cabinet Minister responsible to the country for the efficiency of the Army would, under the influence of such a sense of the vital importance of removing such a source of evil, have never ceased, in the Cabinet and out of it, his attempts to overcome the obstacles to the accomplishment of the object which in March last was "near its completion." But, as far as may be judged by the words used this week, Mr. Hardy's object is as far from completion as ever, and the Army is kept in a state which, according to him, renders it "unfit for the purposes for which it may be called to serve." We hear that in a very short time the Government measure will be introduced, and that the Treasury has at last given its consent that some effectual steps may be taken to secure the flow of promotion, the cessation of which Mr. Hardy thought so destructive; but there are only five or six weeks to run before the time at which Parliament generally rises, and it is running it very fine indeed to introduce so great a question at the end of the Session. However, in the interests of the Army, we eagerly hail the assurance that an end will soon be put to torturing expense and unjust anxieties. Let us hear of "the Treasury" no more "in this connection," we pray.

Our Paris contemporaries are rather at loggerheads as regards the celebrated compensatory measures of Field-Marshal von Moltke. Some declare that the garrisons in Alsace-Lorraine have already been reinforced; others that nothing will be done until after the Autumn Manœuvres. Our neighbours learn with some uneasiness that it has been recently decided at Berlin that the 7th, 8th, and 14th Army Corps and a Cavalry division shall manœuvre from September 3 to 25. The 14th Army Corps will be concentrated between Rastadt and Carlsruhe. The *Avenir Militaire* writes:—"Is it known what these three corps are? They are the corps along the Rhine from Wesel to Bale. Together with the Cavalry of the Grand Duchy of Hesse and the 15th Army Corps in Alsace-Lorraine, it may be estimated that the Germans will have four army corps half mobilized or prepared to form a complete army. In France, on the contrary, the 6th Corps alone will manœuvre with Cavalry. The other French army corps designed for manœuvring—the 13th and 10th—are too far from the frontier to have any influence on this mobilization. The precautions of our neighbours are well taken, and reflect the highest credit upon the Staff." Our information from Germany leads us to believe that another war with France, unless wantonly provoked would be exceedingly unpopular. The Emperor, too, seems to have had fighting enough to be firmly opposed to a warlike policy. Unfortunately there is so little stability in France that a crisis may be produced at any moment. More than once the clerical proclivities of the Duc de Broglie and his friends have irritated both Germany and Italy to a most dangerous pitch, and there are other politicians who could sacrifice every other interest to secure a Russian alliance, with the view of attacking Germany. It must also be remembered that no pretender to the French Crown who did not restore Alsace and Lorraine would be able to hold his own for any length of time. Henri V. would be expected to win back the provinces his ancestors annexed, and Napoleon IV. to recover what his father lost.

A statement made in the *Times* of Monday in the course of a long article on the Inflexible is one which cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged by those concerned in the question. If proved to be substantially correct, the public will have to thank that journal for having disclosed so startling a fact, while by its proof all faith in the ability of the Constructors Department at the Admiralty will be greatly shaken. The *Times* states that facts have recently come to its knowledge respecting these vessels which lead to the belief either that a very grave error has been allowed to creep into the designs of ships of the Inflexible and Agamemnon type, or that the public has been strangely misled as to what these ships were intended to be. It is pointed out that the extent to which the central citadel principle could be applied with safety in the construction of ships of war was seen from the first to be limited by the condition that the armoured central portion of the ship should be of such dimensions and proportions as to provide sufficient buoyancy and stability in all possible circumstances of the admission of water into the unprotected ends. It was, moveover, seen that to make the ship safe in the event of these ends being so far injured in action as to be unable to add to the stability given by the citadel it was necessary to make the latter so large as not absolutely to require any aid from them. In considering the matter, the Committee—as shown by their Report—appear to have seen that this would involve a greater extent of armour than would be required for affording sufficient protection to the vital elements of the ship—in other words, her guns, magazines, engines, boilers, and the like. They therefore turned their attention in the direction of still further reducing the proportions of the citadel, and providing the necessary reserve of buoyancy and stability by means of cork cellular compartments, or some similar device which would offer no material resistance to the passage of projectiles, and which at the same time would not be deprived of its buoyancy by being penetrated. The conclusion at which the Committee ultimately arrived was that, "in the absence of any practical experience of the effect of large shells or torpedoes upon such a structure as that we have in view, it is impossible to say with confidence that the object aimed at would be thus attained; but, if it were, consequences of so much importance and value would follow that we think it right to indicate this line of inquiry as worthy of experimental investigation." But it appears now that there are doubts whether the central citadel of the Inflexible provides her with buoyancy and stability independently of the unarmoured ends, and the *Times* asserts that, notwithstanding the consideration which has been given to this point and the importance it has been seen to have in the efficient working of the central citadel principle, it has either been lost sight of or misapplied at our own Admiralty. The leading journal declares that recommendations of the Naval Committee have either been overlooked or set aside, and the Inflexible and other ships of her type have been designed and are being built so as to have no stability whatever, independent of the unarmoured ends. In other words, we are told if the ends were to be so far injured by torpedoes or by shell fire as to be unable to retain any buoyancy or stability, any one of these ships would inevitably capsize. This is indeed a serious matter if true, and it would go far to render these ships dreaded by our seamen, who have not yet forgotten the fate of the Captain. We fully agree with the *Times* in the importance of an authoritative decision on the question, and join it in urging that experiments should at once be made to show whether the Inflexible, Ajax, and Agamemnon are absolutely safe in respect of stability as they are being built, or whether an alteration in the distribution of armour is necessary in order to render them so. If the Admiralty authorities are satisfied that, notwithstanding the deficiency of stability in the armoured citadels of these ships, they are safe, it can do no harm to disclose the grounds upon which this satisfaction is based. The discussion to which this statement has given rise in Parliament unfortunately leaves the matter just where it was, for no less an authority than Mr. E. J. Reed has not hesitated to declare to the House that should the unarmoured ends of the Inflexible be destroyed she would, he believed, inevitably capsize. This statement was made by Mr. Reed after the First Lord had declared that the Admiralty was satisfied with the construction of the ship and of her being free from the most serious defect complained of, and we may rest assured that a naval architect with such a reputation as has been won by Mr. Reed would not hold that opinion in the face of the authorities without having some reason for the faith that is in him. But Mr. Reed is liable, like inferior men, to error. He has been mistaken more than once. Mr. Barnaby denies the conclusions of his non-official brother-in-law with great earnestness, and we do not see how the Admiralty can throw their own officers overboard. It is plain that some decisive investigation and test are demanded to settle the question in dispute.

In the course of next month Admiral Sir George King, K.C.B., will complete his tenth year of non-service, and will consequently be placed upon the Retired List. Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B., will then be promoted and take his position on the Vice-Admirals' List above the Hon. A. C. Cochrane, his commission being antedated to November 12, 1876.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre's annual motion respecting the entry of Naval Cadets has now taken a more definite form, and by the discussion to which it gave rise on Monday, it is plain that the question has been narrowed into one of age *versus* competition. Mr. Hunt has declared that he is in no way averse to competition as a principle, but maintains that the age at which cadets are entered renders such a course unadvisable. Then comes the question of extending the age for entry, and if it can be shown that the gain by the introduction of competitive examination is greater than that of entry at an early age, there is little doubt that an alteration will be made in the present system of nomination and entry.

We understand that the Admiralty has decided that in future all acting time served by officers in any rank shall be allowed to count for time and pay as service in the senior grade.

The Flamingo, composite gun-vessel, will be commissioned at Devonport on the 26th instant with a complement of one hundred officers and men.

Some of the river service gunboats which are now in course of construction will be fitted with poops, to increase their accommodation and make them more suitable for service in hot climates.

Boys under training at the home ports are to be sent to the gunnery-ships for a course of gunnery on being rated first class and before being sent into any seagoing ship.

The report that the men of the French Army were ready for the late war even to the last button of their gaiters is a matter of history, and it appears that our authorities have not been overlooking minor details in preparing for the possible embarkation of troops. In looking over every article that might be required we believe that some official discovered that if any large number had to be embarked there would not be spoons enough to supply every mess. The idea of two men using the same spoon was not to be entertained, so, on the chance of their being required, some fifteen thousand extra spoons of the approved pattern were ordered to be delivered by the contractor. It is gratifying to know that we are ready, even to our spoons.

The midsummer vacation of the Naval Cadets on board the Britannia will commence on July 28, and will terminate on September 8.

Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald hauled down his flag in the Undaunted at Bombay on May 28, and Admiral Corbett assumed charge of the East Indies Station.

The officers who were employed by the Celestial Government to navigate two gunboats out to China, and who obtained six months' leave for the purpose, have been appropriated by the Admiralty, and will have to relinquish their foreign commands. Lieutenant Hopkins has probably by this time found himself required to take up his appointment "forthwith" on board the Thistle, while Lieutenant Yonge is expected on board the Fly. No doubt these officers will be very pleased to find themselves on full pay and not put to the expense of finding their way home to England on the expiration of their leave, while the Admiralty has been saved the cost of providing them with passage out to a foreign station where their services are required.

Three months after date of issue the Admiralty have found it necessary to amend the programme of shipbuilding and repairs as issued with the Navy Estimates. The principal changes are the increase of the item of £430,455 for steam machinery for her Majesty's ships to £487,233; the decrease of the sum of £394,295 for ships building by contract to £302,517; and the increase in the cost of repairs of ships at other than her Majesty's dockyards from £30,000 to £65,000. The new composite sloops of the Wild Swan class, the new composite gun-vessels of the

Kestrel class, the new gunboats of the Mallard class, and the twelve torpedo lighters, are all to be abandoned; while two new fast torpedo vessels, of 175-horse power, each weighing only six tons, are to be built by contract. In addition to work provided for in the Estimates, the engines of the Hercules, Triumph, Invincible, Monarch, and Lively are to be repaired by contract.

Commander Leicester Keppel, of the Avon, has, we are pleased to hear, received the full approval of the Government for the steps taken by him a few months since to punish the natives of villages in the Congo who pillaged the American schooner John Nickerson. It will be remembered that the Commander of the Avon landed some boats' crews and destroyed the huts of the offenders, being fortunate in carrying out this service without loss, although the boats were fired upon.

There is a strong feeling amongst naval men that Sir George Nares does not deserve even the mild rebuke he received from the Admiralty, to which we alluded last week. Of course, if the Admiralty accepted the Report of the Committee, nothing was left but to let Sir George Nares know it, and in accepting that report they had to put him in the wrong. But all do not side with the doctors, and in a pamphlet, "The Arctic Expedition of 1875-76: a Reply to its Critics," Admiral Richards has taken up his pen to some purpose, and we feel sure the Service, as a whole, will go with him in his remarks. Mr. Clements Markham has also come forward with "A Refutation of the Report of the Scurvy Committee," and when the members have read both these works we can quite believe that some of them will wish they had not been induced to sit in judgment upon Sir George Nares, or had, at least, been more temperate in their condemnation.

Some dockyards appear to be rather more "unfortunate" than others in handling ships going in or coming out of dock. Take Keyham, for example. It was there that the Industry was nearly allowed to turn turtle, and now the Agincourt has "unfortunately" damaged the Admiral-Superintendent's flagship, and knocked to pieces much of that work for the completion of which she has been so long in the hands of the yard. We are told that it was owing to the force of the wind and tide, but as it is only reasonable to suppose that wind and tide are thought of before a ship is sent out into the stream, we cannot hold that the force of them was an excuse for such a bungle. The Agincourt was not built yesterday, and everyone knows how difficult it is to manage such a long and cumbersome vessel, and that ought to have been enough to have ensured additional precautions against accident. She has been in the Reserve for ten years, and it would have been better to have kept her there another day than to have sent her out under dangerous circumstances and have done damage that will take a fortnight and much costly labour and material to put right again. The Admiralty ought to inquire into the causes of such "misfortunes."

A few weeks since it was stated that it had been decided to discontinue the employment of Marines at Chatham yard, and it was added that the dockyard hands were very much pleased to hear it. Yet the employment of Marines on public works appears to be nothing new, for in the reign of Queen Anne there were regulations "for rendering such parts of the Marine regiments as should be on shore more useful," and her Majesty directed that "since there might be occasion for labourers to dispatch necessary works in the several dockyards, she empowered her High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing that office, to cause to be employed in the foresaid dockyards so many of the Marine soldiers as might be judged fitting, and to make them such daily allowance for the same, besides their ordinary pay, as to him or them should seem reasonable." But these orders were issued before trades unionism had been heard of, and the servants of the country could then be employed to the country's greatest advantage.

We regret to learn that the Bombay Marine Artillery Volunteers, who showed themselves so ready a few months ago to learn how to defend the harbour by manning the turret ships, have now collapsed under the weight of official indifference. According to present arrangements, Artillery from Colaba generally go through some drill on board. But as soon as the men of one battery have attained a certain proficiency in working the guns they are ordered elsewhere, and the new men have to begin with turret-ship drill. Probably some better system of providing crews capable of fighting these costly ships will soon be adopted.

It appears from the particulars of the raising of the Dahomey blockade, which will be found under the name of the Sirius, that the credit of having obtained the payment of the fine by King Gelélé rests with Captain G. L. Sulivan, of the Sirius, Commodore Sullivan not having arrived until negotiations had been brought to a successful termination. The advance was made by the King, who tried hard to induce Captain Sulivan to let him off with a reduced fine; but the officer was firm, and was resolved to "strike ile." We can not say that the account of the operation of counting hogsheads and embarking them struck us as being indicative of a very dignified ceremony, or worthy of a British fleet. But, perhaps, one must do at Dahomey as Dahomey does. Let us have no more of such blockades. They make the Navy rather ridiculous.

We believe the services of Captain Tupman, R.M.A., in connection with working out the results of the observations taken during the transit of Venus, will remain at the disposal of the Astronomer Royal until September next.

There is a society that is quietly and unostentatiously doing its work among our seamen, soldiers, and Marines—a society comparatively little known, but of considerable value to the men among whom its agents are sent. It is the Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society, which was instituted sixteen years ago by a few naval and Marine officers, who formed a committee at Devonport, raised subscriptions, and commenced a work that was destined to extend itself beyond the hopes of those who inaugurated it. It has been for many years an acknowledged fact that lay help is a necessity to a clergyman in a parish, and if that be the case it becomes an equal necessity to the Chaplain of a Marine division, or to Chaplains of harbour ships, where the men become scattered among their connections on shore. The Readers are employed chiefly at the home ports, but also from time to time, as the funds will admit, at Malta, Bermuda, Hong, Kong, &c., where they visit the ships of war, and work either under the Chaplain, or alone in smaller vessels where no Chaplain is borne. At Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, Deal, and Sheerness they are constantly employed, not only among the men themselves, but among their families also, and the amount of good they are doing is fully acknowledged. The Chaplains, as a rule, are glad to accept the assistance of the Readers, and the men with whom they mix receive them with cordiality; that is, they do so now, but there was a time when the Reader was looked upon as a *rara avis,* and received the cold shoulder. That time, however, is past; the Reader has made his way, and he now finds his knot of friends in whatever ship or barrack he enters. Nor is the known value of the Readers confined alone to those among whom they are thrown. There are many officers high in the Service who have to do with the executive of the Navy who readily admit their worth, and are glad to welcome them to their ships, for after a time they see the result in a diminished black list. It is no disparagement to the Chaplains thus to speak of the Readers, for each work in their own sphere, and there doubtless are times when a Reader can do among men what a Chaplain could not. A Reader mixes among them in their messes and on the forecastle, meets them at the landing-place and on paying off, and often induces them to spend some portion of their time at the Sailors' Home instead of in the potshops and haunts of vice. There is no spirit of cant in this, for a Reader is not permitted to preach; he can only read portions of Scripture and give good wholesome advice, and this he honestly does in time of need. The General Committee, which boasts the names of many distinguished officers, with Vice-Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, K.C.B., at their head as permanent chairman, has been transferred to London, but there are branch committees at the other ports, as well as at Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other towns where sufficient interest in the welfare of the Royal Navy can be raised. The Society, however, requires to be still more widely known, for it is supported solely by subscriptions, which at present only enable the Committee to employ fourteen Readers. There is plenty of room for more, seeing there are many home ports as well as foreign stations where our vessels of war are constantly assembled that could be supplied with advantage.

Laloux and Co., Paris, have published for the *Réunion des Officiers* a very neat and ingenious little hand-book to the uniforms of the German Army, containing a series of coloured plates with explanatory text. It appears to us to be a translation from a German work; but, at all events, it is complete, and it shows the reader all the marks in the best dressed Army, taking it all round and for work, in the world, down to the last button of the coat, and it is calculated to give great delectation to the military tailor.

Dr. Humphry Sandwith, C.B., has been good enough to ask "the working men of Great Britain," whom he describes as "his fellow countrymen"—none but "working men," we suppose, being entitled to that privilege—whether they shall fight Russia or not, and we should not take the least notice of the words of such a furious partizan were it not necessary to stigmatise his scandalous statement "that the Tory and Conservative party again calls on the country to go to war for the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire." That is a shameless untruth, and Dr. Humphry Sandwith, who certainly would never have written C.B. after his name but for the services he rendered the Turks in fighting against the Russians when he was shut up in Kars, must, we think, be scarcely aware of what he has written. If Dr. Humphry Sandwith were the paid agent of the Omladina, or a Panslavist emissary, he could not write more violent, pernicious stuff than he has condensed into his pamphlet. He describes the well-thought-out and argumentative articles of the *Telegraph, Standard,* and *Pall Mall Gazette* as "absurd twaddle," and in his blind fury against the Turk, for which there appears to be some personal motive, he touches on a subject—*haud inter Christianos nominandum*—which those who know what occurred in the Russian Army on the Danube in 1854, and readers of Captain Burnaby's account of the manners and customs of the Russians in Khiva to-day, may tell him he had better have omitted. A more intemperate, illogical, and utterly foolish writing was never penned.

The "tremendous lying" of the Montenegrins is quite Homeric. It has hitherto done them some service, but they can not "lie" the Turks out of Montenegro, and Mr. Gladstone must prepare another article for the *Contemporary Review* in the nature of an obituary notice if the work of destruction goes on. It is quite true that by the time the Montenegrins are killed by the Turks there will be very few of the latter left either; for, according to the veracious chroniclers who write from Cettinje, whenever a Montenegrin is killed fifty Turks fall, and the same proportions are observed as to the wounded. A curious illustration of the faith reposed by the correspondents in the truth of the stories of Montenegrin victories is afforded by the fact that they all stick to the seaboard, and date from Ragusa, Cettinje, Trebinje, and the like.

General Grant went to the Derby, but did not visit Ascot. However, he has been since very much about, and he has become, like John Gilpin, a citizen of famous London town. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has caused intimation to be made to the American General that he will be happy to see him at Aldershot and to have the division out for a field-day, and it is believed that the ex-President appreciates the attention as a soldier would. The banquet given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Tuesday last was on a scale of great splendour and magnificence. The Emperor of Brazil had a long conversation with General Grant, and the Empress was very amiable to the wife of the distinguished soldier. The Prince of Wales, with his customary grace and tact, managed to evade any difficulty as to precedence, which is one created by American institutions, inasmuch as an ex-President has no more rank than any other man, and the citizen who has been so highly honoured here, according to our notions, is only a General in the Army of the United States.

There has been a proposal to bring nineteen more battalions of Infantry up to a war strength; not that there is any intention yet of organising an expedition for field service, but as a sort of safeguard against any sudden surprise—to show Europe, in fact, that we are not standing by with our eyes closed, but mean to strike a blow if intervention becomes necessary, or if our interests are assailed. We are sorry to say, though, that some of those whose opinions are called for fear the result of a "war scare," the inevitable result of the war-like paragraphs which would emanate from those who do the "sensational" for the more largely circulating of the cheap dailies. The Government has to take all these things into consideration, and is very much hampered in consequence.

Major-General Stephenson, in his report on the Easter Monday Volunteer Review, has very wisely called attention to the inefficiency of the larger proportion of Volunteer officers, and to the absurdity of the present system, by which the field officers are nearly all "Volunteers," or, what is equally as bad, drawn from the subaltern ranks of the Army. The Volunteers are not, of course, themselves entirely to blame in the matter; but now that General Stephenson has had the manliness to speak his mind, it is to be hoped something may be done to check the evil, which we have over and over again pointed to, but, hitherto, without effect. The War Office could, we believe, if it chose, find a plentiful supply of really zealous officers, who have sold out of the Army as field officers, to accept commissions as Majors and Lieutenant-Colonels, and it ought not to allow General Stephenson's report to pass unnoticed. There are difficulties in the way, we admit; but it must be evident that the Volunteer Service never can be in a state of efficiency whilst men are allowed to jump straightway into Majorities and commands because they have at disposal the sum they are required to put down as an "entrance fee," or by reason of their having passed a few years in the Regulars as subalterns. Yet this is what it comes to as matters stand at present; and we scarcely know which arrangement is the worst, for both of them have the effect of lowering Volunteer rank in the eyes of Service men, and thus keeping out the class of officers General Stephenson would desire to find accepting commissions.

The "Army List" makes it appear that Captain A. H. Hyslop, 98th Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir A. Musgrave, K.C.M.G., the new Governor of Jamaica. Captain Hyslop was on Sir William Grey's Staff, but returned to England months ago, and does not resume duty at Jamaica. Another error will be found under the Australian

Staff. Lieutenant Hardtman-Berkeley, 107th Regiment, is on the Staff of Mr. W. W. Cairns, C.M.G., Governor of South Australia, not on that of Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., in Queensland. And, again, Captain A. Collins, 57th Regiment, is Aide-de-Camp to the acting Governor of Ceylon, the Hon. A. Birch, not to Sir James Longden, as one would suppose.

If it is really imperative that the troops at Aldershot should now and again be under arms in the scorching sun, is there any reason at all why the "Be calm" should not occasionally be sounded? A few minutes' rest judiciously given would save many men from falling out, and, perhaps, save some few lives, too. The strain of a field-day is too great for the young lads who constitute the bulk of the rank and file of the regiments.

The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the companies of Royal Engineers at Aldershot, held lately by Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Cumberland, R.E., is not to be filled, and the companies will, with the troops of Royal Engineer Train, be under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, K.C.M.G., in future. The idea of having a Lieutenant-Colonel in charge of two companies—200 men, at the outside—was indeed ridiculous, and had the effect of lowering both the rank and the corps in the eyes of the public.

Colonel the Hon. A. G. C. Chichester, on promotion to Major-General, will be placed on the establishment junior to Major-General A. Fytche, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Colonels W. A. Stratton, W. H. Seymour, C.B., and Sir W. Russell, Bart., C.B., standing between him and Major-General D. M. Stewart, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to whom Colonel Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Bart., will be placed junior; Colonels J. C. Guise, V.C., C.B., and J. W. Cox, C.B., will be placed next after Sir F. FitzWygram, and then will come the name of Major-General Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Have the Volunteers no friends in high quarters? For years past they have been asking in vain to be allowed a few mounted policemen to keep the ground for them on occasions when they are assembled in large bodies for brigade drill. This modest request, however, has met with no response, and the Brigadiers who have been deputed by the Horse Guards to superintend the manœuvres have had, after vainly attempting to get the men clear of the mob, to give up their task in utter hopelessness. This season, it is true, Colonel Henderson has seen his way clear to granting the services of three or four mounted policemen. But what are three or four men, to keep in order a London mob of as many thousands? We know of a no more pitiable sight than to witness the praiseworthy endeavours the officers of the Guards make to "drill" brigades on a Saturday evening under the trying circumstances to which we refer. Nor are the Volunteers less deserving of sympathy. But it is time that the War Office took some notice of the matter. Better would it be to dispense with the services of the Volunteers altogether than to subject them to the indignities they are made to suffer week after week in the parks. It was only the other evening the commanding officer of one regiment was pulled from his horse because he gave offence to a number of cricketers who had had the audacity to pitch their wickets directly in the centre of the ground set apart for the movements, whilst a company of another regiment was stoned, the policemen having "made themselves scarce," after doing all in their power to keep the roughs in order. It is not creditable that the War Office should have found no means of putting an end to such disgraceful scenes, which have been enacted week by week for years past, and for which it, and it alone, is responsible. The Volunteers are told distinctly that unless they assemble in sufficient numbers for instruction in brigade drill their capitation grant for the year will be forfeited. Yet having obeyed orders, no steps at all are taken to ensure their being instructed; indeed, they, the Brigadiers, and their Staffs are made laughing-stocks of. When omnibus drivers and cabmen have been summoned for driving into regiments marching through the streets, the magistrates before whom they have appeared have shown no mercy. Is there no law by which the blackguards who muster in the parks, only to render themselves objectionable, can be punished? If so, the Chief Commissioner of Police ought to adopt such measures as would allow of the law being carried into execution.

The number of "special annuities" the Government of India offers this year are ninety, and so eagerly have they been snatched at that by April nearly the whole of them had been bespoken. It is three years since this means was hit upon for thinning the senior ranks of the local Army and Staff Corps, and the benefits which have resulted are so questionable that already there are indications that those who are anticipating retirement next year may be grievously disappointed at finding the liberal terms now offered have been withdrawn. What was really wanted was a scheme which would have had the effect of getting rid of the more elderly field officers coming forward for their Colonel's allowance. But this is just what the arrangement introduced in 1874 has not done. It has offered to younger and junior officers a favourable opportunity of retiring, whilst the very men whose cases it was hoped it might have met remain enjoying their idleness, and receiving full pay for doing nothing. Such a result, it is evident, was never anticipated by those who voted the funds. Altogether the Staff Corps system is proving a severe tax upon the resources of India, and whatever may be the military view with regard to it, the tax-paying portion of the community has good reason for the belief, so often expressed, that it does not get anything like its full money's worth for its money.

A very large number of officers who have long determined to quit the Army are only holding on to see whether the recent consideration of their grievances by Lord Penzance's Royal Commission will result in their being offered better and more equitable terms. In one double-battalion regiment we know of a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, and four Captains will at once send in their papers when they know for certain what the new arrangements are.

A Distinguished Service Reward of £100 per annum for the Royal Artillery recently fell vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General W. H. Askwith to a Colonel-Commandantship of the Royal Artillery; one of £100 for the Royal Engineers becomes disposable by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Harness' promotion; one of £50, for the non-combatant ranks, is vacant by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Feneran, Paymaster on the Half-Pay List; and one of £100, for the Indian Army, by the succession of Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to Colonel's allowances.

During his sojourn at Aldershot, where he will reside during a portion of the drill season, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge will, it is understood, occupy the Queen's Pavilion, his own quarters being reserved for the Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ellice.

The full-dress uniform of the new Army Accountants' Department will be of scarlet with, it is believed, blue velvet facings. The undress uniform is to be a frock-coat of "Staff pattern" with "frogs."

It is rumoured that the dual office of Director of Artillery and Stores is likely to revert to two separate appointments, viz.—a Director of Artillery and a Director of Stores. The former would have the control of the manufacturing departments, while to the latter will fall the administration of all *munitions de guerre*. Commissary-General Gordon, C.B., would doubtless be the Director of Stores. Considering that his years are verging towards the range of his official tether, and that the country can ill afford to lose his abilities, the policy of the appointment will be approved on all sides.

Mr. J. O'Neil, of the War Office, is to be the Chief of the new Paymasters' Department, which is to be shortly organized. Mr. O'Neil entered the Ordnance Department in November, 1853, was promoted to second class in the Consolidated War Office June, 1861, and subsequently became senior clerk of the Finance Department.

Mr. T. D. Piggott, a clerk in the War Office, has been appointed Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office. Mr. Piggott's service dates from May, 1859, as a temporary clerk. He was made an established clerk in April, 1860. The Opposition seem to have taken exception to the appointment. The fact of his having acted as Private Secretary to two Liberal Under-Secretaries would scarcely of itself have been viewed as a recommendation of Mr. Piggott.

Captain B. G. Hall, Royal Marine Artillery, Military Instructor to the Corps of Royal Marines, has been appointed an Instructor in Tactics, Military Administration, and Law, at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, vice Captain F. H. W. Milner, R.A., who leaves the College on appointment as District Captain under the new organization of the Royal Artillery. Captain Hall joined the Service July 1, 1861; became First Lieutenant, August 3, 1867; Captain, April 1, 1876; passed through the Staff College, December, 1872; and was appointed Military Instructor, January 10, 1874.

Colonel P. S. Thompson, C.B., commanding the Brigade Depôt at Sunderland, is transferred to Beverley, vice Colonel the Hon. A. G. C. Chichester, promoted, and Colonel P. Robertson-Ross, C.B., at Halifax, to Perth, vice Colonel W. A. Stratton, promoted.

More than a year ago a Committee—composed of Mr. Ralph Knox, of the War Office; Mr. A. C. Haliburton, Assistant-Director of Transport and Supplies; and Major Buller, C.B., Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General—was appointed to inquire into the establishment of the War Office, with the view to reduce the numbers on the permanent staff. As a result of this inquiry, it is understood to be in contemplation to retire about 130 of the present clerks. Some years since, when a similar large reduction had to be made, inducements to retire were held out by adding a percentage to the actual service, so as to increase the superannuation, this concession being granted on the plea of abolition of office. By the previous arrangement, many who had the ability, or the opportunity, to enter new spheres of life, took their retirement; while others, who lacked this, naturally clung to the old ship. As further volunteers for retirement on this scale are not forthcoming, and as Mr. Hardy would doubtless find much opposition in carrying out the contemplated further reductions, it becomes necessary to put forward some greater inducements than those already existing. It is, therefore, purposed to introduce a bill during the present Session to authorise the grant of special allowances to those who will now be compelled to retire. One point naturally suggests itself—the ease with which ways and means of a beneficial nature are found when the matters at issue affect the interest of those at head-quarters. When we proceed further afield, how many considerations have to be weighed, regulations to be framed, and so on, before grievances can be equitably, if ever redressed. Take, for instance, the case of the Royal Marines. Goodness knows when their case will be settled. The House must be sick of hearing that it is still "under consideration," and now another Committee has been assembled to further delay the issue. Then there is the Army Promotion and Retirement Scheme. The mode of redress, amount of compensation, &c., have all been duly determined by a Royal Commission, whose Report has gone the round, times without number, of the Triumvirate, the Secretary of State for War, Horse Guards, and Treasury; but as to real progress to a final settlement, that seems to be adjourned, waiting for the toast—"A sanguinary war or a sickly season"—to be fulfilled, so as to thin out the upper ranks, and thus give a flow of promotion without incurring expenses.

His many friends will be sorry to learn that Mr. H. A. Greene, the Director of Contracts at the War Office, has been absent from duty for about two months, owing to illness of a painful character. Sir William Drake, Director of Supplies and Transport, is also absent from illness.

But two deaths have occurred on the establishment of Line General officers since the beginning of the year, and but one Colonelcy has had to be filled in the whole six months. Rarely does it happen that promotion is so slow as it has been these last six months. The fates would seem to be against the Army in every way.

The following promotions take place in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry James, Royal Engineers, which occurred on the 15th instant:—Major-General Sir H. D. Harness, K.C.B., to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel S. Westmacott, Royal Engineers, to be Major-General; Major T. P. Tuberville, half pay, late Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain F. C. Ruxton, 29th Regiment, to be Major.

The eight District Captains appointed under the provisions of the scheme for the reorganization of the Royal Artillery are to be made supernumerary, which will allow of seven of the supernumerary Adjutants being taken on the establishment of the Royal Artillery. One of the officers, Captain F. H. W. Milner, is already supernumerary, having been removed from the establishment when he took up the appointment of Instructor of Tactics at the Royal Military College, he and Captain G. A. Noyes being in possession of certificates from the Staff College, and Captain H. M. J. Feilden of one from the Advanced Class. The "District Captains" enter upon their duties from July 1.

To cast an event by straws is, as a rule, not wholly profitable; but it may be recollected that cotemporal with the declaration of war in 1854 authority was busily engaged on head-dresses and Cavalry overalls. The Guards took the forage cap, the result of much Minervian wisdom, with them to the Crimea. It certainly was a forage cap, and it must be admitted, as matter of congratulation to the Army, that it never returned to England. The Cavalry overalls, which were also sanctioned at that period, were most decidedly over and beyond anything which has ever passed into regulation. A muddy grey colour, with chrome yellow stripes, they were also decently interred, unwept, before Sebastopol. Authority is now very busy on head-dresses and Cavalry uniform, and we are all very anxiously watching the straws of sartorial policy.

The following officers of the Indian Army have succeeded to Colonel's allowances from the 18th instant, viz.:—Colonels A. Maclean, Bengal Staff Corps; and E. J. Lawder and G. R. Phillips, Madras Staff Corps.

Major-General Sir H. D. Harness, K.C.B., becomes a Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Henry James, deceased. He served in the Indian Mutiny campaign (of 1857-59 as commanding Royal Engineer, including the operations at Cawnpore against the Gwalior Contingent, from November 25 to 29, and battle of December 6, 1857 (mentioned in dispatches), siege and capture of Lucknow (mentioned in dispatches, and thanked by the Governor-General in Council), and subsequent operations in Rohilcund and Oude (C.B., medal and clasp). He joined the Army May 24, 1827, and became Major-General November 23, 1870.

Surgeon-Major Carden Roe has left Ireland for the Cape of Good Hope in H.M.S. Orontes, in medical charge of the 88th Connaught Rangers. The regiment having landed, Mr. Roe is directed to hand over his charge to an officer on the medical staff at the Cape, and to make his way back home again by the most convenient route. We wonder how much the little trip made by this medical officer will cost the public?

REVIEWS.

The Science of Language. By Abel Hevelacque. Translated by A. Keane, B.A. (Chapman and Hall.)

Messrs. Chapman and Hall have undertaken a task which is calculated to render the greatest assistance to the student and general reader in the study of technical science. A comprehensive project has been set on foot for the publication of an exhaustive series of works on each and all of the sciences of the day by MM. Reinwald et Cie. Similar arrangements have been made with the best writers and recognized authorities here, which will enable the publishers to present the series in an English dress. This series is introduced by the present admirable volume on the "Science of Language." When the series is finished it will form a complete collection of standard works of reference on all physical and mental sciences—in short, a library of contemporary science.

Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers. By Andrew Wynter. (Hardwicke and Bogue.)

A new edition of the late Dr. Andrew Wynter's popular work, by Mr. Andrew Steinmetz. This is an exceedingly instructive volume, and will be found useful by readers of every class. In the article on the "*Times* Newspaper in 1798" the author says:—"The nature of the advertisements of the last century differed but very little from those of the present day. 'Elegant villas' were advertised to let in much the same style as at present. There was 'Garraway's' in the City and 'Christie's' in Pall-Mall. We find that at the former a live male elephant and 1,095 elephants' teeth are to be sold 'by the candle.'" The custom of selling "by the candle" dates from the reign of Queen Anne. A small piece of candle was lit, and the biddings proceeded till it went out, the last bidder claiming the lot.

Cook's Tourist Handbook: Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine.

This compilation is not only a complete guide for Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, but it also contains practical information that will be found useful by tourists generally.

The Competitive Elementary Geopraphy. By R. Johnston, F.R.C.S. (Longmans and Co.)

A very useful little book, intended for public and private schools, and useful for all classes.

The History and Legal Effects of Brevets. By James Fry. (Trübner and Co.)

The author of this work, which deals with the origin and history of brevets in a very exhaustive manner, observes in his preface that commissions by brevet in the United States have lost much of their value, having been deprived by recent legislation of the powers and privileges which by the common military law attached to them. In England it is a different matter, where they form a very important ingredient in military organization and "largely affect the whole system of promotion." The author claims credit, very justly, for collecting facts and finding authorities, many of which were not easily accessible. The work will prove valuable as a book of reference to those interested in the question.

The Children's Own Book of French Composition. By M. Emile D'Auquier. (Hachette and Cie.)

This little work seems well adapted for affording to young pupils a grammatical knowledge of the French language, particularly when the author's "Directions for Use" are properly observed. M. Bué, who introduces it to the public, considers it to be a book of exercises within the reach of even young pupils, and calculated to enlighten children as to the mechanism of the language and as to the most essential principles of grammar.

Hearths and Watchfires. By Colonel Colomb, F.S.A. (Routledge and Son.)

This tale of the Crimean war, written by a well-known *raconteur*, is worth reading.

Major O'Gorman asked the Secretary of State for War on Monday whether the Royal Warrant on Army Promotion and Retirement would be issued before the Parliamentary Session of 1877 concluded. Mr. Hardy repeated what he had said on a former occasion, that every means had been taken to urge the parties concerned in it to get through their business as soon as possible, for his sincere desire was, having in view the interests of the officers, to bring the Government scheme on the subject before the House without any unnecessary delay.

The Army.

1st Life Guards moves to-day from Windsor to Aldershot for the drill season.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) has moved from York to Colchester, where it remains until its departure for India during the winter.

2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys). The regiment has proceeded from Leeds to York, where it will winter.

6th Dragoons. Previous to their departure from Dublin, the regiment gives a grand assault of arms at the Rotunda. The Gymnastic Club gained great encomiums at the assault held in the Riding School, Royal Barracks, a few weeks ago. The regiment, during its stay in Dublin, has contributed in many ways to the amusement of the inhabitants.

9th Lancers. Paymr. (Capt.) M'Farlane has leave to Abbottabad from the 15th inst. to Nov. 15.

15th Hussars. Lieut. Holland has been appointed instr. of musketry, vice Lieut. Sewell, relieved.

16th Lancers are expected to proceed at the end of August to Aldershot from Shorncliffe, to relieve the 17th Lancers.

17th Lancers move from Aldershot on the close of the drill season, and will not winter at the Camp, as was at one time proposed.

20th Hussars has marched from Brighton to Aldershot for the drill season, and returns to its former quarters at the end of July.

21st Hussars will commence their march from Hounslow at the end of July.

Royal Artillery.

Col. W. E. M. Reilly, C.B., is to continue in his appointment as commandant of the batteries of Royal Horse Artillery at Aldershot, on the reorganization of the Royal Artillery on the 1st proximo.

Capts. A. K. Seacome, 5th Brig. (late Madras), and S. C. Halliday, 1st Brig., have been granted leave from India to England, the former on medical certificate, the latter for six months, on private affairs.

Lieut. A. Broadfoot, C Brig. R.H.A., has been assigned local rank as captain in India.

Major M. F. Downes, 5th Brig., the *Times* says, has been appointed to the command of the local forces in South Australia.

Capt. G. J. Gillies has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

Capt. S. Parry, 1st Batn., has been assigned local rank as major in India from the 15th ult.

Capt. R. Wace, whose term of service as Assist.-Inspr. of Factories in Bombay expired on the 12th ultimo, has been reappointed for a further period of two years.

The adjutancy of the 2nd Brig., at Sheffield, is vacant by the appointment of Capt. A. Warry to the brigade majority-ship at Portsmouth; that of the 9th Brig., at Dover, by Capt. H. W. Isaacke's appointment as brigade-major at Devonport; and that of the 10th Brig. by Capt. J. W. Bernard's appointment as brigade-major at Queenstown.

Paymr. (Major) J. C. Mansergh has been appointed paymr. to the Artillery of the Dublin District under the new organization from July 1.

Royal Engineers.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. James, late Director of Ordnance Surveys, died at his residence in Southampton, on the 15th inst., after a protracted illness. Sir Henry was the fifth son of Mr. John James, of Truro, and was born at Rosewall, near St. Agnes, in 1803. He was educated at the Exeter Grammar School and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the Army in 1826. Sir Henry was appointed Director of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain in 1854, a post which he held until 1874. He was also the head of the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office until its disseverance from the Ordnance Survey, in May, 1870. Sir Henry was the author of several scientific works, and had published others of a more popular character on antiquities, among the best known being "Notes on the Pyramids," "Essay on Stonehenge and other Similar Structures," "The Tin Trade of the Phœnicians with Cornwall," &c. Almost at the outset of his career, as Director of the Ordnance Surveys, he proposed and carried out the determination of the mean density of the earth by observations on Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh. He brought, in 1860, the art of photo-zincography into practical utility, by which facsimiles of Doomsday-book and many other important national records have been produced. He received during his directorship gold, silver, and bronze medals from various Governments where his productions have been produced. His commissions bore date as follows, viz.:—Second lieut., Sept. 22, 1826; first lieut., July 22, 1831; capt., June 28, 1842; brevet major, June 20, 1854; lieut.-col., Dec. 16, 1854; brevet col., Dec. 16, 1857; col., Sept. 9, 1862; major-gen., April 20, 1870; lieut.-gen., Nov. 21, 1874; and col.-com., Nov. 21, 1876.

Grenadier Guards. Col. Burnaby, commanding the 3rd Batn., entertained at dinner, on Sunday evening, at the Tower, the following officers who served in the Crimea:—Of those who left England with the 3rd Batn.—Lieut.-Gens. Sir F. W. Hamilton, K.C.B., Hon. Sir G. Cadogan, K.C.B., and Brownrigg, C.B.; Major-Gen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B.; Cols. Higginson, C.B., de Horsey, Sturt, and Sir C. Russell, V.C.; Lieut.-Cols. Sir J. Burgoyne, Sir J. Fergusson, and Bathurst, and Capt. Munro. Of those going out subsequently—Major-Gen. M. Bruce; Cols. Alexander, Lloyd Wyn, Clive, Viscount Stormont, Stuart, M.P., Cooper, Gascoigne, Davie, Hon. J. Stanley, Malet, Hon. C. Lindsay, R. W. Hamilton, and Reeve; Capts. Digby, Collins, Mr. H. J. Lawrence, and Mr. C. R. Nicoll. There were also present—Gen. Sir H. Ferguson Davie, formerly commanding the 3rd Batn.; Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir A. Gordon, K.C.B., and Lieut.-Cols. Johnston (former adjt.), Millman, C.B. (major of the Tower), Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., and Lowe. Of the officers now serving in the 3rd Batn. there were present Col. Earle, C.S.I.; Lieut.-Cols. Blundell, Hon. W. Carington, M.P., and Hubbard; Capts. Goddard, the Master of Saltoun, and Bonham; Lieuts. Lord Algernon Percy, Viscount Newark, Lloyd, Elwes, and Hon. Tyrwhitt Wilson; Mr. A. L. Fernandez and Mr. Leeding. Col. Burnaby proposed the following toast, which was drunk in silence—"To the memory of the officers of the Grenadier Guards who fell in the Crimea, or are since dead." They comprise Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, Gen. Sir J. Simpson, Major-Gen. Sir H. Burnard; and Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley Torrens, and the following officers of the 3rd Batn.:—Cols. T. Wood, Hon. F. G. Hood, C. Ridley (successive commanders of the battalion), and C. G. Ellison; Lieut.-Cols. A. Cox, E. Packenham, and C. Hogge; Capts. Hon. H. Neville, Sir R. Newman, Viscount Balgonie, H. W. Quin, C. Turner, F. Davies, A. Mitchell, A. Ponsonby, and the Hon. A. F. Egerton; Lieut. Hon. A. Poulett, and Messrs. Huthwaite, Wardrop, Lilley, and Hamilton.

3rd Buffs. Capt. Graham has been appointed to act as paymr. to the 1st Batn. during the absence of Capt. Kerr on leave in England. Lieut. Ferguson, 1st Batn., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

4th King's Own. The 2nd Batn., on removal from Ireland in the autumn, proceeds to Aldershot.

5th Fusiliers. Capt. Beamish, 1st Batn., has applied for leave from India to England. Lieut. Collins, 1st Batn., a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

6th Regiment. Lieut. Meredith, 1st Batn., has been assigned local rank as capt. in India, with effect from the 9th ultimo.

9th Regiment. Capt. Kane, 1st Batn., is about to retire on temporary half pay.

12th Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Onslow, 1st Batn., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

14th Regiment. Lieut. Morris, 1st Batn., a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the examination in Persian, and Lieut. Marrett, also a probationer, the higher standard in Hindostanee.

17th Regiment. Lieut. Harris, a probationer, wing officer, 20th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from May 2, 1876. Sub-Lieut. Brownlow, 1st Batn., a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

18th Royal Irish. Sub-Lieut. Downes, 1st Batn., has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Davies, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

24th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. moved from Dover to Chatham on Thursday, and took over the quarters vacated by the 29th.

25th Regiment. The 2nd Batn., and depôt 1st Batn. attached, moved on Thursday from Dover to Aldershot, and are encamped on Rushmoor.

29th Regiment proceeded on Thursday from Chatham to Aldershot.

30th Regiment. Lieut. Evans takes up duty as Superintendent of Gymnastics at Devonport on the 1st prox., for two years.

39th Regiment. Lieut. Francis, a probationer, officiating squadron officer 1st Sind Horse, is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C. from May 11, 1876.

41st Regiment will winter at Aldershot when it moves from Pembroke Dock at the end of July.

Royal Marines.

Capt. C. C. Suther, R.M.A., has been appointed military instructor, vice Capt. B. G. Hall, appointed an instructor in tactics, at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Capt. B. G. Hall, R.M.A., on appointment to an instructorship at the Royal Military College, will be placed on the Supernumerary List, Lieut. J. Le C. Robilliard being promoted to the vacancy.

Capts. E. W. G. Byam, G. A. Haseltine, and R. H. Dwyer, and Lieuts. J. F. Luxmoore, C. G. B. Dick, and W. T. Adair proceed to India for duty during the meeting of the National Rifle Association.

49th Regiment moved on Wednesday from Gosport to Aldershot.

60th Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Hinxman, 4th Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

62nd Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Wallace has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

66th Regiment moved on Wednesday from Gosport to Aldershot with the 49th Regt.

70th Regiment. Lieut. Hamilton, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher standard examination in Hindostanee.

88th Connaught Rangers embarked at Kingstown on Saturday for the Cape. Referring to the departure of the regiment, the *Irish Times* says:—"It seems to us a rather strange system which for many years past has obtained—that of excluding the national regiments from doing duty in the capital of Ireland. The departure of the detachment from Castlebar was marked by a most enthusiastic display of good feeling on the part of the inhabitants. Large crowds assembled and cheered, with real Hibernian spirit, the gallant Rangers, for the most cordial sentiments towards them always predominated. The band of the South Mayo Rifles attended from Westport specially. On Friday the colour-sergeants, on the part of the detachment, presented the Very Rev. Canon Magee with a suitable address and testimonial in recognition of his attention to their spiritual welfare. The rev. gentleman replied to the address in language couched in the most glowing terms."

99th Regiment. The party, under Lieut. Lang, which proceeded to Cahir on the 21st ultimo, to take charge of the barracks at that station until the arrival of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, rejoined their detachment at Clonmel on the 12th inst. Lieut. Christie has joined the detachment at Templemore on completion of a four months' course of garrison instruction at the Curragh.

104th Fusiliers. The period of Staff service of Lieut. Sherwill, Superintendant of Gymnastics at Devonport, expires on the 1st prox.

Rifle Brigade. An incised brass has just been placed in one of the perpendicular panels of the wall of the north aisle of Winchester Cathedral to the memory of the late Capt. the Hon. E. C. Vaughan. The following is the inscription:—"In memory of the Hon. Edward Courtenay Vaughan, captain, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, third son of the fourth Earl of Lisburne, who died at Umballa, India, on Oct. 4, 1876, aged twenty-four years. This brass is erected by friends in the regiment." Lieut.-Col. Stephens is expected to join the 1st

Batn. at the Curragh in a few days, on promotion from the 2nd Batn.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major Carden Roe embarked in H.M.S. Orontes on Saturday in medical charge of the 88th Regt. for the Cape of Good Hope, and on completion of that service will return to England and report himself at the Horse Guards. Surg. B. L. Ward has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

Northumberland. Capt. and Hon. Major W. Adamson has compiled a very interesting and laborious record of the career of the regiment, which is perfectly well described in its title, "Notices of the Services of the 27th Northumberland Light Infantry Militia, with a Brief Account of Several Local Corps of Volunteers which were Enrolled in the Town and County of Newcastle-on-Tyne during the War with France towards the close of the last and the commencement of the present Century," and which gives a good deal of curious information, some of which makes us think that "Merry England" and "Old Ireland" have no reason to regret "the good old times." There is one extract which is taken, oddly enough, from a sermon by the Vicar of Newcastle:—"On Monday, March 9, 1761, the deputy-lieutenants and justices' of the peace, acting for Tindal Ward, in the county of Northumberland, met at Hexham to receive lists from the constables of the persons in that ward liable to serve in the Militia; and having been previously informed that a great number of persons were determined to assemble, in a riotous manner, to prevent such lists being delivered, a detachment of six companies from the two battalions of Yorkshire Militia quartered at Newcastle was, at the request of the deputy-lieutenants and justices, ordered by Col. Duncombe from Newcastle to Hexham, under the command of Major Crowe. On the day of meeting they were drawn up in the Market Place, and formed three sides of a hollow square, the Town Hall forming the fourth. Notice was sent round the town by the bellman, desiring the inhabitants to keep within doors, as it was feared there would be a necessity of repelling force by force. From 10 till about 11 o'clock in the forenoon the rioters came in to the number of at least five thousand, armed with pistols, clubs, and other weapons. They surrounded the Militia, who were in number about two hundred and forty, and although the deputy-lieutenants and justices received and heard petitions from several of them (all tending to have the Militia Laws suspended, and not put into execution), and did all that was in their power to convince them of their error, and induce them and their associates to disperse, yet they contemptuously continued together, in the most daring and insolent manner, repeatedly declaring that if their request was not granted they would murder the magistrates, offering large bribes to the Militia if they would lay down their arms, and by turns insulting and threatening them in the most audacious manner. Notwithstanding which the greatest leniency was shown them, and the Militia continued under arms until after 1 o'clock. The rioters still continuing obstinate, and pressing on all sides, up to the very bayonets of the men, with the most desperate threats of destruction, under an imagined security of their not daring to fire, the proclamation in the Riot Act was read. Soon after this the rioters attempted to force the ranks of the Militia, that they might come at the deputy-lieutenants and justices; one of them killed Ensign Hart, with a shot from a pistol, before the Militia gave their fire. A party of the rioters then broke into the ranks, on which the magistrates, seeing themselves and the Militia on the point of destruction, ordered the fire to be given. This was accordingly done, and a considerable number of the rioters were killed and wounded. This giving a check to the fury of the rioters, they fled and were dispersed. The officers immediately gave orders for the firing to cease, which order was obeyed without delay, though not without reluctance, the private men being greatly exasperated at the repeated insults which they had received. Had the fire been given much sooner, the justices and deputy-lieutenants might have been accused of a want of tenderness to their fellow subjects. Had it been deferred a few minutes longer, a general massacre must have ensued." For this offence Paterson, one of the rioters, was executed according to his sentence:—"To be drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution on Wednesday, Sept. 30 next, and then and there severally hanged by the neck, to be severally cut down, and have their entrails taken out and burnt before their faces; to have their heads severed from their bodies, and their bodies afterwards severally divided into four quarters, and their heads and quarters disposed of at his Majesty's pleasure." In 1813 there appears the following curious entry:—"The Northumberland Militia, at present quartered at Kilkenny, have subscribed a day's pay to the Russian sufferers.—Newcastle Paper." Major Adamson deserves the thanks of the county and of the regiment for his researches, and for the creditable result of his labours.

Fermanagh. Capt. Hort has been granted leave of absence from this year's training, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Sir H. Havelock asked the Secretary for War on Monday why brevet majors were deprived of their brevet pay of 2s. a-day while serving as adjutants of Militia and Volunteers, that brevet rank and pay being granted either for long service or for service in the field. Mr. Hardy was understood to say he had recently decided that adjutants of the class described, who had been appointed since Feb. 2, 1871, should receive the pay in question, dating from April 1 this year.

VOLUNTEERS.

Hampshire Mounted Rifles. In answer to a question by Mr. C. Garnier on Thursday, Mr. Hardy said that the corps having been a very small one, he could not recommend that the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Bower, who was sixty-seven years of age, should be cancelled, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in finding an officer to succeed him. Mr. C. Garnier said he would call attention to the subject on going into committee of supply.

Huntingdon Light Horse, which had been attending troop and squadron drill at Huntingdon, Bedford, Cambridge, Higham-Ferrers, and elsewhere during the month of May, assembled for regimental drill and inspection at Northampton on Monday, the 4th inst., for three days, Col. Oakes, C.B., the inspecting officer of the Auxiliary Cavalry of the district, being present the whole time. It is understood that Col. Oakes was satisfied with all he saw of the corps. The following prizes for proficiency in Cavalry equitation and swordsmanship were presented by her Grace the Duchess of Manchester to the successful competitors in these exercises, her Grace honouring the corps with her presence during the whole of its training:—Corpl. L. Willson, regimental distinguishing badge and Duke of Manchester's prize (an equestrian statuette of a light horseman, in silver); Private T. W. Graves, Duchess of Manchester's prize (a diamond pin), for being best recruit of the year; Sergt. C. C. Mellor, troop distinguishing badge; Private S. Holmes, troop prize, given by Capt. Duberly; Private T. H. Smith, troop prize, given by Capt. Gaskell; Private T. W. Graves, troop distinguishing badge and Capt. Solhill-Turner's cup; Corpl. W. Harris, troop distinguishing badge and Capt. Arkwright's cup for best horse in troop; Private Thomas Smith, troop distinguishing badge and Capt. Stanley's 1st prize (a cup); Private T. Hall, Capt. Stanley's 2nd prize (a cup); and Private Oscar J. Triplow, Dr. Robinson's cup, being second best recruit of the year.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

11th Bengal Cavalry. Brevet Major A. H. Prinsep, commandant, has been granted six months' furlough to Europe.

1st Bengal N.I. Lieut. A. J. F. Reid, Bengal S.C., has been appointed wing officer, vice Miley, appointed to Pay Department.

25th Bengal N.I. Lieut. G. H. B. Coats has been confirmed in his appointment as wing officer, vice Thornton.

26th Bengal N.I. The death is announced of Col. J. Williamson, commandant, as having occurred at Mean Meer on the 16th ult., aged forty-nine years. Col. Williamson served with the field force against the rebel Rajah of Ungool in 1847-48, was brigade-major to the Punjab Irregular Force, and Staff officer of the field force under Brig.-Gen. Chamberlain, employed in the Meranzaie Valley in 1855, and present at the engagement at Dursummund (medal with clasp). Commanded the 26th, then the 18th Punjab Infantry, throughout the operations in the Eusofzaie Hills in April and May, 1858, under Sir Sydney Cotton, and led the attack on the fanatic stronghold on the heights above Sittana. Commanded the regiment throughout the final operations against the rebels of the force under Brigdr. Holdich on the Nepaul frontier in Nov. and Dec., 1859. Again commanded the regiment in Bhootan from Dec., 1865, to March, 1866, including the advance into the interior, resulting in the capture of Suleeka and recovery of the British guns which fell into the enemy's hands at Dewangiri (clasp). He joined the Army Jan. 20, 1845; became lieut.-col., Jan. 20, 1871; and col., Jan. 20, 1876. Lieut. L. Dening, wing officer, has obtained eighteen months' leave to England on medical certificate.

36th Bengal N.I. Lieut. E. M. Nedham has been confirmed in his appointment as wing officer, vice Molyneux, transferred to 1st N.I.

4th Punjab Infantry. Lieut.-Col. H. P. Close, commandant, has arrived home on leave.

4th Sikh Infantry. Lieut. C. Dempster has been granted furlough to England for two years on private affairs.

10th Madras N.I. Col. W. Ramsay, second in command, has arrived home on leave.

11th Madras N.I. Surg. C. A. Harvey, in medical charge, has applied for sick leave to England.

2nd Bombay N.I. We (*Bombay Gazette*) regret to notice the sudden death at Belgaum of Capt. C. C. Y. Butler, which was followed almost immediately by that of his wife. A correspondent, writing from Belgaum on May 23, says:—"Capt. Butler was all right on Saturday evening, but while sitting in the mess verandah when rain was falling he caught cold. After returning to his house he was seized with diarrhœa during the night, but went to mess again on Sunday morning. He became worse during the day. So late as 6 p.m. the medical officers did not consider his case a serious one, but at 11 he died in a fit. Two medical men were in attendance. The news was broken to his wife, to whom the shock proved fatal, as she was too weak at the time to bear the news." Capt. Butler joined the Army July 16, 1858; became lieut., May 31, 1863; brevet capt., July 16, 1870; and capt., July 3, 1871.

4th Bombay N.I. Capt. S. Carter, adjt., has arrived home on leave.

6th Bombay N.I. Lieut. J. A. P. Nuthall has resumed duty as wing officer on return to India.

9th Bombay N.I. Capt. H. C. Mase, qrmr., has arrived home on leave.

28th Bombay N.I. Col. R. Baigre, C.B., commandant, has been appointed to officiate as Depty. Qrmr.-Gen. of the Bombay Army in the absence of Major A. G. F. Hogg, Bombay S.C., on leave in England.

29th Bombay N.I. Capt. A. Hogg, qrmr., has qualified for promotion, and his name will appear in an early *Gazette*.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Col. F. Feneran, paymr. on the Half-Pay List. The deceased enlisted at the time of the Peninsular war, and served in the ranks during the campaign in Holland in 1814, and at Waterloo in the following year. He received his commission as qrmr. when the 95th was raised for service in 1823, and was subsequently paymr. to the regiment from 1837 to 1854, when he was appointed to the Depôt Battalion at Parkhurst. He retired upon half pay when the Depôt Battalions were reduced in 1870, and was given a Good Service Pension four years ago.

The following arrivals at the Curragh for the drill season are reported by the correspondent of the *Irish Times*:—Col. Sir Archibald Alison, Bart, K.C.B., Depty. Adjt.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Paul Methuen, Assist. Military Secretary; Col. G. S. Young, half pay, late of the 80th Regt., Assist. Adjt.-Gen.; Capt. P. Yorke, 4th King's, Brigade-Major of the 2nd Infantry; Capt. T. Crosbie, 60th Rifles, aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Herbert.

An assault of arms was given in the Gymnasium, at Aldershot, on Monday last by the Staff Instructors, assisted by the following officers:—Capt. Ruxton, 29th; Lieuts. Prior, 100th; Barton, 19th; Allen, 98th; and Young, 81st. Among the company were Major-Gens. Sir T. M'Mahon, Bart., C.B., and the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B., and Col. Hammersley.

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WAR OFFICE, June 19, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified the following commissions and announcements bear date June 20, 1877:—

Artillery.

Royal Carmarthen—Sub-Lieut. J. B. Brady to be Lieut.; Oct. 16, 1875.

West Cork—William James Stoyte, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; May 31, 1877.

Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners—Sub-Lieut. P. T. Clark to be Lieut.; Feb. 2, 1876.

Infantry.

Royal Berks—Lancelot Shute Barrington Tristram, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Royal Carnarvon—Charles Warren Roberts, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

1st Royal Cheshire—Sub-Lieut. C. F. de L. Eardley-Wilmot to be Lieut.; March 3, 1877, with date in the General Militia Service of Feb. 19, 1876.

1st Derby—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.: A. L. Salmond, April 28, 1875; R. C. Newton, Jan. 19, 1876; A. L. Ussher, April 4, 1877; with date in General Militia Service of May 8, 1876.

West Kent—Capt. T. D. Blake to be Major. Capt. B. Byrne, from the East York Militia, to be Capt. Sub-Lieut. the Hon. H. C. Hardinge to be Lieut.; Jan. 29, 1876.

5th Royal Lancashire—Sub-Lieut. J. H. Connolly to be Lieut.; Nov. 13, 1875. Harold Basil Septimus Critchly Salomonson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. Harry Forster Thursby, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

6th Royal Lancashire—For, Qrmr. Loftus Lovick Reade resigns commission, and is placed on a retired allowance, dated April 1, 1877, notified in the *London Gazette* of April 6, 1877, read, Qrmr. Lovick Loftus Reade resigns commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; April 1, 1877.

Royal London—The first Christian name of Major Mackenzie is Waller, and not Walter, as stated in the *London Gazette* of May 8, 1877. Charles Edmund Ralph William Mortimer, Esq., late Lieut. 9th Foot, to be Capt.

1st Royal Surrey—Capt. A. W. Churchward resigns commission.

1st West York—Capt. W. S. Waithman resigns commission.

3rd West York—Percy Tatham Armitage, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); June 4, 1877.

4th West York—Lieut. R. G. O'Hara resigns commission.

Royal Perth—Alexander Anderson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); June 1, 1877.

Antrim—John Joshua Rowan, Esq., late Lieut. 62nd Foot, to be Capt.

Carlow—Capt. G. A. Warden resigns commission.

Galway—John James Bodkin, jun., gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Queen's County—The Hon. Crosby Godolphin Trench, late Capt. 1st Dragoons, to be Capt.; June 1, 1877.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Lanarkshire (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire)—Sub-Lieut. A. Ewing resigns commission.

Middlesex—John Edward Chapman Mathews, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire)—Sub-Lieut. P. H. Cooper resigns commission.

Staffordshire—Lieut. J. Y. Buller, Lord Churston, resigns commission.

Westmoreland and Cumberland—Edward Hugh Wilson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); June 5, 1877.

WAR OFFICE, June 22, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date June 23, 1877:—

Artillery.

Dublin City—Capt. and Hon. Major W. J. N. Magill to be Major.

Hampshire—Sub-Lieut. W. W. Portal to be Lieut.; July 4, 1874.

Kent—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. W. Crooks; March 10, 1875. W. G. Renton; July 17, 1875.

The Prince of Wales' Own Norfolk—Lieut. H. J. Nevill, from the East Kent Militia, to be Lieut. (Supy.).

1st Tipperary—Lieut. T. E. Price resigns commission.

Yorkshire—Sub-Lieut. S. F. Biddulph to be Lieut.; Feb. 9, 1876.

Infantry.

1st Royal Cheshire—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. A. Howard; Aug. 1, 1874. H. H. France-Hayhurst; Feb. 9., 1876.

2nd Royal Cheshire—Sub-Lieut. E. Ashton Ogle to be Lieut.; Nov. 13, 1875.

The Royal Cornwall Rangers—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. Trelawny; July 10, 1875. H. B. H. Lethbridge; Feb. 23, 1876. J. H. Aspinwall; Feb. 23, 1876.

Royal Cumberland—Capt. J. G. Sharp resigns commission; June 23, 1877.

2nd Derby—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. G. Turbutt; May 16, 1874. A. W. Byron; April 14, 1875.

2nd, or North Durham—The undermentioned gentlemen to be Sub-Lieuts.:—Lancelot Baillie; June 2, 1877. Percy Knight Hale Coke; June 2, 1877. Edward Richmond; June 13, 1877.

Royal North Gloucester—Sub-Lieut. G. H. W. C. Rogers to be Lieut.; Oct. 9, 1875.

Hampshire—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. Miller; June 23, 1875. H. R. Linzee; July 7, 1875. A. J. H., Earl of Wiltshire; July 31, 1875. F. C. Baring; April 19, 1876.

1st Royal Lancashire—The undermentioned gentlemen to be Sub-Lieuts.:—William Stafford Joseph Barry, William Henry Wyndham Quin, and Gilbert Legh.

2nd Royal Lancashire—The undermentiond Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. C. de Trafford; June 30, 1875. R. T. S. Wolfe; Sept. 22, 1875. G. C. de Trafford; Dec. 11, 1875.

3rd Royal Lancashire—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. J. A. Davidson; Oct. 9, 1875. J. Bayly; April 13, 1877, with date in the General Militia Service of Dec. 4, 1875.

4th Royal Lancashire—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—F. A. Kay; May 5, 1875. H. St. L. Wood;

May 15, 1875. G. P. B. Molyneux; June 30, 1875. M. H. Hall; March 8, 1876.

7th Royal Lancashire—D. H. Doherty-Waterhouse, Esq., late Capt. 3rd Hussars, to be Capt. The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. S. Vesey; May 12, 1875, with date in the General Militia Service of Feb. 3, 1875. P. G. Parkinson; Aug. 14, 1875.

1st Royal Middlesex—Sub-Lieut. H. G. S. R. Pattinson resigns commission.

Royal Montgomery—Lieut. A. A. Gardner to be Capt.

1st Norfolk—Lieut. A. Mellor to be Capt.

Northumberland—Walter Charles Burrell, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Oxford—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. C. Baskerville-Mynors; July 31, 1875. G. C. T. W. Fiennes; March 22, 1876. F. C. S. Dodsworth; May 13, 1876.

Shropshire—Sub-Lieut. E. P. Salusbury to be Lieut.; March 29, 1876.

Royal Sussex—Lieut. A. H. Prime resigns commission. The undermentioned gentlemen to be Sub-Lieuts. (Supy.):—Herbert Bethune Patton and Joseph Godman.

2nd Warwick—Lieut. C. M. Beech to be Capt.

East York—James Bargrave Wyborn Wilson, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); June 8, 1877.

2nd West York—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts:—R. L. Allgood; Nov. 13, 1875. A. G. G. Elton; March 20, 1876.

2nd Royal Lanark—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Johnstone resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. Arthur William Addison Carey, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; June 6, 1877.

Armagh—Sub-Lieut. C. J. S. G., Lord Garvagh, resigns commission.

Royal South Down—Capt. S. Barrett resigns commission.

Royal Dublin City—Charles Stuart James Stephens, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; June 6, 1877.

Galway—Lieut. H. S. West, from the King's County Militia, to be Lieut. (Supy.).

Kerry—Lieut. R. J. Rice to be Capt. Lieut. R. J. La T. Fitzgerald resigns commission.

King's County—Major D. D. Urquhart resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. Capt. A. C. W. Cox to be Major, vice D. D. Urquhart, who resigns.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Berks—Sub-Lieut. H. B. Blagrave to be Lieut.; Jan. 23, 1875.

Derbyshire—Frederick William Wright, gent., to be Surg.

Royal 1st Devon—Capt. E. Trood resigns commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Royal North Devon—Capt. A. B. Wren to be Major, vice A. R. Hole, resigned. Lieut. De B. E. Hodge, to be Capt., vice A. B. Wren, promoted.

Northumberland—Capt. T. S. Bramwell resigns commission.

Oxfordshire—Capt. J. B. Hayes, 12th Lancers, to be Lieut. (Supy.).

SURGEON-GENERAL MUNRO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—So many inaccuracies have appeared in the papers with regard to the black-balling of an officer at this club, I will feel much obliged by your inserting a true account of the facts, more especially as some most erroneous statements appeared in two paragraphs inserted in a weekly paper of the 6th inst., statements which, I think, should not be left uncontradicted, as they appear in my opinion to reflect injuriously upon the medical members of this club. In the first paragraph it is stated that "the members of a large military club have shown their marked sense of such conduct by black-balling one of the most prominent and unpopular officials in Whitehall Yard." Now under the system adopted at the balloting for members it is quite impossible to say who puts in a white ball or who deposits a black one, therefore it is most unfair to say that this officer was rejected by his own department, as some of the black balls were, without the east doubt, put in by members not belonging to the medical branch of the Service; at least, this is the opinion of many members of the club. In the second paragraph it is said—"And as the extraordinary number of black-balls cast on this occasion suggests the impression that the prejudice is against Dr. Munro's connection with the unpopular Director-General of the Medical Department," &c. The suggestion made in this paragraph is not only illogical and absurd, but it is also most erroneous and exaggerated, as there were only eleven black balls deposited in the ballot box against Dr. Munro's name, and as there are about 150 medical officers in the club, it at once conclusively proves that a very small fraction of the department had sufficient bad taste to vote against a distinguished and decorated *confrère;* indeed, so close was the election that one white ball more would have made this officer a member of the club, and to many a most welcome one. It is scarcely worth while to dilate upon the absurd and illogical idea of voting against Dr. Munro because he happens to be in the same office with Sir William Muir, but I merely allude to this in order to point out the animus which is always displayed by the paper in which these paragraphs appeared against the latter most able and distinguished officer. Hoping you will find space in your paper for these few lines, for the truth and accuracy of which I pledge my word—I am &c.,

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

Junior United Service Club, May 31, 1877.

[This letter was held over by accident.—ED. A. & N. G.]

In answer to Mr. J. Talbot on Thursday, Mr. Hardy was understood to say that the examinations of candidates for first appointments in the Army were in the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners. He had applied to them on the subject of reducing the time now occupied (fourteen days) by these examinations, and they reported that that time was necessary, because the candidates were allowed to choose from a considerable number of subjects; but it might be possible to shorten that time by two days if the preliminary examinations which immediately preceded it were taken at another period of the year.

Gen. the Right Hon. Sir J. Michel, G.C.B., commanding the Forces in Ireland, proceeded to the Curragh on Thursday, and remains there during the summer drills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

COL. DAWKINS AND THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

Lord Claude Hamilton had the following question on the notice paper for this day:—To ask the Secretary of State for War if his attention had been called to a pamphlet circulated by Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins, late Coldstream Guards, on the Half-Pay List, entitled "The Duke of Cambridge," and containing charges of the gravest and most unwarrantable character against his Royal Highness, as well as against other distinguished officers, his military superiors; and whether, having regard to the whole circumstances of Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkin's case, he is prepared to recommend her Majesty to dispense with that officer's further services. But when his lordship's name was called, he said that in consequence of a communication which he had with the Secretary for War, he would defer putting the question for a few days.

ARMY PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.

Sir Patrick O'Brien asked the Secretary for War whether, in the event of the recommendations of the Army Promotion and Retirement Commission being carried out in their entirety, the promotion of the officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers would in a short time be from four to six years behind that of the Line; and, if so, would he take steps for such a revision of the scheme as may prevent this injustice being done to the scientific corps?

Mr. Hardy stated, in reply, that he had prepared a statement founded upon the recommendations alluded to, which would be laid on the table immediately, and the hon. baronet would find by such document that the case of the officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers would not be overlooked.

THE HUASCAR AND SHAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the correspondence now going on in the *Times*, relative to the action between H.M.S. Shah and the Peruvian ironclad ram Huascar, I think the Editor of *Iron* has lost sight of the real object in view, which was the capture, not the destruction, of the Huascar. Having fitted out H.M.S. Shah at Portsmouth, and also having had the opportunity of inspecting the Huascar at Callao, I am perhaps in a position to compare the relative force of these two ships. The Huascar, armed with 300-pounder Armstrongs in her turrets, ought to have been, and probably with an efficient captain and crew would have been, more than a match for the Shah but for the greater speed of the latter and the fact of her carrying Whitehead torpedoes. These deadly weapons turn the scale in favour of the Shah, and I have not a doubt that had Admiral de Horsey chosen, he could have sent the Huascar to the bottom; but the probability is, he abstained from using them for the reason above mentioned.—I am, &c.,

M. R. KENNEDY, Capt. R.N.

REGIMENTAL SENIORITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I should feel much obliged if you could give me any information in the following case, as it may prove of interest to all whose names appear in the "Army List," and who do not care to have their positions therein altered at any moment:—A lieutenant in the 80th Regiment, of thirteen years' service, on exchanging from the 15th Regiment five and a-half years ago, is assigned a place as junior lieutenant. He goes abroad with the regiment—serves in China, the Straits Settlements, and the Perak campaign; but on his joining the depôt at Manchester, after eleven months' active service in Perak, he is rewarded by being placed two places lower down in the April "Army List" than he has hitherto occupied. In other words, two lieutenants, to whom he has been senior for five and a-half years, were placed over his head. On his making inquiries about it, he is informed that it was only a mistake made five and a-half years ago, at the time of his exchange. Perhaps you can inform me whether the "Army List" is an official document or not, and if the alteration of an officer's position in it is not an unusual course, except as a punishment? Surely if the War Office make a mistake of such importance to an officer they should abide by it. Has there been any precedent to the position of an officer's name being altered in the "Army List?" And is not such a course contrary to the rules of the Service? It appears to me that a grave injustice has been done to this officer, and that his case is worthy of reconsideration. Any information you can give on this subject would be most acceptable.—I remain, &c.,

J. H.

May 17, 1877.

NAVAL AGENTS AFLOAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you permit me to point out the urgent necessity of the appointment of naval agents on board Government contract and transport vessels, who would act as agents of the Government in the protection of the interests of the country and the Government in the cases of necessity which are likely to arise during the present war in the East, which would not only perhaps save another "Trent" affair, but keep the Government posted with reliable information, which would doubtless be of the utmost importance? There are numbers of retired naval officers who could be employed in this service, which would leave the Active List as it is.—I am, &c.,

R. N.

The following, according to the *Times*, will be the composition of the Army Corps to be formed at Aldershot under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., for the summer manœuvres:—Cavalry Brigade.—Col. Drury-Lowe, 17th Lancers, commanding—1st Life Guards, 1st Dragoons, and 18th Hussars, with C and E. Bats. E. Brig. R.H.A. 1st Division.—Major-Gen. Stephenson, C.B., commanding—1st Brig.—3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards, 1st Batn. Coldstream Guards, and 90th Foot, under Col. the Hon. P. Feilding, Coldstream Guards. 2nd Brig.—1st Batn. 19th, 61st, and 100th Foot, under Major-Gen. Anderson. Divisional Troops.—20th Hussars, B, C, and D Bats. 1st Brig. R.A., and 3rd Batn. 60th Rifles. 2nd Division.—Major-Gen. Wardlaw, C.B., commanding. 1st Brig.—2nd Batn. 20th, 58th, and 64th Foot, under Major-Gen. the Hon. F. Thesiger, C.B. 2nd Brigade—29th and 86th Foot, and 3rd Middlesex Militia, under Col. Davis, 20th. Divisional Troops.—8th Hussars, B and G Bats. 1st Brig.; F Bat. 16th Brig. R.A., and 96th Foot. 3rd Division.—Major-Gen. the Hon. L. Smyth, C.B., commanding. 1st Brig.—2nd Batn. 2nd, 2nd Batn. 8th, and 2nd Batn. 13th Foot, under Major-Gen. Shipley, C.B. 2nd Brig.—2nd Batn. 25th, 49th and Foot, and Berks Militia, under Col. Bray, 96th. Divisional Troops.—17th Lancers, D, F, and G Bats. 1st Brig. R.A., and 76th Foot.

The following officers were to have commenced the long course at Poona, viz.:—Sub-Lieuts. Burrell, 2nd Foot; Chase, and Cowran, 15th Foot; Justice, Gordon, Roberts, and Carleton, 17th Foot; and Goad and Seymour, 68th Foot.

INDIA.

A grand shuffling of the military cards in the higher appointments of the Bombay Army is, says the *Times of India*, now taking place. First, it was attempted to re-appoint Brig.-Gen. Aitchison to the post of Adjt.-Gen. of the Army for a couple of years; but H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge at once vetoed that suggestion. Pending his Royal Highness's decision, Brig.-Gen. Aitchison was given the first-class brigade at Bombay, going over the head of Brig.-Gen. Phayre, commanding second class brigade at Nusseerabad. Gen. Aitchison takes command in Bombay on June 7. The wheel of fortune takes another turn, and it is said now that Brig.-Gen. Burrows, the Qrmr.-Gen. of the Army since Sept. 27, 1874, before that Depty. Qrmr.-Gen. of the Army, &c., is the Adjt.-Gen. designate. It settled that Gen. Burrows is to be the new Adjt.-Gen. of the Bombay Army. Col. R. Baigrie, C.B., will succeed Gen. Burrows as Qrmr.-Gen. It is also probable that Major Pottinger will be appointed to act as Depty. Qrmr.-Gen. during the absence on leave of Major Hogg.

Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., R.E., is understood to be engaged on a comprehensive scheme for the revision of the entire executive engineering establishment of the Public Works Department.

Col. J. O. Mayne, R.E., is mentioned as likely to succeed the late Mr. Armstrong as Chief Engineer of the Central Provinces.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Stacpoole, on Thursday, Lord G. Hamilton said the reasons for the examination of medical officers for promotion to the rank of surgeon-major in the Indian Army still held good, but the whole of the Indian medical service was about to come under the notice of the Secretary of State, who no doubt would consider whether it was desirable to abolish the examination.

We are informed that a portrait of the late Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P. for Aberdeen, who so successfully defended in Parliament the rights of the officers of the Indian Army on their transfer to the direct Government of the Crown, has been presented by his widow to the East India United Service Club.

The *Globe* announces that one of the bands of Foot Guards will play in Hyde-park on Mondays and Thursdays, between one and two o'clock, during the remainder of the season, in the vicinity of the Serpentine.

The *Englishman* would fix the standing European Army at fifty thousand men of all arms. This is certainly a reduction, but as we would have only efficient men comprised in this number the diminution would not be felt. Fifty thousand really good men would be far better than sixty or seventy thousand, of which there would probably be above twelve thousand mere boys, always on the sick list, or incapable of standing the hardships of a campaign.

The annual parade of the Corps of Commissionaires was held on Sunday in Palace-yard, when the corps was inspected by Lieut.-Gen. Lord Mark Kerr. Among the other officers present were—Gens. Sir W. Codrington, Sir E. C. Hodge, Lord W. Paulet, Wingfield, Shute, Sir J. Alexander, Renny, Whitmore, and Wardlaw. The corps at present numbers 717 men in twelve divisions, of which the Navy and Marines form two, consisting of 57 men; the Artillery and Engineers two, consisting of 102 men; the Cavalry number 119, and the Infantry 439. Of all these divisions there were present on Sunday 530 on the parade. After the inspection the men were marched into Westminster Hall, where they formed up near the steps, from which Lord Mark Kerr briefly addressed them. He would not say anything of their commanding officer, for, like other good men, he did not like to be praised, but he was glad to see such a corps, which was an ornament to the country, and he hoped to live to see divisions established not only in London, but in Dublin, Edinburgh, and elsewhere; to see, in fact, the body increased to a *corps d'armée,* doing service throughout the kingdom. Capt. Walter said he begged to thank the officers who had attended. The tie between British officers and their men was such as did not exist in the service of other countries. It was now twenty years since, on the first parade of the corps, he had marched into Westminster Abbey with seven men, and he hoped the corps would continue to increase and extend itself where, no doubt, there was abundant room. The corps then proceeded to St. Michael's Church, Burleigh-street, Strand, where the sermon was preached by the Rev. G. F. Townsend, D.D.

According to the Pera correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, there is no Englishman or American amongst the prisoners captured while attacking the Turkish ships at Soulina. Lieut. Puschin, a young Russian officer, commanding the torpedo expedition, has been taken to Constantinople He has been an officer in the Russian Navy sixteen years. The following is the narrative he gives of the venturesome expedition of which he undertook the conduct. The preparations having been all complete, under the cover of night the torpedo boats started from Odessa, their destination having been kept a profound secret until clear of the land. It was then made known that they were to proceed to the Soulina mouth of the Danube, and they were towed thither by steamboats. When near Soulina, they cast the torpedo boats off, so as not to give an alarm to the Turks. Soon the latter came in view, as they lay at anchor, and there seemed every probability of the success of the expedition. Seven boats advanced to the attack. Nearing the Turkish gunboats, and when making preparations to launch the torpedoes, they (the Russians) suddenly felt a jolt. Not knowing what was the matter, they still tried to push on, and became entangled in chains and ropes (which the Turks had designedly prepared for the purpose of guarding their ships). The lieutenant stated that almost instantly the seven boats were completely overwhelmed by a terrible fire from the gunboats. Still his men persisted in their efforts. While trying to launch a torpedo, a Turkish shell struck it, causing it to explode, and sinking the boat in which he was. He saw the poor fellows struggling in the water with him for an instant, but he knew no more until he was picked up by the Turks. He states that the Russians have seventeen steam torpedo launches, and that they may resume the attack any day. Puschin considers the Turkish system of defence, consisting of a circle of boats round their ironclads, connected by chains, quite perfect. He speaks English and French.

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No communications can be published which are not accompanied the name of the writer, given in confidence to the Editor.

Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.

Remittances should be made payable to Mr. Richard James Wood, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

"En Avant."—Yes. But with what? After all, the Iron Duke might have made a revolution, and that would have been a more serious and permanent evil than the destruction of some old iron railings.

An Old Balaclava Officer.—There would be no use in printing your letter. The "Sermon on the Mount" was delivered long ago, and is known, we hope, to most soldiers and sailors.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Sailor's Pocket Book.
Marlowe's Dr. Faustus.
Studie über Tactic der Feldartillerie.
Reviews of the "Autobiography of a Seaman."

War Maps from E. Stanford.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

"Major David, of the Indian Army," has arisen up and girded himself to slay the great ogre which is frightening certain of us, and has hurled a smooth little stone at the Russian Goliah in the shape of a small pamphlet entitled "Is a Russian Invasion of India Feasible?" as to which we intend to say a few words. It—or rather the subject of which the pamphlet treats—deserves much more attention than we can here give to it, for, as we have said before in this journal, the whole of what we call British interests involved in this Eastern Question are conveyed in the one word—"India." The only Power we now know of which menaces India is Russia. Internally there are causes of danger and reasons for watchfulness, but these are properly matters of administration, not of policy. There are two distinct and opposing views in this country and in India on the main question, "Is the progress of Russia in the East dangerous to our interests?" Those who maintain it is not, are those who, naturally enough, are her allies in her attacks on Turkey, and they include in their ranks the remarkable class who, in spite of all evidence, assert that Mahomedans in India do not care what happens to Mahomedans in Roumelia and in Asia Minor. These politicians declare that it would be a consummation devoutly to be wished if Russia and Great Britain became conterminous Powers in the East, and they appear to us to go quite far enough when they stop there. Another school of politicians think that the advance of Russia towards India is dangerous, but they differ as to the way in which the danger should be averted or met. Some are for advancing to meet the advance. Some are for maintaining the *status quo*, and strengthening it by the outposts of alliances. Major David not only says to the Russians "Come on!" but holds that if they accept his challenge and subjugate Turkestan, Persia, Turkish Arabia, and the north-east portion of Syria, they, nevertheless, can not invade India! Why? We may well ask, for without Major David's aid we could not answer the question. He states his reasons for the strange conclusion that Russia should be the only Power that could not succeed if she tried to invade India. We are bound to say that his reasons appear to us not worth much. There are two postulates which he starts with that have a good deal to do with his theorem—he, indeed, assumes them to be necessary for his argument. The first is that England's naval strength should remain unimpaired; the second, that Indian finance and Indian loyalty should remain secure. Major David, having laid down his "ifs," proceeds with charming *naïveté* to adduce the statements, and assertions, and assurances of the Emperor of Russia, of Mr. Wallace, and of Mr. Schuyler as evidence that Russia has no idea of invading India at all! Admitting, however, that "some day" her railways may extend to Tashkend, and that Balkh may be connected by rail or road with Cabool—that Russia may create an Asiatic Servia on the British frontier, and that "the neighbourhood of a great military Power within striking distance of the frontier must (unless British rule has secured a solid hold of the affections of the people, a very difficult and hopeless task for a race of foreigners) be always a lever to the hopes and aspirations of the multitude"—that "reflections of the possibility of invasion, of the number of times India has been subdued by an invader, and of some coming change, may continue in men's minds until, when an attempt to pass the frontier is made, public feeling may perhaps be prepared for the event"—Major David undertakes to show that "under the worst that could happen for British interests, to undertake an invasion with any chance of success would, if the Indian people were even neutral, be a most hopeless task. The "ifs" in the writer's thesis are potential indeed. He assumes that the only road to India is from Herat, because that through Samarcand and Badakshan (though the most direct) presents engineering difficulties, "and is, moreover, very little known," and he enters upon a careful analysis of the routes and distances to India from Herat on the supposition that one army tried the Khyber whilst the other forced the Bolan Pass. It is quite enough, in reference to routes and distances, to observe that India has been successfully invaded several times by way of the north-west frontier, and that the Persians were able to sack Delhi in the last century. To give force to the arguments resting in the number and difficulty of marches, it must be shown either that they are too great to be overcome, or that, having been overcome by an enemy in past times, he was one who had superior means to those possessed by the Russians, or that the force which would resist the Russians possesses advantages which were not enjoyed by the defenders of India in former days. Here is Major David's great difficulty—the thing has been done—not once or twice merely, but—several times. He takes it for granted that the Russians must try the Bolan Pass, which was not used by Mahomed of Guznee, Zenghis Khan, or Tamerlane, or Akhbar. Baber used the Khyber Pass, so did Akhbar. "Other routes" were followed by the latter and by Nadir Shah, the base being generally Cabool, which Sir H. Rawlinson, however, now considers out of the question. But, in point of fact, there are other passes not in the north-west, and there are other ways of getting at India which Major David has not indicated. The difficulties of an invasion of India are very great, but they are not insuperable. The difficulties of holding India whilst an enemy is knocking at its gates, and an excited population is behind the British Army, would at least be as great. If our supremacy at sea were challenged by such a combination of Powers as rendered it necessary to keep the bulk of our Fleet nearer home—above all, if the loyalty of the people and princes of India was strained to the breaking point, Major David's arguments could not save us.

The *Whitehall Review*, which seems to be ambitious of distinction as a Service paper, and to aim at a position which we sincerely hope it may attain, publishes a very positive and precise account of the composition of the corps which, according to our contemporary, is to be sent to Egypt—we presume at once. The orders for its dispatch have, perhaps, been sent from the office of the *Whitehall Review;* but Sir T. Steele, who is to command the expedition, has not yet stirred in the matter, and the preparations and warning are so "secret" that there is nothing known of the arrangement in the best-informed quarters. Nubar Pasha has returned to London, and it is notorious that he is very desirous of a British protectorate being established in Egypt, just as he is averse to a British occupation, which, as Egypt is not menaced by Russia, would be an act of war against Turkey. The arrangements our contemporary has indicated would very probably be those which would be carried out were the Government to dispatch an expedition to the East, for the Aldershot Division is certainly that which would be first for service, and the natural mode of proceeding would be to send the regiments from Malta on first to the scene, and then to fill up their places; but this drawing of a bow at a venture is almost as bad as drawing the long bow. How we are to save Constantinople by occupying Egypt it would puzzle the most subtle logician to demonstrate.

The appearance of the Svetland in Kiel, where, it is said, she will be followed by other ships of the Russian squadron recently in American waters, would indicate that the Russians do not intend to try their fortune in the Mediterranean. There is no confirmation as yet of the report that the German and Italian Fleets have joined, and that they are cruising to the number of thirteen sail near Malta.

Major-General Sir H. P. de Bathe, Bart., commanding the Northern District, has sent up road sketches for the inspection of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge from the following officers under his command:—Captain Branston, 55th Foot, 2nd Brigade Depôt; Captain Boggs, 34th Foot, 2nd Brigade Depôt; Lieutenant d'Aguilar, 96th Foot, 16th Brigade Depôt; Captain Ruxton, Depôt, 2nd Battalion 18th Foot; Lieutenant Young, 1st Battalion 15th Foot; Sergeant Johnston, 1st Battalion 15th Foot; Lieutenant White, Sergeant Heddick, and Lance-Sergeant Fitzpatrick, 1st Battalion 22nd Foot; Captain Alexander and Lieutenant Bent, 38th Foot; Captain Bromhead, Lieutenant Ford, Sergeant Burke, and Sergeant Wallace, 84th Foot.

A Paris contemporary gives us the following information concerning the proposed autumn manœuvres of the 1st and 4th Cavalry Divisions, which consist of 48 squadrons and six batteries of Horse Artillery:—The 4th Division, commanded by General Thornton, whose head-quarters are at Melun, and the six regiments lying at Versailles, Fontainebleau, Provius, Meaux, and Melun, will represent the enemy marching between Arcis-sur-Aube and Troyes, in order to reach Paris as the advanced guard of an army. The 1st Division, under the orders of General Bonnemains, consisting of six regiments, will march to Provius to meet the enemy, and will fall back along the Mulhouse Railway to the neighbourhood of Nangis, where a battle will be delivered—fifteen leagues from Paris.

Captain Williams, the brave, high-principled soldier who died in a workhouse, has found a host of friends now that he is no more. But he has left a widow and children, and we hope those who sigh over his sad fate will show they would have averted it had they been acquainted with his misery by timely help' now, to those he has left behind him.

The Stafford House Committee sat yesterday. We understand that their funds have been run very low by the dispatch of quinine, medical comforts, and the furnishing of medical assistance to the sick and wounded Turks.

We learn that Deputy-Commissary J. S. Young, who was on duty with the British ambulance at St. Germains during the Franco-German war, where he gained credit for his energy and zeal, has received the permission of the War Office to go to the East as agent of the Red Cross Society on board a steamer which they have chartered for the purpose of carrying out a valuable cargo of stores and medical comforts, to be distributed impartially to sick and wounded on both sides. Mr. Young's promotion has been slow, and it is seldom such work as he does is recognized, but we hope that he will not lose by being out of the regular running whilst he is engaged in such beneficent work.

Major-General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., has been appointed Chairman of Committee of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, and it is the intention of his Serene Highness to make an early appeal for help for this most deserving charity from regimental canteen funds, an appeal which, we feel sure, will not be made in vain.

A correspondent, whose position in the Army entitles his opinions to respect, writes to express a hope that we will call attention to the disobedience, almost systematic, of regiments to the wishes and orders of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief respecting the practice of dinner invitations. At one large station the practice flourishes, and there is scarcely any movement which is not made an excuse for "giving a dinner"—the expenses being exceedingly heavy, and the consequences being very serious to the poorer officers. If the seniors set their faces against the practice, relying on the letter and spirit of the Horse Guards' directions, they would promote a better feeling, and show a more proper regard for discipline and good order, for reform must come in this case from above. What would happen if there was a graduated scale of payments for mess dinners to regiments, and the Colonel and senior officers were mulcted in the proportion of their pay, so that the junior officers paid the fourth or fifth of the share of their seniors?

And so the sign of "the Doyle Arms" is to be taken down in High-street, Portsmouth, and the respected "landlord" is to hand over the premises on a *short lease to a new tenant!* With the exception of a slight tumult, in which the police, the civilians, and the military differed concerning the best way of maintaining the peace of our sovereign lady the Queen, the rule of Sir Hastings Doyle has been marked by uninterrupted order and by many wholesome improvements. Even on the occasion referred to the chief offender, who is said to have been a visitor from London, and whose hat paid the penalty of his turbulent meddling in local troubles, is believed not to have been animated by any settled purpose to raise an *émeute* or to upset the Administration, and on all other occasions the relations between Government House and the borough authorities were most friendly and cordial. The "Doyle Arms" was the scene of an elegant and liberal hospitality, and the demand on the resources of every kind which are incidental to the Portsmouth Command were met with the utmost willingness by the gallant General who is retiring with great κύδος from the post he filled for a very interesting term, distinguished by the arrival of many illustrious personages and by the presence of an unusual number of strangers of rank.

A report has reached the Horse Guards of some most extraordinary proceedings on the part of the Principal Commissariat Officer at Aldershot, who, it appears, put his next junior, an officer holding the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under arrest on a most trivial charge, and in other ways has caused his name to be referred to in the several ante-rooms with anything but the respect due to one of his standing in the Service. It is, indeed, to be regretted that seniors will occasionally act with such little discretion, as the discipline of the Service unfortunately suffers from their want of tact.

It is to be hoped that our foreign friends know something about the nature of our London guilds and liveries. The readers of our respected contemporary *L'Italia Militare* may otherwise be surprised to hear that Lord Derby has been making declarations respecting English policy to a banquet, *dei negozianti sarti*, under which style we can scarce recognize our old friends "the Merchant Taylors."

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

Admiralty, June 20, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. the Hon. Frederick Canning Lascelles has been this day placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander. Staff Surg. Thomas Kipling has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 14th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, the undermentioned Engineers have been placed on the Retired List from this date:—George T. Blundal, Isaac B. Liddell, Amos Prichard, William H. Lowman, Mark Lambert, John Leeson, Robert H. Dobney.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fleet-Surgeons—James Long, M.D., to the Swiftsure, armour-plated ship, in the Mediterranean; Lowry J. Monteith, to the Trincomalee.

Staff Surgeons—Donald MacIver, M.D., to the Duke of Wellington, additional.

Chief Engineer—George Deans, to the Asia, additional.

Engineer—John M'Carthy, to the Indus, additional.

Coastguard Promotions.

W. Sherlock to be second mate of the Seamew, tender to Warrior; and J. Sandwell to be chief boatman in charge at Colemouth Creek, in Harwich Division.

Agincourt, which has been in Keyham Basin for two years under repair and extensive alteration, and which will replace the Aurora, was on Friday last week taken out into the stream. Unfortunately the ponderous ship swung across the bow of the Indus, Steam Reserve ship, carring away the latter's figurehead, and injuring her bow, at the same time sweeping away her own newly-fitted poop platform and doing other damage which will take some time to repair. She was afterwards moored in safety.

Alexandra, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, went to sea on June 2 to do her "Black List," the admiral in command shifting his flag temporarily to the Swiftsure. Since the date of the outbreak there has been no further disturbance as far as is known, and a report of the original cause of the *émeute* may soon be looked for. In answer to Mr. P. Taylor, Mr. A. Egerton stated in the House on Thursday that the only Report received from the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet in reference to the insubordination on board the Alexandra was the one of which he had given the substance in an answer to an hon. member some weeks ago. If the hon. gentleman wished to have that Report *in extenso*, and moved for it, there would be objection whatever to laying it upon the table.

Arab, Com. F. S. Broughton, was at Bombay on May 28.

Assistance, Capt. Prattent, arrived at Portsmouth on the 18th inst.

Beacon, Com. H. Dunlop, was at Buenos Ayres by last accounts.

Bittern, Com. G. J. Anstruther, would leave Malta on June 17, to join the flag at the Piræus.

Cracker, Lieut.-Com. C. H. Hawkins, was at Monte Video by last accounts.

Daphne, Com. G. B. Evans, is at present looking after British interests at Bussorah.

Diamond, Capt. G. S. Bosanquet, arrived at Zanzibar on April 14. She was to sail on May 5 for Majunga, where she would relieve the Philomel, and cruise in the Mozambique.

Fawn, Com. W. J. L. Wharton, arrived at Aden on May 7, and after completing survey near Socotra she would leave for the Seychelles and Zanzibar.

Flying Fish, Com. H. F. Croban, was to have been at Tamatave by May 20, and would proceed to Mauritius to be docked.

Foam, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Hope, was at Nuevo Gulf on May 7, having brought a mail from Monte Video, and would return there on May 8.

Goshawk, Lieut. A. T. Bagge, arrived at Plymouth in the night of the 15th inst., and sailed on the 17th inst. She arrived at Sheerness on the 19th inst.

Harpy was commissioned at Plymouth on the 19th inst., as tender to the Royal Adelaide.

Hibernia, Com. A. E. Stephens, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rice, was at Malta on June 15.

Himalaya, Capt. E. White. The new crank shaft prepared for the Himalaya has been officially surveyed, and cracks in the bearings have been discovered that are believed to indicate serious defects. The defects in the screw shaft now in the ship are also reported as increasing. Should the new one, therefore, be condemned, the ship will be detained on home service for some months.

Iron Duke, Capt. C. J. Rowley. The crew is to be turned over to a hulk till the Shannon is ready, which will be about the middle of next month, when she will replace the Iron Duke as Coastguard ship at Kingstown. The Iron Duke will be taken in tow of the Valorous to Birkenhead to undergo extensive refitting and repairs by Messrs. Laird Brothers.

Liberty, Lieut. Reginald A. Brock. An inquiry has been opened at the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, relative to the death of George Dyer, a boy serving on board the Liberty. On the afternoon of May 29 the Liberty returned from a cruise in Channel, and in order to take up her moorings outside Drake's Island the cutter was manned by boys, who were directed to take the hawser from the bow of the vessel and secure it to the buoy. In doing so, however, the boat came in contact with the brig's bows, the consequence being that the former was capsized, and all on board, including the deceased, were thrown into the water. All the other lads were rescued, but Dyer disappeared directly afterwards.

Lynx, Com. F. M. Ommanney, was expected at Zanzibar early in May.

Monarch, Capt. M. Culme-Seymour, arrived at Sheerness on the 15th inst., and will pay off into the 4th Division of the Reserve.

Orontes, Capt. Edward H. Seymour, has been directed to call at St. Helena to make some exchanges, and on arrival at the Cape she may be probably detained for some time, in order to embark the 1st Batn. of the 13th Regt. on being relieved at Natal. Before starting from Portsmouth Capt. Seymour applied to the Admiralty to be supplied with one of Kelway's patent electric logs, which provide for the registration on board at regular intervals of the work done in the water by the ordinary patent log, without the necessity of hauling it in. The application was granted, and the inventor took passage to Kingstown to superintend its working. This is the first occasion of the electric log being adopted on board her Majesty's ships.

Osborne, Com. H. L. Pearson. With reference to the discovery of the sea serpent by the Osborne, Mr. Anden Wilson, lecturer in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at the Edinburgh Medical School, writes:—"About a year ago I ventilated, in the columns of several journals, the idea that the 'sea serpents' so frequently seen were, in reality, giant tape fishes or riband fishes. While not meaning by this statement to exclude the idea that other animals—such as giant sea snakes themselves—may occasionally personate the 'sea serpent,' I am, as a zoologist, fully convinced that very many of the reported appearances of 'sea serpents' are explicable on the supposition that giant tape fishes—of the existence of which no reasonable doubt can be entertained—have been seen. The report of Capt. Pearson, of the Royal yacht Osborne, appears, as far as zoological characters are concerned, to be fully explained on the 'riband fish' theory. The long back fins, the scaleless skin, the rounded head, and, lastly, the two great side (or pectoral) fins, each measuring many feet in length, all form so many details corresponding exactly to the appearance of a great tape fish. I offer these observations with the view of showing that, given a recital founded, as I believe the present narrative to be, on fact, we possess in the lists of living and of well-known animals adequate representatives of the 'great unknown.'"

Prince Albert, turret-ship, in the Reserve at Devonport. On Friday afternoon a fire was discovered behind the starboard boilers of the Prince Albert, turret-ship, now lying in Keyham Basin—some felt and wood, which had been ripped from the boilers, having been ignited and burst into flames. The fire was extinguished by some workmen before any damage was done to the ship, and before the arrival of the captain of the Steam Reserve and other officials.

Research, Capt. H. Earle, arrived at Malta on June 13, and was refitting.

Rifleman, Com. F. S. Clayton, was in the Persian Gulf by last accounts.

Rupert, Capt. W. E. Gordon, C.B., at Malta, will probably be ready for sea on June 26.

Shah, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, flagship of Rear-Admiral de Horsey. "Mariner" writes:—"With reference to a note in the *Times* of Friday, headed 'The Huascar,' please allow me to correct the statement made by *Iron* as to the Shah not having been provided with the latest inventions in torpedoes up to her departure from England, and to say that she was fitted with all the Whitehead apparatus, by means of which she was quite a match for the Huascar, which is not, as described, a gunboat, but something more resembling a second-class turret ship, the capture of which would have been most creditable to the ship's company of the Shah. As to the reason of her not falling to the Shah's lot, we must await details."

Seamew arrived at Plymouth on the 19th inst.

Sirius, Capt. G. L. Sulivan. The following particulars relative to the raising of the blockade of Dahomey is taken from the *Times*:—"On May 4 a boat from the beach came alongside her Majesty's ship Sirius, bringing a letter written in Portuguese and signed by two of the Whydah chiefs as delegates for the King of Dahomey, offering to pay a certain quantity of oil (less than the fine demanded) and begging the officer in command of the fleet to come on shore and hold a 'palaver.' To this letter Capt. Sulivan replied that owing to the manner in which her Majesty's officers had been insulted previously when on shore he would not meet them on shore unless they paid 200 puncheons of oil at once, and guaranteed another 200 to be paid in one year from then. That, on the shipment of the last puncheon of the first instalment, the blockade would be raised by firing a gun and the fleet hoisting white ensigns at the foremast. Next day another letter came off, written in French, begging Capt. Sulivan to accept a smaller quantity, and stating they had suffered so much from the length of time the blockade had been carried on that they would have to borrow 100 puncheons to pay even that quantity. They also expressed their sorrow that her Majesty's officers had been insulted when on shore, and promised that it should not occur again; and that, if Capt. Sulivan would come on shore, boats would be at his disposal to bring himself and a body-guard on shore if he wished it. To this letter Capt. Sulivan replied that he would not alter the terms in his first letter. On the following day a letter came off stating that his terms were agreed to, and that 200 puncheons of oil were on the beach ready to be put on board any vessel he might appoint to receive it. On the morning of May 10 the steamer Gambia arrived off Whydah, and the Dahomians at once commenced shipping the oil on board of her, one naval officer being on board the steamer to receive it, and to signal the quantity on board at stated intervals to the fleet. The surf was not at all favourable for shipping, and one of the boats got capsized early in the day, losing one canoeman, another man being severely injured. This put rather a damper on the men, who now refused to go through the surf any more, but the Whydah chiefs sent some armed men to the beach with orders to cut the head off any man who refused to work, and on the arrival of these men the canoemen had to resume work. There were only three boats at work, and they got capsized so often—though, luckily, without loss of more lives—that it took to 4 p.m. on the 12th before the last cask was on board. The steam launch of her Majesty's ship Sirius assisted the boats by towing them to the steamer after they got through the surf. During the forenoon of the 12th her Majesty's ship Cygnet came close in shore and anchored ahead of the Gambia, bringing Capt. Sulivan (Sirius), Coms. Heron (Seagull) and Arlington (Cygnet), Staff Surg. Strickland (Sirius), Sub-Lieut. Braithwaite (Sirius), and Assist.-Paymr. Gill (Sirius), who were to form the deputation to meet the Whydah chiefs. Immediately on anchoring they signalled to the shore for boats, and one boat went alongside at once, into which the whole party got and came alongside the Gambia on their way to shore. It was then thought advisable that only two officers should go in one boat in case of accidents, and owing to the scarcity of boats Dr. Strickland and Sub-Lieut. Braithwaite could not land, so that only four officers went ashore to the conference. On their arrival on shore they were met by a number of chiefs, who conveyed them to Whydah, about two miles distant from the beach. Each officer was carried in a hammock, over which was held an enormous many-coloured umbrella. At 4 p.m. the procession had returned to the beach, a signal was made to the fleet, and immediately the Sirius fired a gun, and all the fleet hoisted white ensigns at the foremast, thereby raising the blockade of the Dahomian ports. Her Majesty's vessels in the roads at the time were the Sirius, the Seagull, the Boxer, and the Cygnet; the French war vessel Hamelin was also there."

Spartan, Capt. R. E. Tracey, arrived at Trincomalee on April 27.

Spiteful, Com. A. T. Powlett, arrived at Portsmouth on the 19th inst.

Supply, Staff Com. F. Inglis, will be ready to pay off at Chatham on the 29th inst.

Teazer, Com. C. Wodehouse, left Bombay Harbour for the Persian Gulf on May 24, and although at present her services are said to be required only in Muscat and Jask, it is probable that the movement has a good deal to do with the assemblage of the Persian Army on the Karoun River, near Mohumerah.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Tourmaline, Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., will, upon arrival at Devonport from the Cape, under command of Capt. Boxer, be placed in the hands of the steam factory to have defects made good. Messrs. Hawthorn and Co. have received orders to supply necessary machinery for the ship, to replace that which is defective.

Undaunted, Capt. Bowden-Smith, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir R. Macdonald, K.C.S.I., was to haul down his flag on May 28, and Admiral Corbett, who had arrived at Bombay by mail, was to assume formal command of the East Indies Station the day following.

Valorous, Capt. L. F. Jones, has received orders to tow the Iron Duke to Liverpool. An accident occurred on Friday on board. An ordinary seaman named George H. Primmer was standing on the hammock netting, when a wooden mallet fell from the foretop and struck him on the head, causing concussion of the brain. He soon rallied, however, and is doing well.

Vestal, Com. W. H. Selby, was at Aden by last accounts.

Vivid, Staff-Com. E. Wise, returned to Plymouth, with the Commander-in-Chief on board, on the 19th inst.

Volage, Capt. H. Fairfax, was at Nuevo Gulf on May 7, having visited the Falkland Islands, Chupat, &c. She would leave on May 15 for Maldonado and Monte Video.

Vulture, Com. H. H. Washington, left Aden for Zanzibar on April 20.

Wye, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, arrived at Sheerness on the 15th inst., and left at 11 a.m. for Deptford, where she arrived in the afternoon.

ADMIRAL ROUS.

We regret to announce the death, on Tuesday night, of this veteran sportsman, at his house in Berkeley-square. For some days, notwithstanding his advanced age, hopes were entertained that he would rally from the illness which had prostrated him. On Tuesday morning, however, the physicians reported an unfavourable change in the symptoms, with increasing weakness and exhaustion, and at half-past 10 at night the end came. Admiral the Hon. Henry John Rous was the second son of the late Earl of Stradbroke, and was born in Jan., 1795. In 1808 he entered the Navy, and served as a midshipman in the expedition to Flushing. He afterwards was appointed to the Bacchante, under Sir W. Hoste, and received a medal for bravery in various boat actions and land expeditions. In 1823 he was made capt., and in command of the Rainbow served on the Indian and New Holland Stations between 1825 and 1829. Some years afterwards he performed a feat of seamanship of which he was justly proud. While in command of the Pique, she struck on a reef of rocks on the Labrador coast, and was much damaged. Capt. Rous, however, brought her across the Atlantic with a sprung foremast and without a keel, forefoot, or rudder, though the ship was making 23 inches of water an hour. This feat has often been cited as an instance of the resources and skill, to say nothing of the courage, of seamen of the old school; and the Admiral himself often expressed in the columns of the *Times* his fears that the introduction of steam had weakened the self-reliance of naval officers, and deteriorated their seamanship. In 1841 Admiral Rous was returned for Westminster in the Conservative interest, but was rejected in 1846. Notwithstanding his defeat, Sir Robert Peel appointed him a Lord of the Admiralty. It was as a sportsman, however, and not as a politician, or even as a sailor, that Admiral Rous will best be remembered. For close upon 40 years he may be said to have been almost supreme as an authority upon the Turf; and it was a supremacy marked by the most perfect fairness and good sense. He has been a steward of the Jockey Club almost uninterruptedly, we believe, since 1838, and his work on "The Laws and Practice of Horse Racing" procured for him the title of the "Blackstone of the Turf." Few men have been more prominent in London society, and few will be more missed.

Much excitement is still felt at Keyham Factory respecting the discharges that are being made, especially on the circulation of a statement that 120 men are to be dismissed. On the other hand, it is affirmed that what is taking place is only an ordinary weeding out of indifferent workmen and men who have lost time, a course that is adopted just now because the expenditure in wages this year so far exceeds the due proportion of money voted. There is no doubt that the contracts now being made with private firms puzzle the *employés* and increase their anxiety. One of the latest instances of the kind is afforded by the Invincible. The engines and boilers of this vessel are to be repaired, and, although the Invincible is lying in the north basin at Keyham, the work is to be done by the Messrs. Rennie, who have to send men to Devonport to do it.—*Western Morning News.*

It having been represented to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade that a large number of boys would enter the third class of the Reserve on leaving the mercantile training ships if the term of training on board those ships was reduced, it has been decided that in future boys who have passed eighteen months under training, instead of two years, as formerly, shall be eligible for entry in the Reserve.—*Standard.*

NEW HUSSAR BOOT.—Officers of Hussars should not give their orders before seeing the Boot now making by STOKES, 28 and 29, Coventry Street, Haymarket, the only recognised Cavalry Boot-maker in the Kingdom. Jack Boot maker to the 1st Life Guards, 4th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 14th, and 18th Hussars, 3rd Dragoons, 9th, 12th, and 16th Lancers, and Royal Artillery. Contracts taken for men's boots at Government rate, or regimental boot-makers supplied with legs.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE WARSPITE.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their sons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, went down by water on Thursday to the Warspite to open this new training ship of the Marine Society, and to present the prizes won by the boys. The Warspite is an old line-of-battle ship, a two-decker, once called the Conqueror, and has been fitted up to replace the former Warspite, which was destroyed by fire two winters ago. She lies off Charlton Pier, at the westernmost end of Woolwich Dockyard. The Prince and Princess left Whitehall Stairs soon after noon in a fast boat of the London Steamboat Company, preceded by the Thames Conservancy boat. Lady Suffield, the Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Colville of Culross, Capt. the Hon. Carr Glyn, R-N., Major Russell, and the Rev. J. Dalton were in attendance. Admiral Sir R. Collinson, Deputy Master of the Trinity-House; Admiral Sir F. Nicholson, Deputy Chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board; and Capt. Pelly, R.N., Chairman of the Steamboat Company, accompanied the Royal party. The steamer Victoria followed as an escort. A guard of honour of the boys, with drawn cutlasses, and their blue flag won by competition in drill of the Society of Arts, were arrayed at the gangway on the vessel, and the Prince and Princess as they stepped on deck were received by the President of the Society, the Earl of Romney, by Lady Romney, and the members of the committee. They proceeded to the raised poop and witnessed thence the exercises of the boys. At the sound of the trumpet, followed by the shrill whistle of the boatswain, the lads ran aft with the halyards to make sail. They shortened and furled sail at the command of Capt. Phipps, and then marched round the ship, 230 strong, to the music of their own drum and fife band, playing "The British Grenadier." After this there was play with single-stick, and then the boys gathered aft, and while three of them held the flags drooping forward the rest sang the late Admiral Davie's hymn, "In darkness, and in danger, on life's rough, troubled sea." The prize-winners were called up by Mr. Sadler, R.N., the secretary, and received their gifts, books of travel and adventure, knives, or warm monkey-jackets for winter from the gracious hands of the Princess of Wales. When the distribution was over, all the boys came up to the quarter-deck and were addressed by the Prince of Wales.

"My lads," his Royal Highness said, "it has given the Princess and myself the very greatest pleasure and satisfaction to be present here to-day, and to see how admirably well you went through the drill. We sincerely wish you every possible success in the career which is before you, and trust that the obedience and the discipline which have now been inculcated into you, and which you seem so thoroughly to understand, will be your guiding point in the career which is before you. Once more we wish you, the Princess and myself, all success, and tell you how pleased we have been with what we have seen to-day."

Luncheon was served on the main deck.

The Prince of Wales, said, in reply to the toast of his and the Princess's health, proposed by Lord Romney:—Lord Romney, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Allow me to return you all, in the name of the Princess and myself, our most sincere thanks for the kind way in which this toast has been proposed and received. It is almost needless for me to say with what great pleasure we have come here to-day on board the Warspite and the interest we take in so excellent an institution as the Marine Society. An institution of this kind, which was founded abomt 121 years ago, has for its object to take out of the streets of London poor miserable children who have no means of gaining their livelihood, who can there learn no good, but would be certain to learn much evil, and who by the help of this excellent society are put on board its ship for the purpose of training them for the Royal and Mercantile Navy. This work commends itself most thoroughly and entirely to the interest of the public in general, and from the large assembly which I see here to-day it is evident that they also take a great interest in the welfare of this society. (Applause.) But in order to show their sympathy in a real and practical form, I must ask them if they will contribute to the best of their endeavours to maintain this institution. As most people here no doubt are aware, last year the ship was destroyed by fire. It was a smaller vessel than the present, and the Admiralty have given the Royal Marine Society this large vessel, in which there is room for upwards of 100 more boys than in the old ship. Money is necessarily required to send out those boys thoroughly prepared for sea. The sum required is no doubt a large one, but even a smaller amount that could be collected on this occasion would be most gratifying and pleasing to the noble President on my left, who has taken so warm an interest in this Society, and you who give will be gratified when you go home to know that you have done a good, charitable, and useful work. (Applause.) I may mention that the Queen has always taken the greatest interest in this institution (hear, hear), and is an annual subscriber of one hundred guineas. I must call your attention to some yellow papers which have been placed before you (a laugh), which are, I think, for the purpose of being filled up with subscriptions. I shall end now by proposing a toast which I know you will all drink most cordially. It is 'The Health of the Earl of Romney, the President of the Marine Society.' He is the fifth Lord Romney who has been president of the Marine Society, the first one having been elected when this institution was first started. And in proposing his health I drink most cordially success to this Society. I can only hope that it will continue to flourish more and more from year to year."

Major-Gen. H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., has accepted the post of Chairman of the Committee of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, vice Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, Bart., resigned. We understand that his Serene Highness is about to appeal to the different regiments to assist the funds of the institution by subscriptions from their canteen profits; and the asylum being established for the benefit of the families of soldiers, we trust his appeal will meet with the success it deserves.

Major P. Geraghty, late 20th Foot, whose appointment we some time ago announced, has been installed a Military Knight on the Lower Foundation.

A return from the War Office, laid before the House of Commons, has just been printed, showing the number of colonels and lieutenant-colonels of the Army, according to the "Army List," on the 1st of January last, specifying, by arms of service, the number on full pay and half pay. Including Royal Marines, the total number of colonels on full pay was 796, and lieutenant-colonels 733. On half pay, colonels, 103; lieutenant-colonels, substantive rank, 142; making a total number of 899 colonels on full pay and half pay, and of 875 lieutenant-colonels on full and half pay.

The annual inspection of the Yeomen of the Guard was held on Tuesday, in the garden of St. James's Palace. The corps was inspected by the Capt., Lord Skelmersdale. The following officers were present:—Lieut.-Col. Need, the Lieut.; Col. the Hon. W. J. Colville, the Ensign; Lieut.-Col. Todd, Capt. Morley, and Col. Hume, C.B., the Exons; and Lieut.-Col. Sutton, the Adjt. and Clerk of the Check.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

2nd Life Guards dined at the Pall-Mall Restaurant on Thursday. Present:—Gen. Viscount Templetown, Marquis of Stafford, Lord Cochrane, Lord Sandys, Lord Henry Vane-Tempest, Viscount Downe, Hon. R. Lawley, Hon. C. S. Hanbury-Lennox, Lord Ernest Vane-Tempest, Hon. W. Hanbury, Hon. W. C. Gerard, Sir T. Hare, Sir S. Hayes, Sir R. Palmer, Sir G. Prescott; Cols. Tottenham, Howard, Vyse, Stewart, and Ewart; Major Ferguson; Capts. Berkeley, Conroy, Cockburn, Congreve, W. M'Mahon, Curzon, Townshend, Hozier, Perceval, Hanning Lee, Lumley, Stephens, Scarrisbrick, Ward, Young, and Jameson; Messrs. Buckland, Daniel, Lane, Langley, Toler, Johnstone, Neeld, Ames, Cuinghame, Houston French, Hume-Spry, Hensman, Wake, Marshall, Haines, and Hamilton. Covers were laid for fifty.

4th Dragoon Guards dined at Willis's Rooms on Saturday. Present:—Gens. Sir E. C. Hodge, Lawrenson, Shute, and Forrest; Cols. Chaplain, Burrell, Forster, R. Gunter, and J. Gunter; Majors Brodhurst, M'Donnell, M'Creagh, and Peploe; Capts. Bragge, Brodie, Ibbetson, Morgan, Murphy, Pope, and Tait; Messrs. Wilson, Pix, Hawkins, Gooden, Dalton, Arkwright, Vansittart, and Wright.

6th Dragoon Guards dined at Willis's Rooms on Friday. Present:—Gen. Jones; Cols. Napier, Sawyer, Bickerstaffe, Pryse, Fryer, Battye, and Bruce; Majors Sewell, Salis-Schwabe, J. D. Drummond, and Godman; Dr. Wakefield; Capts. Rickards, Graham, Hamilton, Cunliffe, Doering, Saurin, Montgomery, Hewitt, Hall, Marriott, Williamson; and Messrs. Sadlier, Burnley, Rostron, Baird, Massey, Scott, Anderton, Byrom, Porter, Sprot, Hallowes, Hammond, Sandeman, Gaskell, M'George, and Hall.

1st (Royal) Dragoons dined at Willis's Rooms on Saturday. Present:—Major-Gen. Wardlaw, Sir R. Glyn; Lieut.-Cols. Graham and Sir Walter Barttelot; Major Dixon; Capts. Fitzgerald, Robertson, Thornton, Tidswell, Gwyther, Benyon, Mesham, Tennant, and Dickson; Messrs. Egerton-Leigh, Entwisle, Ames, Nicholls, Towers, Clark, Henley, Caldwell, Ker, Gwynne, Owen, and Hamilton-Stubber.

7th Hussars dined at Willis's Rooms on Friday. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Hagart, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord M. Beresford, Sir A. Chichester, Bart.; Cols. Hon. H. A. Cole, Fraser, C.B., V.C., Steele, and Hale; Majors Wilkinson, Wilkin, and Preston; Capts. Palliser, Wombwell, Buchanan, Hunt, Reid, Shuttleworth, and Metcalfe; Messrs. Jervis, Roper, Morris, Hon. T. Ashburnham, Hope Johnstone, Lawley, Atherley, and Seymour.

18th Hussars dined at the Pall-Mall Restaurant on Saturday. Present:—Major-Gen. Sir T. W. MacMahon, Bart.; Col. Barton; Major Stewart; Capts. Davies, Malet, Peyton, Pulleyne, Chapman, Mannock, Burn, and Knox; Lieuts. Gould, Miles, Pole, Slade, Butler, Frisby, Warner, &c.

4th Brig. Royal Artillery dined at the Ship and Turtle on Friday. Present:—Cols. Radcliffe, Pipon, Williams, Smyth, Brendon, FitzHugh, Byrne, Simpson, Turner, Arbuthnot, and Gore; Majors Duncan, Talbot, Ward, Ashton, Cuming, Sandham, Phipps, and Kyle; Capts. Tollner, Pipon, Walker, Hare, Tyler, Browne, Donald, Clayton, FitzRoy, Younger, and Ford; Lieuts. Bigge, Skinner, Walker, Legard, Pretyman, Bingham, Trollope, and Hanson.

6th Regiment dined at the Ship and Turtle on the 13th inst. Present:—Cols. Warrington, Unwin, Twyford, and Fielden; Majors Tewart, Austin, Black, O'Connor, and Coulthurst; Capts. Armytage, Goodwin, Hall, Cockburn, Mahoney, and White; Lieuts. Ball, Stevenson, O'Beirne, Haines, Jones, Scott, Mansergh, and Hollingsworth, and Dr. Morgan.

20th Regiment dined at the St. James's Restaurant on the 13th inst. Present:—Gens. Lord Mark Kerr, Sir E. A. Holdich, and Radcliffe; Cols. Davis and Sir A. R. Warren; Majors Vaughan, Blount, and Nunn; Capts. Dashwood, Wahab, Lindesay, Lutyens, Johnstone, Smyth, and Webster; Lieuts. Mack and Bland.

32nd Light Infantry dined at Willis's Rooms on Friday. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Jones, Major-Gen. Lowe; Cols. Chippendall and Colls; Major Stabb; Capts. Alexander, Clery, Lenthall, and Foll; Messrs. Iremonger, Studdy, Turnbull, Saunders, and Heath.

47th Regiment dined at the Criterion on Friday. Present:—Major-Gen. Fordyce; Cols. Lowry and Davenport; Major Waddilove; Capts. Boyd and Arkwright; Messrs. Harry Cooper, De Houghton, Percival, Lawson, Lascelles, and Baird.

53rd Regiment dined at Willis's Rooms on Friday. Present:—Major-Gen. Payn; Cols. Fendall, Noel, Wade, Fellowes, and Dyott; Majors Ball and Truell; Capts. Elmhirst and Scott; Sir Galbraith Logan, K.C.B., and Messrs. J. G. Scott, A. Fife, G. Arbuthnot, and Hungerford.

THE ALBERT MEDAL.

Board of Trade, Whitehall-gardens, June 15.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Albert Medal of the Second Class on Acting Sub-Lieut. Robert James Archibald Montgomerie, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Immortalité. The following is an account of the act in respect of which the decoration had been conferred:—"At 3.10 on the morning of April 6th, 1877, the Immortalité being under all plain sail, moving 4½ knots with the wind two points abaft the starboard beam, the port gangway look-out reported a man overboard, who proved to be Thomas Hocken. Mr. Montgomerie, who was on the bridge working a star meridian altitude at the chart table, on hearing the cry ran over to the lee side, saw the man in the water, and jumped after him. He made for Hocken, asking if he could swim, to which Hocken answered, 'Yes, sir,' but did not seem to be moving vigorously. Mr. Montgomerie then got hold of him, hauled him on his back, and towed him to where he (Montgomerie) supposed the life-buoy would be; but seeing no relief he told Hocken to keep himself afloat while he took his clothes off. While he was in the act of doing so Hocken, evidently sinking, caught hold of him by the legs, and dragged him down a considerable depth. Mr. Montgomerie, however, succeeded in getting clear, and swam to the surface, bringing the drowning man with him. Hocken was now insensible, and too great a weight to support any longer; and finding that his only chance of saving himself was to leave Hocken, Mr. Montgomerie reluctantly gave up the hope of saving him, and struck out for the ship. In the meantime the ship's course was stopped, and two boats were lowered, by one of which Mr. Montgomerie was picked up. The latitudes in which the occurrence took place abound with sharks; and though there was a half moon the sea was sufficiently disturbed to render small objects, even boats, difficult to discern. Had not Mr. Montgomerie been a most powerful swimmer he would have had little chance of life."

THE RUSSIAN FIELD ARTILLERY.

Considering the important *rôle* which Artillery is destined to play in all wars of the future, the following summary from a recent article by a Continental military writer on the Field Artillery of Russia will be read with especial interest. The subject becomes of greater importance just now from the fact that that Artillery has already been actively employed both on the European and Asiatic seats of war. The writer, in subjecting the Russian Field Artillery to a closer examination, makes special reference to its distribution among army corps. In the first place, with regard to its armament, the Russian Artillery has in the selection of its weapon in so far been favoured by fortune, as the French muzzle-loading guns which were first adopted after the events of 1859 were soon abandoned again to make room, about 1865, for the Prussian system of breech-loading. The Russian Army, consequently, has entered on the campaign with a gun in all respects equal, if not superior, to that used by the German Army in the Franco-German war, using an arm with which the Service, after more than ten years' practice, is perfectly acquainted. The Russian field guns are breech-loaders, throwing projectiles of medium velocity. The material of the barrel is either steel or bronze. At first a great number of steel barrels were ordered direct from Krupp. When later experiments with bronze barrels gave favourable results, the latter were exclusively made, so that now the uniform arm is a bronze gun, the steel guns being kept in reserve. The calibres of the field guns are 8·69 and 10·67 centimetres (3·4 and 4·2 inches); their designation is the old one—4-pounders and 9-pounders. The light gun is supplied to the Horse and half the Foot Artillery, the heavy arm to the other half of the Foot Artillery. The projectiles thrown by the light gun weigh 12·2lbs., by the heavy gun 24·25lbs. The Russian 9-pounder, which forms 45 per cent. of the whole armament, may consequently be considered as a gun of position. Those brigades of Artillery destined solely for the seat of war in Asia are armed with 3-pounder mountain guns (instead of 4-pounders), the weight of the barrel being as nearly as possible 2cwt. The breech-piece of the bronze barrel is closed by the simple flat wedge, that of the steel barrels by the round wedge. The 4-pounder barrel, with breech-piece, weighs a little over 6cwt., the 9-pounder nearly 12¼cwt. The carriages of both guns are of wrought iron. The guns of the foot batteries are provided with arrangements for the transport of the men. The projectiles are of the latest pattern—shells with percussion fuzes, shrapnels with time fuzes, carcasses, and case shot; but shrapnels with percussion fuzes are also used. The guns carry only a limited supply of ammunition (4-pounders eighteen, 9-pounders twelve rounds), but the batteries are well supplied with ammunition-carts, or, recently, waggons, of which there are two per 4-pounder gun, and three per 9-pounder gun. All guns in time of war are drawn by six horses. The batteries attached to Infantry divisions are foot batteries, consisting half of 4-pounders and half of 9-pounders. Each of these batteries numbers eight guns, with sixteen ammunition-waggons for the 4-pounders, twenty-four waggons for the 9-pounder batteries, and three and four supply waggons respectively. Each battery has two reserve caissons, one field smithy, one waggon for tools, two waggons for carrying utensils, and one for baggage. Altogether the light foot battery has thirty-four, the heavy forty-three carriages. This large number, however (excepting the guns), are constructed for carrying lighter weights than is usually the case in the Artillery of other nations; they are drawn, moreover, by only three horses. A Russian light foot battery has a march length of 460 paces, a heavy one 570 paces. The batteries attached to Cavalry divisions are horse batteries. They number only six guns and twelve ammunition waggons, and the same number of carriages as the 4-pounder foot batteries. The war complement of a 9-pounder foot battery consists of one Staff officer commanding, five other officers, 317 men, 223 horses; of a 4-pounder battery, one Staff officer, five other officers, 256 men, 169 horses; of a horse battery, one Staff officer, five other officers, 253 men, 241 horses. The whole Foot Artillery is formed into brigades, a brigade numbering six batteries, three light, three heavy. On a war footing a brigade of foot Artillery is attached to each division of Infantry. The Horse Artillery was formerly also divided into brigades, but this division has been abandoned (with the exception of the batteries of the Guard). There exist now during peace five horse batteries of the Guard, twenty-one of the Line, eight Cossack batteries (one Guard), altogether thirty-four horse batteries, so that two batteries are attached to each of the seventeen Cavalry divisions (of four regiments each) in the European theatre of war. During war, fourteen more horse batteries of the Don Cossacks are established, which, together with the Cossack regiments (altogether six, four of which are united into the division of Don Cossacks) not attached to the above divisions of the first line, and a part of the forty regiments of the second and third lines, remain at disposal in the case of further formations of Cavalry divisions. To the majority of the army corps (consisting of eight regiments of Infantry and four of Cavalry) 108 guns are attached, of which ninety-six are foot, twelve horse, or four and three guns to each 1,000 men, according as the regiments consist on a war footing of three or four battalions (the latter in the case of the Guard and the Caucasian regiments). The author of the article concludes it by expressing his belief that the above statement will show that the Russians, with respect to their Field Artillery, both as regards numbers and fitness for service, may look confidently into the future. The mode of its employment alone will decide whether signal successes will be obtained with it.

The set of plate for the Holy Communion to be issued to ships entitled to bear chaplains, and having complements of four hundred men and upwards, and to all flagships, is in future to consist of a chalice, a paten, and a flagon, and to vessels entitled to bear a chaplain, and having complements of less than four hundred men, of a chalice, a paten, but without a flagon.

Sir H. Havelock asked the Secretary for War on Monday whether any arrangement had yet been arrived at with the India Office by which the system of short service necessary for forming a reserve had been made compatible with the demands of Indian military service. Mr. Hardy replied that last year he sent propositions to the India Office, which were afterwards submitted to the authorities in India, and that these authorities subsequently made other propositions, which he believed would in no long time lead to a solution of the question.

"ENGLISH SURVIVORS OF WATERLOO."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A short time ago a friend of mine handed me the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE—headed as above—giving a list of the survivors of the Duke of Wellington's Army who participated in the battle of Waterloo, on June 18, sixty-one years ago. I will not withhold from you my surprise at the assumed pre-eminence indicated by the heading. I am not an Englishman, nor did I ever serve in the English Army, and I repudiate all pre-eminence, come from whence it may. The veneration with which I have ever regarded my dignified, beloved country, and the respect I bear towards my kindred, will ever justify my carrying this repudiation with me to the grave, free from all disparity. I was born in the highlands of Perthshire on June 6, 1790. I, therefore, feel assured of your clemency towards an old man while he relates part of his history as briefly as possible. In 1811 I was gazetted to a second lieutenancy in the 1st Batn. old 95th Highlanders Light Infantry Rifle Corps, now Rifle Brigade, a title conferred for its intrepid services in the Peninsula, South of France, and at Waterloo. My commission was bestowed through the influence of a relative of my mother's, the late Sir John Anstruther, who commanded a brigade in the retreat to Corunna. I joined the depôt at Braybourne Lees, in Kent, and in June, 1812, we marched to Shorncliffe. In 1813 an army was raised to assist the Dutch against Napoleon, commanded by Gen. ·Grahame; the late Lord Lyndock-Perthire and our depôt furnished four companies of the old 95th Rifle Corps, commanded by Col. Cameron, the late Sir Alexander Cameron; Capt. Glass' company, 1st Batn., in which I was; Capt. J. McCulloch's company, 2nd Batn., brevet major; Capt. B. Travers' company, 3nd Batn., brevet major; and Capt. Wm. Eals' company, 3rd Batn.—in all, 400 men. Part of this army, under Gen. McKenzie, was appointed to bombard Antwerp; and Carnot, who commanded, made a sortie to Merxem, whence he was driven back with considerable loss in men and prisoners. In March, 1814, this army got possession of Antwerp, on the overthrew of Napoleon; and after this our little battalion was quartered all over Flanders, commanded by Capt. Glass, of whose company I got the command, and Second Lieut. William Wright, on half pay in your list, was my subaltern. In May and June we were quartered in Brussels. In July we marched to Antwerp, and about the middle of August we got the route for Ghent, where we acted as guard of honour during the ratification of peace between Great Britain and the United States, concluded Dec. 24, 1814. Early in Jan., 1815, we got the route for Dixmude, where we wintered, commanded by Col. Ross, the late Sir John Ross, of Balgershow, Perthshire, whose father was my father's intimate friend. In the first week of April Lord Wellington arrived from Vienna, and ordered all detached companies to join their respective regiments forthwith. Col. Ross sent for me, and said that if I chose to remain with him he would arrange with Sir Andrew Barnard, colonel of the 1st Batn., and give me the command of the company on the right; to this I cheerfully acceded, and led the company out of Waterloo. This company was commanded by my friend, Capt. Boyle Travers, at Merxem, who on the first proclamation of peace went home on leave, got married, and soon afterwards retired from the Service. His eldest son is now in Wellington, and one of our ablest barristers in New Zealand. I was thus attached to the 3rd Light Brigade, Sir Harry Clinton's 2nd Division, Lord Hill's 2nd Corps, commanded by Sir Frederick Adam, an old Peninsular brigadier of a renowned Peninsular brigade, and one who stood high in Lord Wellington's esteem. The 71st Highlanders Light Infantry formed our right, commanded by Col. Reynel. On their left were two companies of the 3rd Batn Rifle Brigade, commanded by Col. Ross. On their left was the 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, a noble regiment commanded by Sir John Colborne, the late Lord Seaton, a talented, experienced, and gallant soldier, who with his regiment in the Peninsula and the South of France had secured Lord Wellington's entire confidence. On its left was the 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, commanded by the late Sir Amos Norcott, a dashing, dauntless son of our noble, chivalrous Emerald Isle. Our position in the field was the right centre of the Britith Army, on a sloping bank between Hougomont and La Haye Sainte, in squares of battalions, exposed for over six hours to the enemy's round shot, shell, and grape, and having to repel a dozen charges of his Cuirassiers and Lancers. About half-past seven o'clock in the evening Lord Wellington galloped up to Sir Frederick Adam, and after a moment's interview we were ordered immediately to form line in crescent, with our flanks well in advance. Soon after we got into position Marshal Ney, the most renowned soldier in France, came direct upon us, at the head of seven battalions of the old Imperial Guard, that had not fired a shot until then, reserved evidently to break through our centre and open out in our rear—Napoleon's favourite mode of securing victory. They fought three deep in their companies, and in close columns in rear of their grenadiers, with a frontage of only thirty men. Our flank battalions were formed two deep, and the 52nd in our centre was obliged to form four deep for want of room. Our strength, at this time, was about 2,400 men, thus occupying a frontage of about 300 yards; while Ney's seven battalions had only 100 yards' frontage, with wide intervals between each phalanx. They charged, drums beating, and cheering "Vive l'Empereur!" and when within about 150 yards we were ordered to commence a steady fire by volleys of companies, and after seven or eight rounds of those well-directed volleys the whole of the enemy were in utter confusion. Ney's horse was shot under him; he lost his cap, and on foot, sword in hand, he endeavoured to rally his men. This was impossible, they were treading each other down. We were ordered to charge with the bayonet, and in a moment about 3,000 of the enemy threw down their arms and rushed in the greatest confusion to the rear. At this moment we were over a hundred yards in front of the British line pursuing this routed multitude with Napoleon's favourite marshal in their midst, and perfect masters of everything in our front. The left of the 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade had now reached the high road a little below La Belle Alliance, and shooting the horses in the enemy's artillery flying to the rear blocked up the road, and thus secured about eighty guns of Count Reille and Count d'Erlon's corps. About 2,000 of the enemy under General Cambronne were posted in front of La Belle Alliance to cover the retreat; they got panicstricken, and, adding disaster to confusion, fled with the Old Guard. Cambronne was taken prisoner by Lieut.-Col. Hugh Halkett, and we drove this routed mass a short distance beyond La Belle Alliance, when the Prussians took up the pursuit. It was now getting dark; we were halted, and ordered to take ground to our right, and slept upon the field where Count d'Erlon's men had bivouacked the night before. Early in the morning of the 19th we got the following order:—"Head-quarters, Waterloo, June 19.—Officers commanding companies will, with the least delay, send in a list of their killed, wounded, and missing in yesterday's action with the enemy." And I, with the assistance of my non-commissioned officers and men, made out the required list, which I signed with my name in full and rank on the back of my colour-sergeant, and which must be now on record at the Horse Guards. Our brigade, with the advance of the British Army, drove the scattered enemy on to Paris, and on the evening of July 4 we bivouacked in the Bois de Boulogne, where we waited for Lord Wellington's final arrangements with the authorities in Paris, and on the evening of the 6th we received the following instructions—"The army will hold itself in readiness to enter Paris to-morrow morning." And on the morning of July 7, 1815, we received the following order:—"The two companies 3rd Batn. 95th Highlanders Light Infantry Rifle Corps, under the command of Capt. William Eals, will proceed, as advance picket, through the Barrier de l'Etoile to their encampment in the Champs Elysées, where they will pitch their tents." Two field pieces attached to our brigade marched the usual war distance in advance, and, passing through the barrier, posted a gun on each side of the road about twenty yards in front of the gate, with their matches burning. I shall never forget the kindness of my friend Sir John Ross, who placed me in this position. The company which I had the honour to lead out of Waterloo I now had the greater satisfaction of leading through the Barrier de l'Etoile, and to our encampment in the Champs Elysées, the first British troops that ever entered Paris, or ever occupied such an advanced position. On the morning of July 8 our first parade mustered 150 rifles, out of about 200 with which we went into action at Waterloo, and here our advance picket remained quietly in a rural shady wood, within rifle range of the front entry to the Tuileries, until the army went into their several cantonments for the occupation of France. Lieut.-Col. T. Smith, C.B., who was adjutant to our 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade at Waterloo, and who is now in or near London, will affirm all that I have written. His house in Chatham Barracks was the last that my family and I were in before leaving for New Zealand in Aug., 1850. I had lost my father and only brother, and, being left with a mother and six sisters, I was urged by their executors, while with the army of occupation in France, to retire upon half pay to attend to pressing family matters, and I effected an exchange with a lieutenant of the 68th Light Infantry, and before leaving for New Zealand I commuted my half pay, which I have ever regretted. I would feel pleased to have some mention made of me in your gazette, yet more pleased and thankful were my country to award me retired captain's rank and pay during the rest of my life, and continue the widow's pension to my wife should she outlive me.—I am, &c.,

DUGALD MACFARLANE.

Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.

[We trust that in printing this letter as it was sent to us, details and all, we are not in any way contravening the wishes of the gallant writer. The request at the close is one we would grant if we had the power.—ED. A. AND N. G.]

A meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, on Tuesday, on behalf of the Portsmouth Soldiers' Institute. Sir Garnet Wolseley presided, in the absence of the Lord Mayor. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, read a letter from Major-Gen. the Hon. J. Macdonald, who said that he had been desired by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to bear testimony to the admirable way in which the Portsmouth Soldiers' Institute had been conducted, and which he had great satisfaction in inspecting some short time ago. The Chairman observed that the paucity of charities for soldiers and sailors, as compared with charities for relieving the civil population, had often struck him. He believed that that fact only required to be known to be remedied. Perhaps the fact was that soldiers and sailors were "bad beggars," and did not "tout" as they ought to do among the wealthy populations of the country. The officers of the Army and Navy were poor, but they not only had to support their own charities, but were called upon to subscribe to the general charities of the country. As the charities of the Army and Navy became known, they would come in for a fair share of the liberality of the wealthy classes of the country. If other towns would follow the example set by the Lord Mayor, the professions would have no cause to complain of the subject not being well ventilated. Although not speaking from personal knowledge, yet he was aware of the great good which Miss Robinson had done among our soldiers and sailors. Miss Robinson then addressed the meeting in an interesting discourse, referring to the temptations which were thrown in the way of soldiers and sailors at Portsmouth, which was a point of embarkation and disembarkation. The working of her plan was tried upon a regiment at Aldershot, and where the fines had been £57 per month for drunkenness, they were reduced within one month to only £10. At Portsmouth, military crime ran high, and it was calculated that in the public-houses and gin-shops of the town more than half a million of money was annually spent by our soldiers and sailors. The "Home" was fitted up comfortably, amusements of all rational kinds were provided, and since September, 1874, over 13,000 nights' lodgings had been given at the Home. In conclusion, Miss Robinson read a letter from Miss Florence Nightingale, who wrote:—"May I from my sick-bed cry for help from England for her soldiers and her institute at Portsmouth, the great port for embarking and disembarking? If you knew as I do (or once did) the difference between our soldiers cared for in body, mind, and morals, and our soldiers uncared for; if we knew how troops immediately on landing are beset with invitations to bad of all kinds, we should hasten to supply them with invitations to means for good of all kinds, remembering that the soldier is of all men the man whose life is made for him by the necessities of the Service; he cannot go seeking work, better places, and proper recreations for himself, still less for his wife or family; if you knew these things as I do, you would forgive me for asking you if my poor name may still be that of the soldiers' ever faithful servant, to support Miss Robinson's work in making men of them at Portsmouth." The letter was loudly cheered. Bishop Claughton, Sir Henry Wilmot, Sir Henry Havelock, and Gen. Clark subsequently addressed the meeting, and the proceedings then terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, and to the Lord Mayor for granting the use of the Egyptian Hall.

The *Monetary Gazette* of the 6th inst. contains a portrait of Mr. Feltoe, the proprietor of the "Spécialité" sherry.

THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The following letter has been addressed by the General officer commanding the Home District to the Adjutant-General of the Forces:—

Home District Office, Horse Guards, April 13, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, that the Volunteers, to the number of about 10,823 of all ranks, assembled this year for the usual Easter Monday Review in the immediate neighbourhood of Dunstable, and manœuvred on ground which I have already indicated in my letter of the 1st ultimo.

The facilities for conveyance of troops offered by three different railways connected by a branch line suggested the division of the force taking part in the manœuvres into two opposing bodies, one of which, the 1st Division, was to concentrate at Dunstable, by the Great Northern Railway; the other, the 2nd Division, at Stanbridge Ford Station, by the North-Western Railway, on the branch line connecting these two railways; the distance between the two points of assembly being about four miles.

The general idea for the manœuvres was as follows:—

"An army concentrated at Cambridge marches on Bedford to sever the direct lines of railway connecting London with the north, detaching a division to the neighbourhood of Dunstable for the protection of its left flank.

"This division, on approaching Dunstable, receives information that the advanced guard of an opposing force, advancing from the direction of Leighton, has occupied the Castle of Totternhoe. The action commences with an attempt to dislodge it."

The whole force was to be assembled for the march past at the foot of some high ground, well suited for the collection of the spectators.

Annexed is a copy of the orders issued for the occasion, together with a statement showing the strength and distribution of the force, a plan of the grounds, and the reports of commanders of divisions.

The manœuvres were, upon the whole, conducted to my satisfaction, and would have been still more so had it not been for the crowd of spectators, who at times became so intermixed with the Volunteers as considerably to hamper their movements, and render it difficult for the opposing forces to distinguish their adversaries from the crowd.

I remarked a general improvement in the Volunteers, both in their steadiness in the field and in their discipline generally. They maintained silence and very good order in the ranks; there was little or no hurry and confusion, and the firing was more regular and kept under better control.

There is no want of intelligence among the men; they showed great aptitude for instruction, and quickly and readily conformed to the orders they *from time to time* received.

In spite, however, of the improvement I have alluded to, the progress made by the Volunteers is but slow, and is not likely to reach real efficiency in the field so long as certain impediments stand in their way, which are almost inherent in the Volunteer system. One is absence of continuous drill, and another the difficulty of imparting adequate instruction to officers and non-commissioned officers, without which they can exercise little or no moral control over their men, and there is no doubt that the gradual improvement of the men is in a higher ratio to that of the officers and non-commissioned officers. In one or two instances battalions were extremely well handled by commanding officers who had had no previous Army training, but these instances are not of frequent occurrence. The Volunteers feel very keenly being inefficiently commanded, and it would, therefore, almost seem to be an indispensable qualification for the command of a battalion that the officer appointed to it should have previously served in the Army.

Much has been done towards efficiency by the appointment of adjutants and captains of companies who have done Army service, but it is of still greater importance that this practice should be carried out in the higher ranks.

In order to introduce habits of order and regularity amongst Volunteers proceeding by march route to Dunstable, orders were issued for their guidance on the occasion, which appear in many instances to have been carefully attended to, and have, I trust, been productive of some good.

The order and regularity with which the Volunteers conducted themselves on embarking and re-embarking at the different railway stations have been reported upon in the most satisfactory manner by the officers appointed to the different stations to superintend that duty.

An instance of irregularity was brought to my notice of a Volunteer discharging his rifle in a return railway train; this matter is being inquired into, as well as the reason for the neglect of the order for examining arms and collecting ammunition at the close of the field day, which, if properly carried out, would have prevented this occurrence.

The arrangements made by the railway authorities of the North-Western and Great Northern Railways were excellent, and the experience gained on these occasions by both military and railway authorities in the important duty of transporting large bodies of troops is of very great value.

No casualty of any kind occurred, nor has any complaint, civil or military (with two exceptions of no very great importance), against the Volunteers been brought to my notice; their conduct throughout has been orderly and soldierlike, and enables me to close my report by bringing it to the favourable notice of his Royal Highness.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Major-General,
Commanding Home District.

The following men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—Tom Smith, gunner's mate, and Henry Orley, ship's steward of the Antelope; Henry Stewart, qrmr. of the Cruiser; James Shoebridge, leading stoker of the Raleigh; William Martin, leading stoker of the Sultan; and William Johnson, chief yeoman of signals of the Alexandra.

FURNISH ON THE NEW HIRE SYSTEM.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses, &c., furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea. —"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company—Offices, 9 Southampton-street, Strand

THEATRES.

Her Majesty's Opera.—The production of Meyerbeer's grand opera *Les Huguenots* for the first time during the present season attracted a distinguished audience to her Majesty's Opera on Tuesday evening. The *rôle* of Valentina is scarcely within the scope of Mdlle. Sala, but it must be remembered that she has but partially recovered from indisposition, and, therefore, made her essay under exceptional difficulties. Mdlle. Valleria was a graceful Margherita di Valois, but the principal attraction of the evening was the Urbano of Madame Trebelli-Bettini. It is true that she has but two songs to sing, but they were sufficient to mark the accomplished vocalist, while her admirable acting was most fully appreciated. Herr Wachtel sang occasionally with wonderful effect, but he is not, nor never can be, such a Raoul de Nargis as the subscribers to her Majesty's Opera have, till within the last half-dozen years, been wont to welcome. On this occasion the grand part of Marcello was fairly performed by Herr Rokitansky, while Signor Rota gave every satisfaction as St. Bris. Signor Galapi is not a dignified Di Nevers. In *Martha* on Thursday evening Mdlle. Chiomi achieved a decided success in the leading character, and was effectively supported by Madame Trebelli as Nancy. Although in almost every respect a weak opera, Flotow's music has sufficient charms to render *Martha* highly popular.

Gaiety.—Whatever complaint Mr. Hollingshead's patrons may have to make about the series of French plays now proceeding under his rule, they certainly cannot accuse him of neglecting the charm of variety. In rapid succession he has brought forward Fèbvre, Theresa, and Chaumont. The last-named lady, who is already well known to Londoners, made her appearance on Monday in the songs for which she is celebrated, and, also, in the terribly suggestive little piece *Toto chez Tata*, the granting of a license to represent which on the London boards is one of the inscrutable mysteries to be cleared up by some future historian of the Lord Chamberlain's department. Why so prudish an official should permit the representation of a dramatic piece whose only object is to place before an audience in the warmest colours the rhapsodies of a school-boy about a woman of the very lowest character, while at the same time he positively forbids such a piece as *Le Supplice d'une Femme*, is, to say the least of it, surprising, particularly at the time when two people have been found guilty of printing and publishing a well-known medical book, and when even the manual of the ritualistic clergy has been denounced in high places. However, setting the immoral tendency of *Toto chez Tata* on one side, there is nothing but praise to be given to the clever and *piquante* Frenchwoman who plays the part of the schoolboy. Every look, every action, every motion, every inflection of voice and turn of sentence, all are full of meaning, and the whole performance is so instinct with life and suggestiveness that the piece will be as intelligible to the deaf man, or to the man ignorant of French, as to him who has all his wits and senses about him. The famous songs which precede it are given with all the old grace and point. Of course *La Première Feuille* is included, and in compliment to her English admirers Madame Chaumont has added a novelty in the shape of *Les Leçons Anglais*, which is admirably delivered. The programme also includes two little pieces, *Le Bouquet* and *L'Autographe*, but these do not call for any comment.

Globe.—It is seldom that we see a more meaningless burlesque than that just produced as an after-piece here, and styled *The Lion's Tail, and the Naughty Boy who "wagged" it.* The title is not even suggestive, for though there is a deserted public-house called "The Lion's Tail" placed upon the stage, it has nothing to do with the plot there is in Mr. Robert Reece's latest work. Purporting to parody the popular melodrama at the Lyceum, the new piece consists of three scenes of school life with the moral adjuncts of flogging, bullying, stealing, and skulking—or "wagging." An itinerant vendor of pastry is robbed by one Master Dubosc, and the innocent and goody-goody Lesurques is convicted of the crime. This is the basis of a worthless trifle, which contains some smart dialogue written to no purpose. It is all but too evident that the writer had in his head, at the time of producing this rubbish, the notion that Mr. Righton—a clever comedian, albeit a trifle corpulent—wanted to play a dual part; first the goody boy with his pinafore and skipping-rope, and next the villanous youth who delights in disguises and brigands' hats, and that to this end most of his ability has been sacrificed, for Mr. Righton does not shine to advantage in the piece. His efforts at humour are clumsy, and his attempts at imitating Mr. Irving are decided failures. And yet there is no actor more easy of caricature than the Lyceum favourite. For the rest of the cast, it may be recorded that Mr. George Barrett does his best to cause laughter, in which he is earnestly assisted by a multitude of pupils, a host of pretty girls, and the vendor of pastry is most humorously interpreted by a new-comer, Mr. Bradbury. *After Dark* still forms the main attraction here.

Princess's.—There is nothing specially noticeable in the revival of *After Dark* at the theatre where it made its first appearance, if we except the remarkable performance of Mr. James Fernandez in the *rôle* of Old Tom. This is a piece of acting which should be seen by everyone, and is in itself good enough to renew the lease of life of Mr. Boucicault's drama, now being played at two houses.

BIRTHS.

Mackay.—June 11, at Malta, the wife of George W. Mackay, Secretary Royal Navy, of a son.

Stirling.—June 18, at the Priory, Waterloo, the wife of Captain Francis Stirling, R.N., of a daughter.

Hanbury.—June 17, at Collingham Place, S.W., the wife of Captain Charles Hanbury of a daughter.

Fitz-George.—June 11, at Gorey, Jersey, the wife of Commander A. A. F. Fitz-George, R.N., H.M.S. Dasher, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Germon.—Young.—June 2, at the Parish Church, Hove, Brighton, by the father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. A. Currie and Rev. C. B. Young, uncle and cousin of the bride, R. C. H. Germon, Esq., Brevet Major 9th Regiment, son of the Rev. N. Germon, of Eden Bridge, Kent, to Edith Marie, youngest daughter of the late Henry Young, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government.

Andrews.—Allfrey.—June 21, at St. James's, Paddington, by the Rev. Walter Abbott, James W. Andrews, Lieutenant 11th Regiment, eldest son of Thomas Andrews, LL.D., F.R.S., Vice-President of Queen's College, Belfast, to Emily, daughter of Frederick W. Allfrey, Esq., of Stanbury, Reading, and granddaughter of the late Sir Robert Moubray, of Cockairnie, N.B.

Brereton—Elliott.—June 20, at the Parish Church of Holyhead, by the Rev. Dr. Briscoe, W. P. B. Brereton, 89th Regt., eldest son of Major Brereton, of New Abbey, County Kildare, to Maria Jane, eldest daughter of C. B. Elliott, Esq., of Ucheldre Park, Holyhead, Anglesea.

Penney—Gerrard.—June 21, at the Parish Church, Stoke Abbott, by the Rector, Edward L. Penney, M.A., R.N., H.M.S. Endymion, to Mina Sophia, elder daughter of Thomas Gerrard, of Brimley.

DEATHS.

James.—June 13, at 3, Cumberland Terrace, Southampton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry James, late Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, aged 74.

Rolland.—May 6, near Tonghoo, Burmah, of heat apoplexy, Patrick Murray Rolland, Major Royal Artillery, aged 37. Scotch papers please copy.

Cameron.—June 14, at Floriana, Malta, Charles Stuart Tupper, only son of Major and Mrs. Donald Cameron, aged 8 months.

Williamson.—June 16, at Meean Meer, Punjab, India, James Williamson, Colonel Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 26th P. I., aged 49.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Madame Adelina Patti.—This evening (Saturday), AIDA. Aida, Madame Adelina Patti; Amonasro, Signor Graziani; and Radames, Signor Nicolini. Conductor, Signor Bevignani.

LAST WEEK but THREE of the SEASON, which will terminate on Saturday, July 21.

NEXT WEEK THERE WILL BE FIVE PERFORMANCES.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Monday, June 25 (last time) DON GIOVANNI. Zerlina, Madame Adelina Patti; Donna Anna, Madame Saar; Donna Elvira, Mdlle. Avigliana; Leporello, Signor Ciampi; and Don Giovanni, Signor Cotogni.

Mdlle. Marimon.—Tuesday, June 26, DON PASQUALE. Norina, Mdlle. Marimon; Don Pasquale, Signor Ciampi.

Wednesday, *JUNE 27, No Performance.*

Madame Adelina Patti.—Thursday, June 28 (first time), LA TRAVIATA. Violetta, Madame Adelina Patti; Giorgio Germont, Signor Graziani; and Alfredo, Signor Nicolini.

Mdlle Albani.—Friday next, June 29, FAUST E MARGHERITA. Margherita, Mdlle. Albani.

Saturday, June 30, will be produced his R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha's grand opera seria, entitled SANTA CHIARA. Carlotta, Mdlle. D'Angeri; Berta, Mdlle. Smeroschi; and Vittorio, M. Capoul. Scenery by Messrs. Dayes and Caney. Costumes by Messrs. Auguste and Co.; Madame Wallett, Mrs. James, Madame Dubreil and assistants. Appointments by Mr. Labhart. Machinery by Mr. Garnsey. The mise-en-scène by Signor Tagliafico.

The Opera commences at half-past 8. The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.

MONDAY, June 25, MESSIAH.
WEDNESDAY, June 27, SELECTION.
FRIDAY, June 29, ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.

Madame Adelina Patti and Mdlle. Albani, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Suter, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Signor Foli, Herr Henschel, Mr. Santley.

Solo Organ, Mr. W. T. Best; Organist, Mr. Willing; Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

Prices of Sets of Tickets (including admission), Central Area, Three Guineas and Two and a-half Guineas; Galleries, Two and a-half Guineas and Two Guineas. Single Stall Tickets, 25s., 21s., and 15s.

STAFF COLLEGE DINNER.

The ANNUAL STAFF COLLEGE DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT on THURSDAY, June 28th, at Eight o'clock. H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will preside.

Officers wishing to attend are requested to send their names, as early as convenient, to Captain Clayton, R.A., Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

TO PENSIONERS AND OTHERS.—A good Solo CORNET PLAYER who can read music well is required for the Band of the Suffolk Artillery Militia. Apply to Bandmaster H. Carter, Militia Depot, Ipswich.

TO BE SOLD, at Tattersall's, on the 28th inst., unless disposed of earlier, a well-bred BAY GELDING, 16 hands. Good Infantry charger, and quiet in double and single harness.

WANTED, by a thoroughly-experienced man, with first-class testimonials and references, a re-engagement as COOK and CATERER in a Regimental or Brigade Depot Mess. Address S. B., No. 30, Compton Street, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.

CHARLES FREDERIC RYDER Esquire, deceased.—Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria, Chapter 35, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims against the estate of Charles Frederic Ryder, late of the Close, Lichfield, Staffordshire, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, deceased (who died on the 2nd day of May, 1864, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose estate and effects were granted on the 22nd day of May, 1877, by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice to Thomas Dudley Ryder, of 7, St. James's Square, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Esquire, and Richard Calthorpe Whitmore Ryder, of 40, Pall Mall, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, the executors of the Will of the Reverend Henry Dudley Ryder, Clerk, late a Canon of Lichfield Cathedral, deceased, the father of the said Charles Frederic Ryder, the universal legatee named in his Will) are requested to send in particulars of their debts, claims, or demands to the Administrators, at the offices of the undersigned, their Solicitors, on or before the Sixth day of July next, after which time the said Administrators will distribute the assets of the said Charles Frederic Ryder, having regard to the claims only of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1877.

M. and F. DAVIDSON and BURCH,
35, Spring Gardens, London,
Solicitors for the Administrators.

ENTRY OF ENGINEER STUDENTS IN HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having decided to offer 45 vacancies to be competed for, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that a Competitive Examination for these vacancies will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th September, 1877, and following days, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Devonport.

The age of Candidates must be not less than 14 nor more than 16 on 1st May, 1877.

The parents or guardians of all engineer students will be required to pay each year in advance the sum of £25 during the first three years of the student's training. The engineer students this year and next year will be entered at Portsmouth Dockyard only, and board and lodging will be provided for them in the Dockyard, where they will be required to reside.

A small weekly rate of pay (annually increasing) will be given to each engineer student during his six years' training. The engineer students will be under the supervision of the Captain of the Steam Reserve and a staff of competent officers, and subject to such rules and regulations as their Lordships may deem necessary.

Parents or guardians will be required to enter into a bond to the amount of £300 that the students, after completing their training, will enter the Naval Service.

References as to respectability and good conduct will be absolutely necessary.

The Lords of the Admiralty having, by recent changes, very materially raised and improved the position of the Engineer Officers of the Royal Navy, desire, by early publication of the above regulations, to encourage more general competition for these appointments.

For further particulars apply, by letter only, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London.

Application to be permitted to compete will not be entertained after 31st July, 1877.

By command of their Lordships,
ROBERT HALL.

Admiralty, S.W., 16th May, 1877.

THE REGENT UNITED SERVICE STORES, Limited,
142 to 144, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

This Company is founded on the business of the PROVIDENT AND PUBLIC SUPPLY ASSOCIATIONS, all the SHAREHOLDERS AND TICKETHOLDERS of which are now respectively members of the REGENT UNITED SERVICE STORES.

The Stores are in full operation, nearly every department being largely stocked.

£1 Shares, Preference and Ordinary, are now being issued, entitling to free carriage.

INCREASE OF INCOME.—Gentlemen having extensive connections may add considerably (£100 to £500 per annum) to their incomes, without publicity or obligation, by introducing business to a professional firm. For interview write to A. G., Kelly's Library, 2, Vigo Street, W.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A SYNDICATE is being formed for an INVESTMENT of a most safe character. Considerable profits from large quantities of a material in constant demand. Only gentlemen of capital and respectability treated with. Highest references. Address, "C. C. C.," care of Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths and Co., Public Accountants, 4, Lothbury, E.C.

RETIRED OFFICERS and GENTLEMEN seeking INVESTMENT and OCCUPATION can secure freehold manufacturing premises in the West of England in full working order, paying good interest. Address "Purchase," care of Willing, jun., Advertising Offices, 301, Strand, W.C.

TO BE LET, at Petersham, Surrey, for a year or shorter period, a comfortable, old-fashioned, FURNISHED HOUSE (with garden), containing 4 sitting-rooms, 10 bed-rooms, and 2 dressing-rooms, housekeeper's room, and usual offices; coach house and stables; gas and water laid on; a quarter of an hour's drive from Richmond Station; within five minutes' walk of the river and Ham avenues, and close to Richmond Park; sandy soil, and very dry and healthy. For further particulars apply to A. F., Post Office, Petersham, Surrey.

TUNBRIDGE.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET, from the end of July, for a year or two. Close to the Grammar School. Three sitting and five bed-rooms. Detached with garden. Pleasant situation. Apply, by letter, A. C., Miss Hewett, Stationer, Albany Street, Regent's Park.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, Chelsea.—COOK WANTED who has obtained a certificate of capability from the School of Instruction, Aldershot. Applicants must be either discharged soldiers or about to be discharged. Apply to the Commandant by letter, giving references as to character.

THE STAFFORD HOUSE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of SUFFERING among the TURKISH SOLDIERS.

President, the Duke of SUTHERLAND, K.G.

The Turkish dominions having now been invaded, and hostilities being in progress, the suffering among the Turkish soldiers is very greatly increased; and, as will be seen from the annexed statement by Captain Burnaby, who has just returned from Asia Minor, they are in the greatest need of clothing, of food for the hospitals, and of medical stores and surgical instruments.

The Committee, therefore, appeal strongly to their countrymen for subscriptions to enable them to mitigate the horrors of the war by sending out to the Turkish soldiers such additional succour as is now most urgently needed.

STATEMENT BY CAPTAIN BURNABY.

"Regent's Park Barracks, April 27, 1877.

"In the course of my recent travels through Asia Minor, I visited several Turkish military hospitals, and conversed with the surgeons in charge. They often complained to me of the great scarcity of drugs, and said the authorities at Constantinople found it impracticable to supply many of the necessary specific medicines and surgical instruments, all of which have to be obtained in Europe.

"If people in this country could only realise to themselves the sufferings which the wounded will undergo when being operated upon without chloroform and with worn-out surgical instruments, I think they would willingly subscribe to the Stafford House Fund.

"The soldiers from the southern parts of Anatolia suffer very much from the change of climate, and are utterly unsupplied with warm underclothing. Many a time I have met battalions of Redifs on the march, the men with bare feet and wading through deep snow while the thermometer stood at zero. Many were frost-bitten on the march to Erzeroum and Kars. A supply of warm stockings and flannel shirts and blankets would save thousands of lives."

Communications to be addressed to T. Gibson Bowles, Esq., 2, Harriet-street, Lowndes Square, S.W., or to H. Wright, Esq., Stafford House, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Subscriptions will be received by Major-General Sir Henry Green, Hon. Treasurer, Stafford House, S.W.; and will be acknowledged in the published list.

THE WANDERERS' CLUB, PALL MALL.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members was held on the 29th May, and the Report stated that the number of members who had paid their subscriptions for the year ending May 12th, 1877, was 1,378, constituted as follows:—

402 Town Members.
636 Country ditto.
203 Members Resident Abroad.
137 Officers on Foreign Service.

The Entrance Fee remains at present at Ten Guineas. The Annual Subscription is—Town Members, Eight Guineas; Country Members, Four Guieeas; Members resident abroad, Two Guineas; Officers on foreign service, One Guinea.

For further information apply to
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Carved Ivory handles do. do.	5	15	0	9	5	0
Electro-plated handles, plain blades	3	0	0	5	14	0
do. do. engraved do.	3	10	0	6	6	0
do. do. superior do.	4	10	0	7	15	0

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The sum paid for claims by death during the year was not in excess of the amount anticipated; but the aggregate disbursements on account of policies falling due exceeded that of any former statement, owing to an increased number of Endowment Assurances having arrived at maturity. Nevertheless, £23,000 were added to the Funds of the Company.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

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„ M. Chartres ...	2,169	„ A. E. E. Rogers	827
„ M. H. Fenwick	1,751	„ A. M. Johnston	595
„ B. G. Clayton	1,571	„ A. M. M. Scott	564
„ W. N. Lawless	1,477	„ S. M. Burns ...	500
„ M. C. C. Jardine	1,425	„ M. F. E. Hobbs	450
„ J. K. Davies...	1,349	„ A. Alleyne	361
„ E. E. Barker..	1,296	„ F. L. M. P. C. Hall	146
„ M. E. Wolfe...	1,260	„ J. S. Wood......	139
„ B. L. Hobbs ...	1,125		
„ R. A. Gordon	998		

The first four candidates were elected. The votes polled for the unsuccessful candidates are carried forward, unless they are withdrawn, or are over age. The next election will take place in December. With a view to afford the advantages of a good education to the daughters of officers of competent means at a moderate cost, and, at the same time, to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of pupils are admitted on payment of £80 per annum, which includes all extras. Each donation of £5 5s. entitles to one life vote. Each annual subscription of 10s. 6d. entitles to one vote at all elections during the current year. Further contributions, to meet the current expenses, are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

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To be followed by a discussion.
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Printed by JAMES MELDRUM and published by EDWARD O'BRIEN PALMER for the Proprietors, at the Office, No. 16, Wellington-street, Strand.—SATURDAY, June 23, 1877.

SUPPLEMENT.

ARMY NAVY
JOURNAL OF THE MILITIA
GAZETTE
AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

THERE is an interesting article in the *Spectateur Militaire* of this month on the defence of States by entrenched camps, or rather a review of General Brialmont's work on that subject. We are told that "Napoleon, whose principle it was to carry war into the enemy's country, trusting in his genius, thought himself secure from invasion, and so completely neglected the defence of the interior of France. He bitterly regretted that he had not carried out the plan of the far-seeing Vauban, and he paid dearly for the fault of not having fortified Paris. If the capital, with the aid of a few field works, had been able to arrest the allies for a few days, the modern Cæsar would have cut the communications and have renewed his splendid exploits of 1796." We are then reminded that in 1819 General Sainte Suzanne published a remarkable work on the defence of the kingdom, and among other things recommended "the creation in the centre of the country a grand fortified position—Orleans." We all remember the immense advantage such a position would have been to the French during the last war. Had the Army of the Loire been able to hold Orleans, the Germans would have been forced to raise the siege of Paris. As regards the allusion made to the neglect of Napoleon, and compliments paid to General Sainte Suzanne, we would beg to point out one little fact which appears to have escaped the attention of General Brialmont and the reviewer in the *Spectateur Militaire*. On January 13, 1810, Napoleon sent some "instructions and observations on the keeping in order of strong places" to General Clarke, Duc de Feltre, Minister of War. In this remarkable document he spoke about Ham, where his nephew was afterwards confined, being kept as a prison, and said that the works at Sedan, with the exception of the citadel, should be demolished. Further on he wrote:—"Here the principle must be laid down that all places are good. I should like to have one at Orleans as a central point, to contain all the depôts of France." But the State, he added, had only £100,000 to spend on fortifications, and he considered it better to keep the first line in good order. The policy of spending vast sums in France on fortifications and entrenched camps has been much discussed, many officers holding that these "baits for shelter" are fatal to the initiative and highest qualities of generalship. The *Spectateur* writes:—"To surprise frontier places is to condemn oneself to the defensive" (but Napoleon was offensive because he neglected fortified places); "it is to hand over to the enemy all the riches in the frontier departments, and if one is conqueror it is to deprive oneself of a basis of operations for an invasion of the enemy's territory." Colonel Vandevelde says:—"If we had Metz, and if the Army of the East foolishly lost five or six days under the walls of Besançon, it was the fault of strong places." General Brialmont says:—"No! It was the fault of incapable Generals, who did not know how to take advantage of strong places." The *Spectateur* adds:—"What General Brialmont cannot deny is that strong places lead Generals of moderate talent—and they are the most numerous—to commit irreparable errors, into which they could never have fallen had they not counted upon finding refuge. If Bazaine had not possessed Metz, he would have been forced to fight in the open field, he would have assured his line of retreat, and would have operated his junction with MacMahon. If Bourbaki had not possessed Besançon he would not have lost six days in circular marches round that town, thus allowing Manteuffel to surround him. He would have fallen back behind the Ognon, and have offered battle in a formidable position. Where General Brialmont is right is that strong places are far from being dangerous to good Generals." The *Spectateur* would like to see a law passed expressly forbidding Generals to take refuge in a fortress, and making it a crime of high treason for the General to demand admission and for the Commandant to accord it. The writer declares that after Sedan it was an inexcusable fault to have shut up "a part of our forces in Paris. It was a great misfortune to have imprisoned in the capital the 13th and 14th Army Corps and 100,000 Mobiles;" and he argues that if these men had been sent to join the Army of the Loire, General d'Aurelles de Paladine would have been able to raise the siege. But when General Vinoy retreated on Paris after Sedan he knew nothing of the Army of the Loire, and but for the Regulars and Mobiles in Paris the Revolutionary Party would have taken possession of the city, and there would have been no defence. What Prince Bismarck counted upon would have happened, and Paris in the hands of the "Reds" would have "seethed in its own gravy." Perhaps the most interesting portion of the article before us is that which alludes to the present position of France. The *Spectateur* says:—"The Territorial Army, whose value is not understood because it has not been seen at work, has nothing in common with the Mobiles. Whilst the Mobile regiments contained young men between 20 and 30 years of age who had never served, the Territorial regiments, on the contrary, are composed of well-trained men, most of whom have passed nearly five years in the Active Army, and took part in the war of 1870. If it be considered that the Territorial Army contains all the non-commissioned officers, which, according to Colonel Stoffel, Prussia envies us, and that in this respect it is superior to the Active Army, its real value will be understood. Here is a fact communicated by a friend in command of a battalion of the Territorial Army. Each of the companies in his battalion is 250 strong, counting eighty-five or ninety soldiers who served in Mexico or at Metz, and three times more non-commissioned officers than there is room for. Now this is not an isolated fact, but one common to the whole Territorial Army, and gives one an idea of the solidity of that force. No doubt the *cadres* of officers are not what they should be, but the Government will be able to develop their instruction." We may remind our readers that this question of strong places is all the more important to France in consequence of the disasters which befel her in 1870 and 1871. She saw not only Metz, Strasburg, and Sedan fall, but Peronne, Laon, Longwi, Mezières, Rocroi, Phalsburg, Soissons, Neuf Brisach, and Schlestadt, and Paris was bombarded over the detached forts. Several lines of defence have since then been constructed, and the capital has been surrounded with a new girdle of forts at such a distance from the walls as to include such places as Versailles and St. Germain. In fact, the new forts are considerably further from the enceinte than the lines occupied by the Germans during the investment.

We see that the Committee on the French Budget, which is presided over by M. Gambetta, has just voted 225,000,000 francs for completing certain naval and military works, going on with shipbuilding, fortification, and replenishing magazines. On the termination of the war with Germany it was calculated that no less a sum than £40,000,000 would be required for new material and stores of all kinds, and year by year Parliament has been called upon to vote sums for this purpose outside the ordinary military estimates. It is hardly to be wondered that French economists shudder over the expenses occasioned by the reorganization of the Army and the creation of monster forces with their costly permanent administration. Such an economist points out the difference which exists between the French and German administrations, and complains of lavish expenditure in his own country. Thus the French War Minister has a special Staff, a Cabinet, a General Staff, divided in five bureaux. For these bureaux there are 443 functionaries, who draw between them about £85,000 a-year. The numerous Staff officers of Engineers, &c., are not included in the above list. Presidents and members of a variety of committees, Colonels, Majors, Staff Captains, &c., draw close upon £40,000 a-year; and, in fact, the total cost of the War Office is set down at £160,000 per annum. Our economist remarks that the German War Office manages to get on pretty well on half that sum, and he gives a detailed statement of the differences between the two Services. Thus, for the direction of the *personnel*, Germany has one Colonel, two Majors, two Captains, and one First Lieutenant, four of these officers being simply detached from their regiments, whereas France has a General of Brigade and four civil Chefs de Bureau. For the general direction of the *personnel* and *matériel* a German General of Brigade gets on with one orderly officer, whilst a French General of Division acting in a similar capacity has two Aides-de-Camp, one with the rank of Colonel. It is only where one item is concerned that the German spends more than the French War Office. In 1875 Germany spent 1,200,000 francs and France 269,000 on maps.

As a good deal of interest now attaches to the raids which the Turks are making in the Caucasus and in the direction of the road which runs from Poti to Tiflis, a few extracts from the letter of a French correspondent will prove acceptable. The correspondent writes from the foot of an exceeding high mountain which he does not find in Murray's Guide, and whose glaciers have never been violated by the boot of the ascensionist:—"Those who say that the Caucasus is on fire," says the writer, "employ a phrase which is not correct. The Caucasus is not on fire. There has never been a general conflagration in the Caucasus, not even when the Russians were engaged in subduing the country. There have never been, and there never will be in the Caucasus anything but local risings, more or less difficult to extinguish, but easily kept within bounds. And this because the inhabitants are divided into numerous tribes, which have no sympathy for each other, and no common bond of unity. Schamyl once made a desperate effort to get the Karbada to revolt, so that he might give a hand to the Tcherkesses, but he failed. We hear of 1,000 Tcherkesses being landed at Soukhoum Kaléh, and commencing operations by setting fire to the property of the renegade Prince Chirvachidsé, who has accepted Russian rule. But 1,000 men are not sufficient to create a serious embarrassment for the Russians in a country which is almost a desert, and where numerous bodies of troops are distributed about in forts. If any insurrections take place in that quarter they will not be serious." The writer in the *Temps*, after passing in review the troops raised by Russia in the Caucasus—Caucasian squadron in the Imperial Guard, &c., &c., Irregular Daghestan Horse, and permanent local Militias—adds:—"In time of war the Militia regiments are reinforced. This has just been done. Four regiments of Cavalry have been formed with such elements as were disposable.

This operation was accomplished without difficulty, and the regiments started for Tiflis *en route* for the Armenian frontier. But when it became a question of raising new squadrons obstacles were encountered. Imagine what would happen if we were at war with the Turks and attempted to make extraordinary levies amongst our Mahommedan subjects in Africa! The Russians saw two advantages to take these measures. If everything went well they would have more Cavalry to oppose to the Turks, and provinces, the fidelity of which cannot be explicitly depended upon, would be deprived of disturbing elements. If the attempt failed a prompt repression would at once stifle any idea of revolt." The French correspondent, who writes very coolly about stifling an idea, goes on to say that it was determined to raise eight or ten regiments, the officers of which were to be handsomely paid from the Imperial Treasury; but, in spite of alluring conditions, force had to be resorted to in some places, and he saw numbers of prisoners being marched off in chains. The correspondent in question, whose sympathies are evidently Russian, has, of course, been obliged to rely a good deal on such information as has been confided to him by the authorities, who naturally place matters in the most cheery light. The military correspondent of the *Times*, who was in the Indian Army, and has seen a good deal of service, takes an unfavourable view of Turkish rule in Asia Minor, and after his late run from the Cossacks, in company with Sir A. Kemball and Captain Trotter, he will probably not be inclined to estimate the courage of the Turks very highly.

THE BRAZILIAN NAVY.

From the latest official documents we take the following information regarding the Navy of Brazil:—The Naval Council of the Minister of Marine is organized on the French system; it is a purely advising board. The Adjutant-General of the Navy acts as delegate of the Minister in everything that relates to discipline and carrying out of given orders. In case of war he acts also as Inspector-General of the ships commissioned for active service. The naval officers comprise one Admiral, two Vice-Admirals, three Chiefs of Squadrons, seven Commodores (Chefs de Division), fifteen Capitaines de Vaisseau, twenty-nine Capitaines de Frigate, sixty Captain-Lieutenants, 160 First and and fifty-six Second-Lieutenants—333 in all; there are, besides, 187 Second-Lieutenancies vacant. The Corps of Imperial sailors consists of thirty companies with an effective of 3,000 men, and furnishes the crews to ships in commission. It may be increased from a reserve constituted by seventeen apprentice companies in the seventeen principal ports of the empire, which actually muster 1,122 men, but may be increased to 3,400. Nearly all the sailors are coloured men, many of them full-blooded or half-bred Indians from the Amezonas, a strong and useful race in tropical seas. The sailors are drilled as Infantry soldiers; the Marine Battalion, which is more than 1,000 head strong, receives the training of Infantry and Artillery soldiers; it serves, in fact, as Marine Artillery and police on board ship. Its head-quarters are at Rio, where it garrisons the harbour forts and Marine barracks. There are 101 administrative and seventy-nine sanitary officers, and 133 military mechanics. For the Engineer service the Brazilian Navy is still greatly dependent on foreigners. There are, however, 350 apprentices in the arsenals and dockyards of the Navy. The Fleet comprises seventy-six vessels with, together, sixty-five smooth-bore and seventy-two rifled pieces. There are five steam-corvettes and several gunboats in commission, five monitors at harbour service, and a reserve of thirty-one steamers of very miscellaneous descriptions, besides ten ironclad corvettes with light armour, which were mostly built during the Paraguayan war. The rest are sailing vessels of various sizes. The steam-power of the Fleet is given at only 11,187-horse power. As a port of construction Rio de Janeiro has many advantages. There are two fine dry docks cut into the solid rock, and admitting ships of very large size. A staff of 300 trained civilian workmen and engineers is permanent, so that repairs may be effected readily. By the law of 1875 the Government is authorized to reorganize the Marine School, so that it may become a real naval college in two divisions, one for the education of naval cadets, the other for the higher instruction of naval officers. The Navy of Brazil marches still slowly, but it marches at least in step with the general progress of that country.

An Admiralty Order has directed that all ships now fitting out are to be supplied with a steam cutter, not only for the purpose of relieving the crew from laborious work when on foreign stations, but, should occasion require, to act as a guard against torpedo attacks.

The names of the British steamers boarded by her Majesty's ship Rifleman, in the Red Sea, and found to have slaves on board, are the Koina and Rokeby. Com. Clayton, of the Rifleman, ordered the immediate liberation of the slaves, and has reported the full particulars of the case to the Admiralty. —*Standard.*

THE NAVY AND THE BATH.

Capt. Henry Frederick M'Killop, C.B., entered the Navy in 1839, and was midshipman of the Belleisle, and in charge of a boat at the capture of Tchin-kiang-foo in 1842. He was voted the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society in 1843. He was midshipman of the Calliope during her service in New Zealand, commanding a gunboat in Cook's Straits, and was honourably mentioned in the military despatches, 1845-46. On Dec. 4, 1847, he was appointed to the Hydra, Com. Grey Skipworth, fitting at Chatham for the South-East Coast of America, and on March 12, 1849, was appointed to the Coastguard station at Seaford, and afterwards to Bletchington. On July 7, 1852, he obtained command of the Royal Charlotte, revenue vessel, which he held until Sept., 1854, when he was appointed to the command of the Snake, 4, fitting for the Mediterranean, and on May 24, 1855, was promoted to commander. On the 10th of the following September he was appointed agent afloat in charge of a division in the transport service, and on the 30th of the following November obtained command of the Recruit, 6, gunvessel, in the Mediterranean, which he retained until 1859. On July 15 of the last-named year he was appointed inspecting officer in the Coastguard service at Clifden, county Galway, and on Dec. 3, 1860, obtained command of the Bulldog, 6, fitting at Portsmouth for North America and the West Indies, and returned with her to England, and was paid off in Aug., 1862, and on the 24th of the following November was posted. Capt. M'Killop was not again employed until May, 1868, when he was selected by the Viceroy of Egypt to reorganize his Highness's Navy, with the concurrence and approbation of the Admiralty. The salary of Capt. M'Killop to be £800 per annum, besides his half pay of 12s. 6d. per diem in the British Navy. Capt. M'Killop, who retired April 1, 1870, has received three medals and two clasps, is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and the Order of the Medjidie of the 5th Class.

Capt. Hubert Campion, C.B., entered the Navy in 1842, passed his examination in 1848, and was made lieut. in 1849. On Oct. 11, 1850, he was appointed to the Geyser, 6, Com. Edward Tatham, and served on the South-East Coast of America until 1852, when she returned to England, and was recommissioned May 11, 1852, by Com. G. S. Hand, and Lieut. Campion was reappointed to her, and served on the Galway Station. On June 22, 1853, he was appointed to the Vesuvius, 6, Coms. Thomas Wilson and Richard A. Powell, and served in the Mediterranean, where, on Aug. 20, 1855, he was transferred to the command of the Ardent, 5, and on the 7th of the following December was promoted to commander. On May 10, 1856, he obtained command of the Falcon, 17, on the North America and West India Station, and brought her to England, and was paid off in the summer of 1857. On March 1, 1858, he was appointed to the command of the Elk, 12, sloop, and proceeded to China, and after serving on that station, and in Australia and New Zealand, brought her to England and was paid off in Aug., 1860. His next appointment was on April 21, 1852, to the Boscawen, training-ship, Southampton, which he commanded until posted, Sept. 19, 1863. Capt. Campion, who retired in 1870, has received a medal and two clasps, has the Order of the Medjidie of the 5th Class, and is a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Capt. Edward Hardinge entered the Navy in 1843, and was mate of the Prince Regent, 92, in the Mediterranean from Sept. 14, 1849, until Jan. 9, 1851, when he removed into the Cumberland, 70, and served on the North American and West India Station. On Jan. 10, 1852, he was appointed lieut. of the Express, 6, on the South-East Coast of America, and on June 6, 1853, to the Tribune, 31, in the Mediterranean. He was promoted to commander May 10, 1856, and from Jan. 27, 1859, until the close of 1860 commanded the Persian, 12, at the Cape of Good Hope. In November of the last-named year he was voted the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving a boy of his ship who accidentally fell overboard while on passage from the Cape to the Mauritius. On the evening of July 20 the ship experienced a severe gale of wind, during which the little boy fell overboard. Capt. Hardinge directed the first-lieut. to heave the ship to, and, running to the life-buoy, tried to let it go, but the buoy hung. A rope was then thrown to the child, who caught it, but the headway of the vessel dragged him under water, and he let go the rope. The gallant captain at once jumped into the sea and succeeded in reaching the boy, and ultimately saved him. He commissioned the Dragon, 6, on June 5, 1861, but on the 9th of the following month was transferred to the command of the Cameleon, 17, and was employed in the Pacific until promoted to post rank, Dec. 12, 1863. He was captain of the Juno, 6, screw corvette, from Dec. 29, 1868, until March 8, 1870, when he was transferred to the command of the Valorous, 12, paddle frigate, in supersession to Capt. Tremlett, in which ship he remained until Feb. 22, 1872, when he was superseded by Capt. A. T. Thrupp. He commanded the Topaze, 28, with the Detached Squadron, from Oct. 15, 1872, until July 18, 1874, and since Jan. 1, 1875, has commanded the Penelope, 11, Coastguard and drill ship of Naval Reserve at Harwich. He is a naval aide-de-camp to her Majesty, a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and the 5th Class Order of the Medjidie.

Capt. William Graham, C.B., entered the Navy in 1842, and was mate of the Hydra, 6, and commanded her boats at the attack and capture by boarding of the armed slave brig Unias, having a crew of thirty-nine men, and for which he was specially promoted to lieutenant, March 2, 1849. On May 9, 1850, he was appointed to the Prometheus, 5, fitting at Deptford for the West Coast of Africa, and on Oct. 14, 1851, was transferred to the Tortoise, 12, guardship at Ascension, and remained until the close of 1853, when he was appointed to the Blenheim, 60, guardship at Portsmouth. On Jan. 30, 1854, he was appointed to the Leopard, 18, Capt. George Giffard, fitting at Portsmouth for the flag in the Baltic of Rear-Admiral J. H. Plumridge, and while attached to that gallant admiral's flying squadron was ordered by Capt. Giffard, in company with Naval Cadet Doben, to the Island of Ulkonargaick, and on arriving off the north-east point boarded a large barque, which on examination proved to be scuttled, and otherwise unseaworthy. He next proceeded on shore and searched several store-houses and workshops, together with two vessels on the stocks, &c., the whole of which he burnt, and then searched the village on the adjacent island, but finding no stores contraband of war, re-embarked and proceeded in search of three schooners to the south of the town, but heard that the vessel he was in search of had been destroyed. He continued attached to the Leopard until the close of the Russian war. From March 12, 1857, until July, 1858, he commanded the Lee gunboat, his second promotal commission being dated back to Feb. 26 of the last-named year. On Oct. 31, 1859, he obtained command of the Mutine, 17, fitting at Woolwich for the Pacific, and left England March 17 following, and in that vessel, after visiting Panama, Valparaiso, Callao, the Sandwich Islands, Mazatlan, San Blas, &c., for the protection of British interests in Mexico, again proceeded to Panama with treasure for transmission to England. She was at Guaymas April 11, 1862, shortly after which she got on a shoal at the entrance to the harbour of Manzanilla, on the coast of Mexico, but was soon after extricated, and arrived at Panama June 13 with 420,000 dols. in freight, and remained on the 23rd. She arrived at San Francisco July 26 to be docked, and, having been repaired, she sailed again, Aug. 28, for Vancouver's Island, and was on the coast of Mexico about the middle of October. She returned to Panama Aug. 11, 1863, with a freight of 130,000 dols. for transmission to England, and sailed on the 15th for Valparaiso and England, and was paid off at Woolwich Jan. 5, 1864. Capt. Graham, whose commission as post-captain is dated Dec. 12, 1863, commanded the Danae, 6, on the West Coast of Africa and on the North America and West India Station, from Oct. 22, 1868, to May 26, 1871; and the Immortalité, 28, with the Flying Squadron, from Oct. 27, 1871, until paid off, Oct. 11, 1872. On July 9, 1873, he was appointed to the command of the Resistance, 16, at Lisbon, from which ship, on March 17, 1874, he was transferred to the Black Prince, 28, Coastguard-ship at Greenock, and in May turned over into the Aurora, and in August following removed into the Britannia, training-ship for naval cadets at Dartmouth, where he is still employed.

Capt. Anthony Hiley Hoskins, C.B., entered the Navy in 1842, passed his examination in 1848, and obtained his commission as lieut. March 26, 1849. After serving three years in the Castor, 36, at the Cape Good of Hope, he was appointed in Sept., 1853, to the Philomel, 8, on the West Coast of Africa, and in March, 1855, removed into the Britomart, 8. He continued in the Britomart until 1856, and on April 12, 1857, was appointed to the Slaney, gunboat, and commanded her on the China Station until promoted to commander, Feb. 26, 1858. On May 15, 1860, he obtained command of the Hecate, 6, fitting at Woolwich for the Pacific; and on Jan. 1, 1861, was transferred to the command of the Plumper, 12, surveying vessel, also in the Pacific, and brought her to England, and was paid off in the following June. He was appointed to the command of the Zebra, 17, fitting at Sheerness for the West Coast of Africa, April 3, 1862, and was promoted from that ship to post rank Dec. 12, 1863. His next appointment was Aug. 11, 1869, to the command of the Eclipse, 6, which he commanded on the North America and West India Station until the close of 1872, when he brought her to England and was paid off. He commanded the Sultan, 12, attached to the Channel Squadron, from July 30, 1873, until April 26, 1875, when he was appointed to the Hector, from which, on Sept. 7 following, he was appointed commodore and senior officer in Australia, in succession to the late Commodore J. G. Goodenough, C.B., C.M.G., which post he has since held with his broad pendant successively in the Pearl, 17, and Wolverene, 17.

Capt. Henry Hamilton Beamish, C.B., entered the Navy in 1845, and was mate in the Fox, 42, Commodore G. R. Lambert, in the East Indies, from Sept. 7, 1851, until promoted lieut. in 1853, and from Dec. 20 in the last-named year until appointed to the Exmouth, 90 (Dec. 16, 1854), was employed in the Excellent. In the Exmouth he served in the Baltic until the close of the Russian war, and from March 3, 1856, until promoted to commander (Feb. 26, 1858) was employed in the Calcutta, 84, flagship of Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., on the East India and China Station. He commanded the Wrangler, 4, gun-vessel, on the West Coast of Africa from May 15, 1860, until Sept., 1863. He was posted Feb. 16, 1864; on Feb. 22, 1870, obtained command of the Agincourt; and in Aug., 1871, was reprimanded by a naval court for running her on the Pearl Rock. He has held command of the Pallas in the Mediterranean since July 26, 1875.

Capt. R. C. Allen, C.B., entered the Navy in 1827 as second-class volunteer, and was promoted to master in 1841; acting master of the Plumper, gun-brig on the West Coast of Africa, in 1830-31, and in command of her boats captured the Spanish slave schooner Maria, of nine guns and forty men, after a spirited chase of several hours; master of Vixen 1841-43, and present at the storming and capture of Tchin-kiang-foo and subsequent operations in the Yang-tse-kiang; master of Dido 1843-45 (served in her boats against the Malay pirates in Borneo, and present in all the skirmishes which took place); master of the Terrible 1845-47 (obtained the first-class extra certificate for proficiency in navigation and nautical astronomy at the Trinity House); master of the Resolute 1850-51 (had charge of magnetic observations, led a travelling party to search Lowther and Garrett Islands; away eighteen days, and travelled 137 miles; mentioned by the senior officer in his dispatch reporting the return of the expedition, also received a highly complimentary letter from their Lordships' hydrographer for several important additions made to the chart of Baffin's Bay); master of the Hogue, 1852-55. Served the two campaigns in the Baltic, present at the siege and capture of Bomarsund, employed at various times in sounding the channels at night (mentioned with other masters on one occasion in a despatch by the Commander-in-Chief for said service), assisted in extricating the Penelope during the two or three hours she was ashore under the batteries of Bomarsund and under a heavy fire, and made surveys of Bomarsund and Renskav Harbours, the latter of which was added to the charts; Master Attendant and Queen's Harbourmaster at Malta from Jan., 1864, to Sept., 1867, and at Deptford from 1867 to Oct., 1870. Served on full pay forty-one and a-half years, viz., eight years as a subordinate officer, and thirty-three and a-half years as commissioned officer.

Insptr.-Gen. of Hopitals and Fleets William T. Domville, M.D., C.B., honorary surgeon to the Queen, served as acting assistant-surgeon in the Royal Hospital at Plymouth from May 3, 1842, until June 29, 1843, when he was appointed to the Eurydice, 26, Capt. George Elliot, fitting for North America and the West Indies, where he remained until 1846. On Sept. 7, 1847, he was appointed to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, from which post he was promoted to surgeon Feb. 7, 1852. On the 16th of the same month he was appointed to the Resolute, discovery ship, Capt. Henry Kellett, C.B., for service with the Arctic Expedition, from which ship, on Oct. 25, 1854, he was transferred to the Royal Marine Infirmary at Woolwich, and on July 4, 1855, was appointed to the Agamemnon, 91, Capt. Sir T. Pasley, Bart., in the Mediterranean. On Nov. 26, 1856, he was appointed staff-surgeon of the Indus, flagship on the North American Station of the late Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., and on May 4, 1860, removed into the Nile, 78, flagship of the present Sir Alexander Milne, Bart., G.C.B., and remained until Feb. 16, 1864, when he was transferred to the Fisgard, at Woolwich. He continued attached to the Fisgard until appointed, July 6, 1866, deputy inspector-general at Malta, where he remained until 1871. From Sept. 12, 1872, until 1875 he was employed at the Royal Hospital at Plymouth.

STEAM TRIALS.

The Admiralty, being desirous that no doubts shall exist as to the nature of the responsibility of officers conducting trials of machinery of her Majesty's ships, has issued the following regulations on the subjects:—When ships, which have engines not yet received from the contractor, are under trial, the engines and boilers during the trial are to be under the charge of the contractor or his agent, who is to have the whole responsibility and management, but it is to be clearly understood that the trials are to be conducted in strict accordance with the regulations laid down for such trials, and the engineer officer from the dockyard attending the trial, and the chief inspector of machinery of the Reserve will each, at all times, be responsible to the captain of the Reserve that those regulations are never deviated from. On the trial of ships after repair by the dockyard, preliminary to being turned over to the Reserve, the engines and boilers are, during the trial, to be under the charge and management of the chief engineer of the dockyard, or an engineer officer of the yard deputed by the superintendent to attend the trial. On the trials of ships, after they have been transferred as complete to the charge of the captain of the Reserve, or of ships in commission (except on the full-power trial, for six hours, by the ship's own complement), the engines and boilers, during the trial, are to be under the charge of the chief inspector of machinery, or a chief engineer from the Reserve, deputed by the captain of the Reserve, and the chief inspector of machinery, or chief engineer so deputed, is to have the responsibility and management. Before each of the trials, preliminary or official, the contractors, as soon as they are ready for the trial, are to send in an application to the superintendent of the yard in the following terms:—"Having completed the necessary fittings to the machinery of her Majesty's ship ——, and being thoroughly satisfied, after careful examination of the various parts of the engines and boilers that the machinery is in a fit state for (here insert the nature of the trial), I am willing to undertake the responsibility and management of such trial, and request that a date may be fixed for it." This application is to be signed by the contractor or the agent who takes charge of the machinery at the trial. On the day of trial before the ship is got under way a request and certificate to the following effect, and signed by the contractor, or the agent in charge of the trial, are to be given to the captain of the Reserve:—"Request.—The engines and boilers of her Majesty ship —— being in all respects ready, we request that she may be taken out for trial." "Certificate.—Steam gauges of all boilers under which fires are lighted are in good working order. Stop-valves of all boilers under which fires are lighted are open and in good order. Safety-valves and sentinel-valves of all boilers under which fires are lighted are in good order, and have been tried since steam was up." The stop-valves are to be opened, and the safety-valves worked, in the presence of the chief engineer of the ship. Shortly before the official trials the whole of the safety-valves are to be taken out by the contractors in the presence of the inspector of machinery of the Reserve, the chief engineer of the ship, and an officer from the engineer branch of the dockyard for measurement and examination. The weights are to be weighed or the springs tested in order that the exact load may be entered, and it is to be seen that they are in good order and sufficiently free on their seats. A record of these examinations, and of the results, is to be kept in the office of the chief engineer of the dockyard. The chief engineer of the ship is to be present to see that the safety-valves are put in place and the gear reconnected properly, and is to make a record to this effect in a book kept for this purpose in the office of the chief inspector of machinery, in addition to his own notation in the engine-room register. On the day of trial, before fires are lighted in the boilers for the contractors' trial or any other trial of machinery, the chief engineer or engineer in charge belonging to the ship must be fully satisfied that all the necessary communication valves are open, and before steam is up to working pressure the safety valves are to be lifted from their seats and tested in such a manner as to satisfy him that they are in good working order. A certificate to this effect is to be given by him to the chief inspector of machinery immediately on his arrival on board. In the case of ships which are to be tried after repair by the dockyards, the regulations as to the contractors in contractors' trials are to apply to the engineer offices of the dockyards. An application for trial, request, and certificate are to be signed by the engineer officer from the dockyard, who is to have charge of machinery on the trial. The application for trial is always to be signed by the chief constructor and the chief engineer of the dockyard. When stokers from the Steam Reserve or ships in commission are employed on contractors' trials engineer officers are to be placed in charge of them who have sufficient knowledge of the positions and construction of the stop and communication valves and the various boiler fittings, to act effectively in case of an emergency. These officers are to see that the stokers carry out the wishes of the contractors as to the working of the fires, and they are also to observe the pressure of steam and height of water in the boilers from time to time. They are to see that the stop valves are open before the fires are lit, and are to assure themselves by visiting them occasionally that they remain so afterwards. Should these officers observe anything to indicate danger in any boiler, they are to take immediate steps to check the generation of steam in that boiler, calling the attention of the contractor's agent to it, and reporting it at once to the chief engineer of the ship. In the case of trials under dockyard management, engineer officers are to be employed under similar conditions. If on any trials (contractors' or other trials) stokers other than stokers from the Reserve or ships in commission are employed, engineer officers are still to be told off for duty, as in the preceding paragraphs. But they are neither to interfere with the men nor with the working of the machinery; they are, however, to note such points as have reference to the safety of the boilers, reporting promptly to the chief engineer of the ship, or any of the inspecting officers, the fact of anything going wrong. It must, however, be understood that the presence of these officers and of other officers appointed by or on behalf of the Admiralty to observe the result of the trials does not in any way relieve the contractors or the persons who have charge at the trials from any responsibility in the care and management of the machinery and boilers. All ships from the Reserve which have not been under steam for more than six months are to have the boilers and pipes, as far as the engines, tested by the Reserve officers by hydraulic pressure to twice the working pressure before getting up steam. Immediately before getting up steam in any ship lying in reserve the following parts and the gear attached to them are to be examined, and, if movable, worked to see that they are in good order, viz.:—Main and auxiliary stop valves; safety and sentinel valves; brine and blow-out cocks or valves, pipes and Kingston's; steam-gauges and water-gauge cocks; feed-cocks, valves, and pipes; all other boiler mountings; steam pipes, expansion and other joints; communication, throttle, expansion, and slide valves; auxiliary, slide, or blow-through valves and starting gear; cylinder escape valves; jacket steam and relief cocks; sea suction and discharge valves and cocks, in connection with the surface condensers, main engine pumps, and auxiliary engines; shaft couplings, nuts, cotters, and keys, connecting the working parts, and all other important fastenings of the machinery are to be sounded and overhauled. In the report of this examination, which is to be given by the chief engineer of the ship to the chief inspector of machinery on the day before the engines are required to be worked, the parts examined are to be given in detail, with the signature of the officers who have had charge of the examination of any parts placed against such parts. These officers are to state in this report if any of the parts are not in good and safe condition. This report is to be signed by the chief engineer of the ship. After this examination, and before getting up steam, the chief engineer, when he is thoroughly satisfied that the machinery and boilers are in good and safe condition and fit for service, is to give a certificate to this effect to the chief inspector of machinery. On getting up steam for any purpose all the precautions ordered for the trials of ships are to be strictly observed.

ARTILLERY REORGANIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I trust that "One on the Shelf"* will not be taken as representing the feeling of the officers of the Royal Artillery, many of whom, at any rate, would deny any loss of *esprit de corps* arising from the number of officers on the roll of the regiment. Were there any lack of smartness in the Artillery, the experiment of breaking up the present list of officers into regiments might perhaps be worth trying as a remedy. But is there any lack of smartness? I am sufficiently proud of the regiment as it is to hold that in smartness, in its truest sense, the regiment compares very favourably with that of Cavalry regiments whose *esprit de corps* he brings into question. Foreign officers have, at all events, been as much struck with the great efficiency of the Royal Artillery as with any other branch of our Service, and I believe that the high standard which has been attained is mainly due to the *esprit de corps* fostered by the old traditions and customs of the regiment. The custom of causing officers to move from one branch of the regiment to another, in a Service so complicated as the Artillery, though unpalatable to the officers at the time, has a tendency to increased efficiency. Garrison brigades incline naturally to scientific gunnery, while mounted brigades are apt to lose sight of gunnery in the more showy smartness of Cavalry. Now, though an officer may dislike leaving the mounted branches for a time and undertaking different duties in Garrison Artillery, yet, if he is a good man, he cannot fail to pick up much from the scientific branch that will make him a better Artillery officer all round, while the tone of smartness he brings with him is of use to the Garrison Artillery he serves with. Again, if, as your correspondent remarks, the Horse Artillery jacket is the object of ambition to Artillery officers, is it not better for the Horse Artillery that its officer ranks should be recruited from many candidates struggling for the prize, and therefore doing their best to be picked out for smartness, rather than, as he insinuates, composed of officers who, once in the Horse Artillery always in the Horse Artillery, have little left to attain, and who obtain the prize, in the first instance, by the test of family patronage? I think, however, your correspondent is in error in supposing a Horse Artillery jacket is the prize which is looked to by Artillery officers. Many field battery officers are quite as proud of the turn-out and efficiency of their batteries as any Horse Artillery officer could be. Their *tout ensemble* may not be so showy to the outside world, but it may be smart to a degree. Other Artillery officers pride themselves on scientific attainments, and on the appointments they obtain in consequence; and it is the great elasticity of the regiment in its present form which prominently puts forward so many objects of ambition. Were the regiment broken up into smaller regiments, I feel convinced that the battery-unit system would suffer. The cry of thinking Artillery officers has for a long time past been the abolition of the brigade system and the adoption of the battery-unit system—the old form, in fact. Their cry has been heard, and, practically, the battery is the unit. The fault of the system is that lieutenant-colonels have but little place in it, and that on the promotion of a major his glory departs, while in the Cavalry and Infantry promotion from the rank of major means the attainment of a great command. There is no reason to diminish the efficiency of Artillery merely to give better employment to one particular rank of its officers; and though I shall suffer in common with many others when my time comes, I trust that the breaking up of the Artillery into regiments will never be attempted.—I am, &c.,

ONE SERVING.

* Letter referred to appeared in our issue of May 19.

SIR,—In my letter which you kindly published on May 19 it may appear invidious to the authorities, who have taken so much pains in reorganizing the Royal Regiment of Artillery, to complain of the first salient mistake of keeping as many as fourteen hundred officers scattered all over the world in one regiment—those serving in the Horse Artillery, rather more than two hundred, having during their service to vacate that branch on every step of promotion. This will occur no less than five times, and then five other times to return to it, divided over the thirty years of service, keeps this more petted part of the Service in a constant fever of expectation and removal, of going on leave and joining somewhere else—a life of unrest not at all to the benefit of the Service. The remaining twelve hundred officers are nearly arranged as badly. In the first place, we will take a field brigade. It has two colonel-commandants; one at home, one in India. For the part in India both these commandants are general officers. How will their patronage clash? For the same field brigade we have four colonels, two for home, two for the part in India; and to these there are eight lieutenant-colonels, four for home and four for the Indian service of this same field brigade. Six colonels have only one adjutant and one quartermaster between them for the home service, and the other six colonels and lieutenant-colonels serving in India have positively neither an adjutant or a quartermaster. If two general officers and twelve colonels are necessary, how, in the name of common sense, can one adjutant and one quartermaster be enough for the home and Indian portion of the field brigade? Then a ridingmaster is allowed at home for 660 horses and about one thousand men, but for the 770 horses and men serving in India. There is no ridingmaster, positively, for the 1,100 men and 770 horses to be fed and foraged for in India. This half field brigade, provided with seven colonels of all grades, and seven majors, and twenty-eight captains and subalterns, cannot afford either an adjutant, or a quartermaster, or a ridingmaster, and is obliged to depend on the services of a single officer of these grades living in Woolwich or Sheffield, or on officers to act as such in India, to carry out the most important duties of regimental life. I should like to know if it be a fact that the officers of the Royal Artillery are so jealous of the possibility of a man from the ranks of the regiment ever rising to the social position of being able to associate with them as an officer, that they prefer having neither a quartermaster or a ridingmaster to accompany them on board ship, or partake with them the hospitality offered to officers on arrival at the different stations in India. If this be the reason, it must have been suppressed, or the War Office would never have sanctioned the cutting off the services of these officers, and substituting effective officers to act these duties. But the whole arrangement of the Royal Regiment of Artillery is so unwieldy that the present system can never be carried out except by a wear and tear and expense to body and purse which will sooner or later bring its own remedy. The slowness of promotion among the officers of the Artillery has been such, that they have brought to bear on the authorities from time to time such a pressure to remedy this, that they now have for each thousand of all ranks, say a half brigade, no less than two colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, and seven majors to seven captains and twenty lieutenants; so that one-third of all the officers are field officers, whereas in the Cavalry and the Line regiments there are not more than three in thirty, or one-tenth of the whole are field officers. Notwithstanding this, through the Cavalry and Infantry promotion being confined to single regiments or battalions, they work up to the higher grades and command of a regiment just as soon as the Artillery.—I am, &c.,

ONE ON THE SHELF.

SIR,—Permit me to draw attention to the contemplated redistribution of the Royal Artillery, as shown in the latest list published by the Royal Artillery Institution. The Horse Artillery consists of three brigades of eleven batteries and a riding troop, total thirty-four batteries; of these the head-quarters of a brigade and six batteries (including riding troop) are at Woolwich. The Field Artillery consists of six brigades, with a total of ninety-one batteries; of these the head-quarters of two brigades and twelve batteries are at Woolwich. The Garrison Artillery consists of five brigades, with a total of ninety-six batteries; of these no head-quarters and only two and a-half batteries are at Woolwich. So the authorities who have devised this scheme of reorganization of the Artillery have practically excluded the Garrison Artillery from being ever stationed at Woolwich. This alone shews the bias which exists now and ever has existed at the Horse Guards against the garrison branch of the Service. The Woolwich mess and the Woolwich band (for it is ridiculous to style them the Royal Artillery mess and the Royal Artillery band) are, to all intents and purposes, denied to the garrison branch of the Service for the future. No scheme of reorganization will succeed until the mounted and dismounted services are separated entirely. There should be two corps, viz., Light Artillery, horse and field batteries, and Heavy Artillery, garrison and siege. The manufacturing departments, &c., should be officered by a Staff corps drawn from the above corps, but it should be a *sine quâ non* that each battery should really have its full complement of officers effective, which at present is the exception instead of the rule. I have been a great number of years in the Service and never yet served in a battery complete in its complement of officers. The fact is, that our nation relies so entirely upon its fleets and command of the sea that the garrison gunners and the defence of our land fortifications are lost sight of; but I predict a day when our heavy ordnance will need all our effective officers and men, and it will be difficult to replace experienced Artillerymen by new hands, as gunnery is a science which cannot be taught in a few weeks. How often you see a captain of Horse or Field Artillery promoted major of a garrison battery, and actually pride himself on knowing nothing of heavy gun drill, stores, &c. At this moment I know more than one officer who has served mostly in the mounted batteries who does not know the names, much less the uses, of the stores and equipment of the heavy ordnance under their charge.—I am, &c.,

WAR MATERIEL.

SIR,—I have just seen the scheme for the reorganization of the Royal Artillery. It reaches us a long time after publication at thestation where I am now; but I wish to make afew remarks upon it, late though they may be at home, and, as I have served a long time in the Garrison Artillery, I hope I may be allowed to speak a word for it. The mail of March 5 says there is hardly any *esprit de corps* in the Artillery. This I utterly deny. How is it that an officer who has served in the A or B Brigs. R.H.A. not only longs to get back into the R.H.A., but into his old brigade? Is not this *esprit de corps?* If it is not, I do not know the meaning of the term, and the same thing holds good in perhaps a less degree in the Field Artillery. There are some officers in the regiment who are not rich enough to serve in the Horse Artillery, but who love the mounted branch, and very right they are. When a man has been in the Field Artillery for twelve or thirteen years as a subaltern, he does not care to go to school again as a captain, to learn all the details of Garrison Artillery work, and this service, too, becomes more complicated every day, with improvements in working gear for heavy guns. If Government intends to alter the organization of the regiment, the first change should be in the direction of separating the present regiment into two or three totally distinct regiments—a regiment of Horse, one of Field, and one of Garrison Artillery—and make an officer exchanging from one to the other go to the bottom of the list of his rank. This, perhaps, is a very great change to make suddenly, but it is a change that must come in time. Now, in the Horse and Field Artillery one sees the major drilling his battery and all his officers present, but how often does one see an officer of Garrison Artillery drilling his men? It is almost always a case of the officers looking on whilst the sergeant-major or sergeant is instructing the men at heavy gun drill, the officers are having a quiet chat somewhere away from the men. Frequently during the time a garrison battery is at home its officers change and change again, few stopping more than two or three years in one battery. Perhaps a subaltern R.H.A. is promoted into it. He has never been in a garrison battery in his life. Of course, the first thing that recurs to him is a wish to exchange. Who is most likely to exchange with him? The answer is, an officer near his promotion, or an officer who has been five years on the Staff, and who thinks he will soon be employed away from the battery again. The first joins, is soon promoted, and so the game goes on. What is the result? The subalterns, who are almost the only officers in the battery who know their work, having been in it for, perhaps, several years, have entire control over the gun drill, and, seeing their seniors do not care much about it, they tell the sergeant-major to go on while they walk about and do nothing. Perhaps some officers may object to this, but I only tell you what I have seen. Now, this new scheme, as far as I understand it, specially lays down that promotion is to go on the same as before. That is the very root of the evil. If an officer knew that his service was to be spent as a garrison gunner, and nothing else, he would take more interest in the Service, and know more about it. What we want is not so much a reorganization of brigades as a reorganization of the regiment; only give us that and see how long a paper can say that *esprit de corps* is unknown in the Artillery. At present every subaltern on first joining goes to Shoeburyness and Woolwich, where he learns to despise his brigade if he belongs to a garrison brigade; and, if he cannot get out of it, joins in disgust at his bad luck. This system is the worst that ever was invented. Let a subaltern join his brigade at once. There he will learn his work quite as well, and, most likely, be far happier than he is now, thinking whether he is likely to be ordered abroad to join or not. The sytem is bad for everyone. In a garrison battery there are only two subalterns, all told, and by means of this system a battery often remains for years with only one subaltern doing duty, the second continually getting out of it when he has finished his course at Shoeburyness, and this is especially hard on those batteries abroad. Those at home generally manage to keep up their strength tolerably well. In addition to this evil we have another. Horse and field batteries, being constantly under the eye of their own commanding officers, cannot afford to have their officers employed away from their batteries, so that all employed officers who are not seconded are posted to garrison batteries, and this still further reduces the strength of the latter, though, if complete, they only muster four officers in place of five, allowed to Field and Horse Artillery. Take, for instance, the School of Gunnery in Jan., 1877. The whole of the instructors holding appointments for five years belong to garrison batteries. I now take the R.A. List for Jan., 1877, and will show the proportion of officers to different brigades abroad. Royal Horse Artillery: B, C, and F Brigs. have seventy officers serving with fifteen batteries, a proportion of 4·66 per battery. Field Artillery: 4th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 19th, and 20th Brigs. have 191 officers to forty-three batteries, a proportion of 4·44 officers per battery. Garrison brigades in India, allowed five officers per battery, have 104 officers to twenty-eight batteries of 3·71 per battery. Garrison brigades, elsewhere allowed four officers, have only fifty-seven officers to twenty-one batteries, or 2·71 per battery. Now, it happens that garrison brigades are just those which have to furnish so many detachments, so that it is rarely that under the present system a garrison battery officer can get any leave at all until sickness obliges him to go home, and his battery is still further reduced. I have not taken into consideration garrison batteries at home, for they are generally pretty well off for officers, unless within a year of foreign service. Then there is always a great exodus through exchanges, &c. I assure you, Mr. Editor, I am not exaggerating the state of things at all. You have only to consult an "Army List," and you will find what I say quite correct. Now what does the new scheme propose for us? We garrison gunners, who have often to live in the worst climates in the world, without a chance of getting away from them on leave, are, as a reward, by the new scheme, to have a shorter term of home service than anyone else. We are to have, say, seven years at home and eleven abroad, while our more fortunate brethren of the Line, R.H.A., and Field Artillery, R.A., are to have equal terms of home and foreign service. In each of the latter branches there is rarely any difficulty about leave. I ask you, is this fair on Garrison Artillery. I have heard men speak of it with the greatest dislike as a Service. Will this tend to make it more popular? Returning to the scheme once more, I see that a colonel at home is to command not only a brigade of fourteen or eighteen batteries, as the case may be, but also to command any Artillery in his district. This is an utter impossibility without a large staff; but setting that on one side, the greatest disadvantage of the system will be the enormous amount of correspondence it entails, as well as expense to the Government in the way of postage, especially if a battery has, as well, to correspond with its own acting head-quarters. The new system seems to me, as far as I can understand it, to be cumbersome, no advantage over the old, and going back instead of progressing in systems under which Artillery has hitherto been worked. What we want is a general head-quarters for returns, such as records of service, muster rolls, &c., which might be done just as well at the Horse Guards as anywhere else, but let the battery be the only real unit. A battery now at an out-station, where there is no colonel or lieutenant-colonel, is commanded by its own major, who has full powers over his men in the way of punishment—that is, he can give seven days' cells or twenty-eight days' confinement to barracks. If the battery moves to head-quarters, the major has no power at all over his own men unless the colonel chooses to give it him, and this never exceeds seven days' confinement to barracks. The colonel has so many men to command that it is quite impossible he can know any of them personally, which leads to a frequent miscarriage of justice. Everybody who has anything to do with them knows that recruits—such as we get now-a-days—are very frequently insubordinate. I have seen a man get seven days' confinement to barracks, fourteen days' confinement to barracks, and seven days' cells, one after another, and when the next time he is brought before the colonel he will let him off, at the same time tearing up the crime. Of course, if the major goes away, the command devolves upon a captain or a subaltern, but they belong to the battery, and attend at the orderly-room while prisoners are weighed off, and would never be guilty of such a miscarriage of justice as the above. As it was, the man went away, and, not being checked in time, became a thorough bad character. This constant moving under different systems of punishment is one, and a very bad one, of the evils of the brigade system. Men soon learn who is lenient and who is severe, and can generally manage to commit their offences when they know the lenient officer will be there to weigh them off. Another evil of the brigade system is the promotion of non-commissioned officers. A non-commissioned officer may be an acting bombardier in one battery, a bombardier in a second, a corporal in a third, a sergeant in a fourth, and a sergeant-major in a fifth. With what result? He has learnt the ways of one commanding officer as an acting bombardier. In his second battery he finds he must unlearn a great deal of what he has learnt; in his third, he must unlearn the whole of it, or he very soon reverts to gunner. After this he wants to go to his original battery, and is not allowed to; the man, then, most likely becomes a bad character, or, at any rate, will not take the stripe again. Now, what are we about to do in all this? Increase the number of batteries in a brigade already too large. In this, I am afraid, very long letter I have tried to point out the following:—1st. That the new system for Garrison Artillery, if it becomes law, is most unfair, and that the brigade system is bad. 2nd. That Garrison Artillery should be made a separate corps by itself, the batteries, numbered consecutively, and reliefs carried out by batteries, not by brigades. 3rd. A colonel or lieutenant-colonel should be appointed to a district for five years, the colonel to command the nearest four or six batteries at the time, the lieutenant-colonel the nearest two or three, two lieutenant-colonels to one colonel. 4th. That the whole of the discipline of a battery be left to the officer actually in command at the time. 5th. That all subalterns join their batteries on appointment, that they may learn their duties at the best school. Until Artillery is divided into at least two regiments it will never be what it should be, and, above all, we want more officers for the Garrison Artillery.—I am, &c.,

R. A.

April 20, 1877.

DOMESTICS FOR THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Having noticed in your issue of Feb. 3 a short paragraph concerning the above, will you kindly permit me to mention a few facts as to the cause of this. No matter how long and how faithfully a steward serves in the Navy, the rating is always the same. The boy or ordinary seaman joined but yesterday pass him in a single commission, and obtain higher rating, and, consequently, better pensions. A steward has under his charge some hundreds of pounds of wine and mess stock for which he is responsible, and expenditure, of which he has to keep a correct amount. He has to control and direct the mess servants, and yet he has to muster with the younger hands, or with those who, through misconduct or inability, cannot get on. They are also on their ship paying off, not allowed the privilege of remaining in a guard-ship until they can get another, but have to remain on their own resources, perhaps, for months before they get a ship, unless they take a gunboat, with a quarter the pay they had last commission. In my humble opinion, the mess steward ought to rise according to the number of years he serves until he gets chief rate, say in twelve years. And let him be kept more for the duties for which he joins than he is at present. The only thing that should take him from mess duties is general quarters, and then only to attend the doctors. Sir, unless something be done, in a few years there will not be a steward left, and, if the officers want a comfortable and good mess, they must treat the steward with confidence, and uphold him in his duties.—I am, &c.,

Hong Kong, April 12. LEFT AT OWN REQUEST.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

The *Russki Invalid* lately published the following, which at this moment possesses considerable interest:—

The organization of the Turkish Army has been framed on models adapted from other countries. The Infantry and Cavalry are organized after a French pattern, the Artillery on a German one. It is necessary, however, to remark that while adapting these Continental systems little regard has been paid to their tactical applications. Camps of exercise, which have of late found favour in Turkey, have done little to improve the tactical acquirements of the Army, more especially in the matter of the combined action of the three arms. We may conclude, therefore, that the tactical training of the Turkish Army is at a very low ebb, and, by reason of this and from various other causes, its capacity for defence far exceeds its capacity for offence. We add a short summary of the organization of the different arms and their formations in the field.

INFANTRY.—The company is formed in two ranks; it is divided into two half companies; each half company is divided into two sections. The company is formed in line, in column of half companies, in column of sections, in fours, or in files. Firing is either in skirmishing order, file firing, or volleys. When skirmishing a company usually sends out one section. The other section follows close behind. The remaining half company follows at a distance of 150 paces from the skirmishers. Skirmishers are moved by signals. The company attacks either with its front deployed or in column of half companies, and prepares its attack with the fire of skirmishers. When the closed portion of the company advances to attack, the skirmishers push on to within 80 or 100 paces of the enemy, and await the arrival of the rest of the company. All then advance with a rush and a shout of "Allah!" The battalion is formed (*a*)—in deployed order; all the eight companies in line divided into two half battalions, each under command of a major; (*b*), in column of companies, half companies, or sections; (*c*), in fours or files. Volleys are fired either by companies or battalions. Not more than one-fourth of a battalion are extended as skirmishers. The Turkish Infantry fire, as a rule, in closed order, and their quick firing leads to indifferent shooting. Companies rarely act independently. Battalions generally keep together, form in deployed order, and commence firing volleys or file firing. The Turkish soldier has little idea of taking advantage of ground, but he is a good workman, and entrenches a position rapidly. Behind cover he defends himself obstinately. For manœuvring in the field with large forces the Turkish Army is by no means fitted, as no attention is paid to the joint action of the three arms and their mutual support. On guard and outpost duty the Turks are always slovenly and careless. They trust to their commanders to look out for the enemy. Of ordinary military precautions they have no idea, and they will have to pay often and dearly for their carelessness.

CAVALRY.—In the European sense of the word, the Turkish Cavalry is not trained at all. The horses are badly broken, and the men are not taught to ride on any systematic plan. They are drilled very little. Regiments are usually formed in columns of squadrons. These columns rarely form line on the move, the front squadron halts, and the others range themselves on it. Words of command are manifold, and are repeated by squadron and troop leaders. In outpost duty the training of the Cavalry is confined to the barrack-square. A mere line of vedettes without supports or reserves is not, however, to be relied on to guard an army from surprise. The Turkish authorities themselves admit the inferiority of their Regular Cavalry, and rely on it but little. On the other hand, they place great reliance on the Bashi-Bazouks, who, indeed, in the minor operations of war may do excellent service.

ARTILLERY.—Although undoubtedly the best arm the Turks possess, it is not by any means so good as is supposed. Its training is inferior. In peace time little attention is paid either to drill or practice in firing. It is consequently unfitted to manœuvre in the field. Most of its movements are done at a walk, rarely at a trot, and generally in column, without intervals between the guns. In deployments and changes of front the batteries are slow to a degree. The Turkish Artillerymen fire by no means badly, and they have good material to work with. Having once taken up a position (which they always intrench, if possible) the Turkish Artillery will stick to it stubbornly; but in moving from one position to another they easily become disordered by reason of their want of practice in manœuvring. Having given this short and by no means favourable account of the Turkish Army, we would point out that the weakness of the Army is to be found mainly in the upper ranks—*i.e.*, the officers. The Turk is by no means bad material for a soldier, and has the makings of an excellent soldier in him. The Turkish soldier is of middle height, free and active in his movements; he is strong and hardy and well fitted to undergo the hardships and privations of war. Like all Mahometans, he is temperate and satisfied with little. He is, moreover, patient and obedient. In a word, in good hands and properly trained, Turkish troops might be capable of great achievements, which has been proved more than once when they have been led by good foreign officers. The military education of the Turkish officers of the present day is at a very low level. Among the officers there are two sharply-defined groups, viz., officers who have passed through the military school and those who have risen from the ranks. Among the latter, notwithstanding their utter want of education, are found men who, at all events, are well acquainted with the details of a soldier's life, and have seen service in the field. The majority of the former class are youths who have passed through the military school and have got pushed on by interest. Occasionally from among these emerges a man of decent military acquirements. There is also in the Turkish Army a sprinkling of "European renegades"—foreign officers who have adopted the creed of Islam and taken service with the Porte. Among these are men with fair military attainments. The ranks in the Turkish Army are as follows:—Sirdar Ekvem, corresponding to the rank of field-marshal, mushir to general, ferik to lieut.-general, liva to major-general (all persons of the above ranks have the title of pacha), mir ali to colonel, kaimakan to lieut.-colonel, alai amin to major, bim bashi to major commanding a battalion (all persons of these ranks have the title of bey), uz bashi to captain, mulagim to subaltern, sira chavish to sergeant, on bashi to corporal, and nafar to private.

Extracts from an article in the *Russki Invalid* of Feb. 25 (March 6), 1877:—

The Turkish Army is at present armed with rifles of various patterns. The Martini-Henry rifle has, however, been decided on for the whole Army; 600,000 of these weapons and 400,000,000 cartridges have been ordered in America. The first portion of this order arrived in Turkey in October last, and were served out to the troops, but, practically, it was only after the armistice that the Turkish Army began to be acquainted with this weapon. Until this time the Redifs were mostly armed with Enfield rifles converted into breech-loaders on the Snider principle—some of the Infantry being armed with Remington rifles. The Turkish Martini-Henry rifle is similar to the English one with the following exceptions: the bayonet is a four-grooved weapon instead of a three-grooved one, its weight the same as the English bayonet, but $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches longer. The Turks have not adopted a metallic cartridge. For their Cavalry the Turks have adopted a repeating carbine of the Henry-Winchester pattern. In Dragoon regiments all the troopers are armed with carbines. In Lancer regiments the flank squadrons of each regiment carry carbines and swords; the other four squadrons are armed with lance, sword, and pistol. When its magazine is filled the Henry-Winchester carbine contains fifteen cartridges. Its weight, when loaded, is $10\frac{2}{3}$ pounds—full heavy, one would think, for Light Cavalry.

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☞ *It is particularly requested that applications for copies of the* Army and Navy Gazette, *and Advertisements, shall* not *be sent to the Editor, but to* Mr. Richard James Wood, AT THE OFFICE, 16, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C., *to whom all business communications shall be addressed and remittances made payable.*

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WE observe it stated in several papers that Colonel Bateson will command the 1st Life Guards during the summer drills at Aldershot. That, however, is not the case, as he is on Commander-in-Chief's leave, and the regiment is under the command of Colonel Keith Fraser at Aldershot, whilst Colonel Bateson is in London, and was, we observe, at the concert at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday night in his capacity as Colonel of the 1st Life Guards. The date of the gallant officer's commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment is May 29, 1872. This is June 30, 1877, so that the War Office has allowed, as we see with pleasure, a relaxation in or departure from the five years' rule. What Lieutenant-Colonel Keith Fraser thinks on the subject we do not know, but some curious questions suggest themselves. Suppose that before the drills were over it was necessary to send the Household Cavalry abroad, would it be very fair to Colonel Bateson, or would it be possible, with any regard to decency and feeling, to deprive him of his regiment? If Colonel Bateson is allowed to hold on till the Treasury is ready, what is to be done with Colonel Holden Steward, of the Queen's Bays, who became Lieutenant-Colonel June 26, 1872? with Colonel Nugent, of the Scots Greys, who became Lieutenant-Colonel February 3, 1869? with Colonel Montgomery Moore, of the Queen's Own Hussars, who became Lieutenant-Colonel December 23, 1868? with Colonel Massy, of the Royal Irish Lancers, who became Lieutenant-Colonel October 31, 1871? with Colonel Thesiger, of the Inniskillings, who became Lieutenant-Colonel December 2, 1868? with Colonel Hale, of the Queen's Own (No. 2) Hussars, who became Lieutenant-Colonel February 22, 1871? with Colonel Wilkinson, of the Queen's Lancers, who became Lieutenant-Colonel July 3, 1872? with Colonel Drury-Lowe, of the Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, who became Lieutenant-Colonel June 15, 1866? with Colonel Jenkins, of the 19th Hussars, who became Lieutenant-Colonel May 6, 1872? with Colonel Cotton, 20th Hussars, who became Lieutenant-Colonel April 30, 1873? with Colonel MacLeod, 21st Hussars, who became Lieutenant-Colonel March 4, 1868? We should like to know, you know! And, moreover, we should like to know what the actuarial estimate of the comparative advantages and disadvantages to these officers would be if a Royal Warrant were to be issued depriving them all of their regiments on the same date under a supposed five years' rule. Omitting the Guards from the list, we find that Colonel MccGwire (a wonderfully spelt name, by the way, and not at all like that of a Royal Scot), March 27, 1871; Colonels Rose, October 20, 1869, and Thompson, March 26, 1873 (Queen's Royal); Colonel Pearson, August 14, 1867; and Colonel Cox, July 12, 1871 (the Buffs); Colonel Cameron, April 1, 1873 (King's Own Royal); Colonel Roberts, March 30, 1866; and Colonel Carden, October 5, 1872 (the Northumberland Fusiliers); Colonel Bell, April 1, 1873 (the Royal First Warwickshire); Colonel Waller, October 28, 1871; Colonel Herbert, September 6, 1873 (Royal Fusiliers); Colonel Woods, June 15, 1866 (the King's); Colonel Hawes, May 8, 1872; and Colonel Buchanan, January 1, 1873 (East Norfolk); Colonel Roe, May 31, 1871 (North Devon); Colonel M'Kay, May 1, 1871; and Lieutenant-Colonel Foster, April 1, 1873 (East Suffolk); Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery, April 1, 1873 (Prince Albert's Light Infantry); Colonel Hawley, May 8, 1872; and Colonel Thomson, April 30, 1873 (Prince of Wales's Own); Colonel Wilkinson, April 13, 1872 (15th York); Colonel Bancroft August 14, 1867 (Bedfordshire); Colonel Cobbe, July 31, 1869; and Colonel Brice, January 14, 1871 (Leicestershire); Lieutenant-Colonel Dillon, August 27, 1873 (Royal Irish); Colonel Chippindall, March 7, 1870 (19th, 1st York); Lieutenant-Colonel Meares, October 5, 1872; and Colonel Davis, January 1, 1873 (East Devonshire); Colonel Dalzell, April 17, 1867 (Royal Scots Fusiliers); Colonel Armstrong, December 4, 1872; and Lieutenant-Colonel Tyacke, April 23, 1873 (Cheshire); Colonel Mostyn, September 1, 1869; and Colonel Prevost, September 3, 1870 (Royal Welsh Fusiliers); Colonel Glyn, February 13, 1867 (2nd Warwickshire); Colonel Ruddell, June 21, 1871 (King's Own Borderers); Colonel Freer, June 23, 1869 (Inniskilling); Colonel Wilkie, October 31, 1871 (Worcestershire); Colonel Fanshawe, September 24, 1873 (Duke of Wellington's); and Colonel Hunter, April 3, 1870 (Herefordshire); Colonel Henning, May 31, 1871 (1st Staffordshire); Colonel Currie, December 19, 1865 (Dorsetshire); Colonel Blyth, June 8, 1867 (2nd Somersetshire); Colonel M'Leod, March 26, 1868; (the Black Watch); Colonel Travers, November 12, 1870 (Northamptonshire); Colonel Madden, July 24, 1869 (King's Own Light Infantry); Colonel Curzon, February 19, 1870 (Oxfordshire Light Infantry); Colonel Gordon, August 9, 1871 (King's Royal Rifle Corps); Colonel Pigott, August 14, 1872 (Surrey); Colonel Macdonell, November 27, 1867 (Highland Light Infantry); Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford, June 14, 1872 (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders); Colonel Wiseman Clarke, July 2, 1870 (Perthshire); Colonel M'Leod, September 9, 1864 (74th Highlanders); Lieutenant-Colonel Kent, June 13, 1868 (77th East Middlesex); Colonel Mackenzie, July 13, 1867 (Ross-shire Buffs); Colonel Chichester, December 24, 1870 (Royal Lincoln Volunteers); Colonel Hardy, May 5, 1869 (York and Lancaster); Colonel Appleyard, March 6, 1867 (Bucks Volunteers); Colonel Stevenson, June 28, 1871 (Royal Irish Fusiliers); Colonel Lord Taylour, June 29, 1870 (94th Regiment); Colonel Bray, September 14, 1870 (96th Regiment); Colonel Dunne, November 25, 1865 (Duke of Edinburgh's); Colonel Addington, July 12, 1871 (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadians); Colonel Williams, August 15, 1869 (Madras Infantry); and Colonel Browne, August 21, 1867 (Bombay Infantry), are all officers who have held commands of regiments for more than five years, some for nearly twice that period.

When an array of speakers such as Admiral Egerton, Sir George Balfour, Sir John Hay, Mr. Sampson Lloyd, Captain Bedford Pim, Mr. Anderson, and others, rise in the House to advocate the cause of the officers of the Royal Marine corps, it is evident there must be an acknowledged evil to be remedied. Various schemes for facilitating promotion in the corps have from time to time been proposed, only to be set aside and replaced by others with little more to recommend them to the interests of those more nearly concerned on the one hand, or to the Treasury on the other. Where promotion and money have both to be provided, there is nothing so difficult as to arrange a system that will please both those who have to furnish the cash and those who yearn for advancement. No scheme that could ever be devised would produce the desired effect if the acceptance of its terms was left wholly optional; there must necessarily be compulsory clauses, and this compulsion must, as a matter of course, injuriously affect a certain number of individuals. The age system, under Mr. Childers' Order in Council of February, 1870, retires Lieutenant-Colonels at fifty-four, and Captains at forty-eight years of age; and every officer who has been affected by it has quitted the Service in a spirit of discontent, and with an impression of hardships. Thus, to make room for others whose turn may also come to feel equally discontented, the prospects of many good officers, some of whom may be of more value to the Service than those who succeed them, are permanently blighted. An officer who enters the Service to make it his profession and looks forward to reach the higher ranks in his corps, must naturally feel his prospects blighted if retired as a Captain at the age of forty-eight, with promotion within his grasp, and when he is looked upon as too old to seek any civil occupation. It is true that the numbers so affected under the Order in Council already quoted are comparatively few, but the hardship is no less great to the individual; and if the recommendations of the Army Commission are approved and made applicable to the Marines the numbers will be considerably greater, for all officers who have served twenty-two or twenty-three years, and have not risen above the rank of captain, will at once be retired. And what does this mean? Why, that a clean sweep of about forty will at once be made from the list of Captains, the juniors of that number retiring on a limited pension, and averaging only forty years of age. This will immediately create a redundant Retired List which will vastly increase year by year before any perceptible reduction can take place by death from age or other causes; and it becomes a serious matter for consideration whether it would not be wiser to spend the same money by increasing the pay of each rank, thus rendering them more contented to await promotion which must arrive in due course, instead of urging for schemes of retirement which will bear heavily upon the seniors, and eventually upon themselves. Within the last twenty years the Admiralty has been enabled to raise the pay of all ranks of naval officers, but they find a difficulty in dealing with that of officers of Marines, inasmuch as they are in every respect assimilated to the Army; and to raise the pay of the Marine corps would afford an apparent grievance to the Line. That the pay of the officers of the military Service is too small there can be no question, being much the same as at the beginning of the present century, since which date the emoluments of every other profession or trade have considerably advanced. But as pointed out by Admiral Egerton in the House, the Line have the advantage of extensive Staff employ, of commands, and of Indian pay and allowances, which the Marines have not; and there can be no valid grounds of objection to an Admiralty corps being dealt with either as to pay, promotion, or retirement entirely by the Admiralty, and without reference to any branch of her Majesty's Forces serving under the Horse Guards. At present the pay of the junior ranks is not equal to the daily earnings of a respectable artificer. The amount of pay should not depend entirely upon the rank held, but should rise by increments according to length of service. It would not be too much to ask that a Lieutenant of fifteen years' service and upwards should receive ten shillings per diem, and a Captain on promotion twelve and sixpence, rising to fourteen or fifteen shillings after twenty years' service; but this would be an after calculation, to be worked out whenever so fair and just an idea should be entertained.

A few days ago the French Radicals presumed to celebrate the Hoche anniversary at Versailles, on which occasion M. Gambetta pronounced a speech on the present crisis. It is needless to say that little or nothing was said of the gallant soldier whose career furnished the pretext for the Radical banquet and orations. It may be asked upon what authority the Ultras proceed to this annual exhumation, and what there is in common between M. Gambetta and his friends and General Hoche? The only justification for this yearly symposium lies in the fact that General Hoche served the first Republic. But how was he requited? The Republic was in danger, the command of the Army of the Moselle and that under Pichegru were confided to Hoche, who immediately broke through the lines of Weissembourg, defeated the Austrians and the Prussians, raised the siege of Landau, and saved France. He had hardly accomplished this splendid feat of arms when the Convention, afraid of arresting him in the midst of his victorious troops, transferred him to the Army of the Alps. On his arrival at Nice he was stopped and sent to Paris, where, with his hands bound like a vile criminal, he was flung into the Conciergerie. There he languished for five months on prison fare, and was even obliged to sell his charger in order not to starve. He owed his release to the fall of Robespierre and St. Just, whose death put an end to the Reign of Terror, and he thus escaped the fate of Custine, de Biron, Houchard, Chancel, and Beauharnais, who perished on the scaffold. It is a question whether Hoche would have remained a Republican had he not been poisoned, either accidentally or purposely, at the early age of 29. The brilliant soldiers produced by the French Revolution went different roads. Marceau and Desaix fell on the field of battle, and Kleber was assassinated at Cairo during the Republic, and they died true to the immortal principles of '93. Dumouriez deserted in order to avoid the guillotine. Pichegru was thrown into prison on a charge of conspiracy, and was found strangled in his cell. Moreau, the rival of Bonaparte, was sentenced to ten years' transportation, and fell in the Prussian ranks fighting against the Emperor Napoleon. Bernadotte accepted the throne of Charles XII., and joined the alliance against France. The great bulk of the Republican Generals accepted the ascendancy of Bonaparte, and putting their political principles in their pockets became Marshals (*which made them cousins of the* Emperor), Princes, and Dukes. The probability is that Hoche would have followed the example of Ney, Murat, Lannes, Massena, Soult, Marmont, Macdonald, Victor, Suchet, Junot, Davoust, Kellermann, and other comrades who threw over the Republic. Considering the manner in which M. Gambetta, during his brief Dictatorship, treated Generals like Bourbaki and d'Aurelles de Paladine, we can imagine the French Army not being over pleased with this Hoche manifestation. During the campaign in France a well-known Republican writer of great talent wrote a strong letter condemning the policy of M. Gambetta, who would persist in carrying on the war on his own authority. "Every day," wrote M. Lanfrey, "our dangers increase, and, far from being able to march upon Paris, our army has been forced back behind the Loire and cut in two. Its gallant and honourable General, who was a hero yesterday, is denounced as a traitor to-day for not having fulfilled promises made without his knowledge." General d'Aurelles de Paladine was removed from his command after beating the Bavarians at Coulmiers; and Bourbaki, driven to despair by insolent and incapable instructions, attempted suicide. If the statue of Lazare Hoche could speak, it would certainly say: "Save me from my friends!"

It is impossible to say what the words "Turkish military quarters" mean, but the announcement sent from Shumla to Reuter's office, that the crossing of the Danube between Sistova and Nicopolis by the Russians causes no uneasiness there, argues the possession of "a divine calm" and utter indifference to the fact that the Turkish line is cut in two, which is very Turkish and almost superhuman as a specimen of apathy. There is so much "pulver dampf" about that it is difficult to discern the truth of the case, but it appears to be certain that the Grank Duke Nicolas has established himself solidly on the right bank opposite Simnitza, and there is reason to believe that 50,000 Russians are across the river at that point. That force would thus cut the communications by the right bank between the Turkish left at Widdin and Rahova, and the Turkish centre and right at Rustchuk—Turtukai—Silistria, and if the Russians have possession of Rassova the Turks defending Trajan's Wall must fall back. The Grand Duke, however, can not move forward till his flanks are covered, and so far the Russian attempts to cross above and below him appear to have been frustrated. The road to Adrianople by the Kazanlik Pass over the Balkans, to which the shortest route from Sistova is by Ternova, is now open, as far as we can see, and the Turkish quadrilateral, unprovided with an offensive army, and left to its own resources in passive defence, is in a bad way.

On the representation of Captain Bowden-Smith that he is not at present in a fit state of health to take up his appointment as Flag Captain to the Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, the Admiralty has informed him that he may postpone his departure for that station until he is ready to make the voyage out.

Captain W. E. Triscott, who has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital Pension of £65 per annum, entered the Navy in 1821, and obtained his first commission in 1837, and served for some years on the Mediterranean and Lisbon Stations. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in March, 1846, and to that of Captain on the Retired List in December, 1865.

We regret to hear that Lieutenant-Commander Hotham of the Pioneer has been compelled to temporarily resign his command in order to proceed to Madeira on sick leave. The trying nature of the service upon which the Pioneer is engaged is only too well known, and unfortunately the ship is by no means well ventilated or adapted for such service. The invaliding rate has been very heavy, and deaths have been many for so small a complement, and as the rains are beginning to set in and the trade rivers are about to be visited by the Pioneer, it was thought advisable that Lieutenant Hotham should not proceed in the ship. The command is now in the hands of Lieutenant Galloway, of the Sirius.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the Government are preparing plans to defeat the intentions of those concerned in a plot to destroy the Suez Canal with dynamite. Stations are being formed along the banks of the canal, and these will be occupied by a force which will be placed in charge of Morice Bey. Should Commander Morice, R.N.—the Bey in question—take this command, it will necessitate his removal from the list of officers of the Royal Navy.

Commander Price, M.P., is desirous of impressing on the Government his opinion that the education of young gentlemen intended for the naval Service (as distinguished from special training in professional subjects) should be conducted at the expense of their parents or friends, and not at the cost of the State. If Parliament should fully concur in this view, let us hope that it will sanction the daily pay of a Midshipman being raised to something more than the present one shilling and ninepence.

The Channel and Reserve Squadron has been cruising off Kinsale during the past week and will call at Bantry Bay to-morrow, and returns to Queenstown on July 5. Two other ships of the First Reserve will then join the flag of Sir Beauchamp Seymour.

A meeting of the Goodenough Memorial Fund Committee and subscribers will be held in the Royal United Service Institution on Monday next at three o'clock.

Admiral George Dobson, whose death is reported, entered the Navy December 14, 1807, as first-class volunteer on board the Trident, bearing the flag at Malta of Sir Alexander Ball. In 1808 he removed to the Saracen, and became a Midshipman October, 1810. He further served in the Mediterranean in the Queen, bearing the flag of Sir Francis Laforey. During the six years immediately subsequent to the peace, we find him employed chiefly as Master's Mate in the Vengeur and Northumberland. He then, towards the close of 1821, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope in the Andromache, to a Lieutenancy in which ship he was confirmed January 14, 1824. He was promoted to the rank of Commander May 9, 1832, and was employed in the Java and Southampton. For his subsequent services in the Coastguard, to which he was appointed July 13, 1838, this officer was advanced to post-rank January 5, 1844. He obtained flag-rank in 1863, became Vice-Admiral 1869, and Admiral in 1875.

A large party of persons attached to the French Embassy will visit Chatham Yard to-day, and will "assist" at the launch of the composite corvette Garnet.

Captain Cleveland, who has been studying at the Royal Naval College, has been permitted to join the torpedo class at Portsmouth—the second of the season—as a special case, but their Lordships have stipulated that he shall not be granted the usual accommodation at the Portsmouth College. The loss is not great; but why this slight hospitality should be refused an officer who is perfecting himself in his profession and thereby becoming a more efficient servant to the State, it is difficult to conceive, unless the whole of the College is appropriated from basement to roof.

The sick leave granted to Captain Buckle of the Lord Warden has expired, but we believe the Admiralty do not require him to rejoin his ship until she arrives at Portsmouth. Should Captain Buckle's health then admit of his return to duty, he will relieve Captain the Hon. E. R. Fremantle of his temporary command.

The removal of the name of Captain the Hon. A. Hobart from the list of officers of her Majesty's Navy was, we believe, rather hastened by the question as to the course he had chosen being put in the House, the final scratch of the pen being made just before the official answer was given. Should this not meet the views of Hobart Pasha, he cannot blame the Admiralty, for he was given full time to have answered the communication addressed to him, but he seems to have preferred to treat these last orders to quit with silent contempt.

Mr. Charles Iceley, Inspector of Machinery at Portsmouth, was ordered by the Admiralty to proceed to Kingstown on the news of the breakdown of the Orontes' machinery being received, and to accompany the ship to Queenstown and to report on the state of the engines and cause of their defective state. On the passage to Queenstown all worked satisfactorily, and there was thought to be no good reason for countermanding her orders for the Cape, but she will not now go to Mauritius.

The following gentlemen having passed the competitive examination at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich have been appointed to Assistant Clerkships in the Navy:—A. E. Cubitt, S. E. Elliott, F. W. J. Airey, F. B. Hill, M. Stephens, H. F. Tracey, E. D. Hadley, O. F. Tuck, J. Riches, E. Row, E. L. J. Bridgman, H. W. Braddon, and F. W. Osburn.

Staff-Commander Carr and Navigating-Lieutenant Langdon, who are engaged on the survey of Milford Haven, have returned to that place from Foynes, where they had been to complete the survey of that harbour.

We rather fear that Sub-Lieutenant Ledgard and Navigating Sub-Lieutenant May of the Research, who have both been dismissed their ship, by sentence of court-martial, owing to irregularities in the gun-room wine accounts, may be, partially, at least, the victims of a bad system. The extra burthen of keeping accounts which is thrown upon young officers, and the temptation to doctor the wine books so that they may apparently not exceed the limit, is the cause of these irregularities.

The retirement of Staff-Surgeon Kipling, which was gazetted last week, was, we regret to hear, necessitated by the health of that officer rendering him physically unfit for further service afloat.

Mr. Primrose, who has for some years past held the appointment of Private Secretary to a Lord of the Admiralty, has resigned his post in that capacity to Rear-Admiral Hood, C.B., and has succeeded to the vacancy caused by the advancement to the first class of Mr. Darell Jeffreys.

Commander James Brown, who obtained his promotion out of the Excellent after serving his term as senior Staff officer, has been selected for service at Whitehall, and took up his appointment in the Department of the Director of Naval Ordnance on Tuesday.

Commander Peter Belches has been selected by the Admiralty to fill the vacancy on the "1816" List caused by the death of Commander Meheux. Commander Belches entered the Service in 1812, and while serving as Master's Mate on board the Primrose was severely wounded in an engagement which occurred by mistaking a British packet for the enemy. In 1827 he obtained his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant and for many years held the post of Harbour Master at Albany, Western Australia. He became a Retired Commander under Order in Council of July, 1864.

Mr. Wilmot B. Mainprise, R.N., Paymaster of the Malabar, has, we understand, been selected for the charge of the naval depôt at Sydney, N.S.W.

The illness of the First Lord of the Admiralty is, we regret to hear, sufficiently serious to cause much uneasiness to his friends. Mr. Hunt, acting upon medical advice, embarked in the Vivid on Wednesday, *en route* for Homburg, to try the waters of that place, and it is to be hoped that the change and rest from official cares may go far to restore him to health.

The following is a list, in the order of merit, of the successful candidates at the recent examination for Naval Cadetships:—Angel H. Freeman, Lord F. G. Osborne, C. H. Askwith, W. J. W. Steward, F. J. Patteson, J. H. Robertson, L. E. Power, B. A. Cator, A. R. C. Warren, C. R. A. C. Foot, E. S. Fitzherbert, R. E. R. Benson, D. F. Robinson, C. L. Cust, R. J. S. Home, C. J, T. Dormer, S. G. Maxwell, R. E.

Wemyss, G. W. Hillyard, Mark E. F. Kerr, C. F. Lambert, A. P. James, W. L. Grant, F. J. Boord, A. T. Taylor, R. J. Prendergast, Hon. G. A. Hardinge, R. B. B. England, H. Thompson, Ralph Hudlestone, A. C. Lowry, F. J. H. Booth, Morgan Singer, T. S. Gooch, J. R. Hargreaves, S. C. Weigall, H. S. Grant, W. G. C. Walter, E. N. Hale, R. G. L. Tottenham, W. C. Beston, R. K. Arbuthnot, J. W. C. Stracey, P. M. Stewart, A. H. Ozzard, and R. A. Maude. The following young gentlemen are entitled to another trial:—H. G. Smith, Hon. A. F. Bingham, E. B. Hewett, and E. C. Biscoe. It was to Mr. A. H. Freeman the Council of the Royal Naval School, Newcross, awarded the Admiralty Prize Naval Cadetship.

In confusing the Assistance with the Alexandra, in some remarks upon the recent disturbance on board Admiral Hornby's flagship, the *Whitehall Review* has made an error which will not be appreciated by the former ship. Those who know Captain Prattent, however, will not be misled or believe it likely that his men have been led into irregularities such as have been committed by those under Captain FitzRoy's command.

There was once on a time an Anglo-French force encamped with hostile intent on the territory of the Czar of all the Russias, for whose destruction that much deceived and greatly suffering Potentate relied on the appearance in the field of his Generals "Janvier" and "Fevrier," and they certainly did their share of the work when they came, but could not do all. The Russians are now in the Dobrudscha, and will soon be swarming in Bulgaria, and the Turks will receive, in all likelihood, immense assistance from Cucumber Pasha and Melon Bey, who are awaiting them in force. For it is a leguminous land, and Turk and Christian revel in the abundance of all the pumpkin tribe and in vegetable wealth of all sorts. Fruit abound, and grapes are not unknown, and cabbage and pig, dear to the Muscovite, are all in the Christian quarters. In other words, there is plenty of food for dysentery and cholera about, and we have yet to see whether the comforting assurances of the *Times* will be justified, or whether the Russians will suffer as they did in 1828-9 in Roumelia, and in 1849 in Transylvania and Hungary, and even in 1855 in their own country. Cucumber Pasha and Melon Bey—these may be potent for evil to the legions of the Czar. It is all very well to write about parallels of latitude, but there are men living by the hundred who can well recollect how the men of our army encamped in Bulgaria in July and August suffered from the heat, and how midday drills were forbidden, and how the Guards were two days marching eighteen miles, though their knapsacks were carried, and how we left full churchyards at Gallipoli and Varna ere a shot was fired.

Deputy-Commissary J. S. Young, whose departure for the seat of war in the East we referred to last week, proceeds as Chief Commissioner of the Red Cross Society during the present war, and takes out with him five Surgeons for employment in alleviating the sufferings of the wounded and sick of both belligerents as he may deem most practicable. Mr. Young's career has been one of almost uninterrupted special service, as he has been specially employed in China, Abyssinian Expedition, Franco-German war, and on many occasions at the War Office; while, as member of the War Office Ambulance and Field Hospital Equipment Committees, his special knowledge of military hospital requirements and organization has been availed of. It is surely time that such special services obtained official recognition.

Under what Royal Warrant is it that field officers are every now and then allowed to sell out of the Army, and are in the same *Gazette* accorded a step of higher honorary rank? The question has repeatedly been put to us, and nobody seems to be aware of the appearance of any Warrant granting the privilege. If it is only done by the Horse Guards, as is supposed, in order to encourage officers to retire, it is a pity that steps are not taken for letting the Army know what rules are observed, as, were the Service enlightened, there are many who would gladly avail themselves of a favourable opportunity of quitting a profession in which, judging by the slow rate of promotion lately, their prospects are anything but bright.

Is there no Warrant by which the vacant pension for non-combatants, lately drawn by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Feneran, could be given to one of the many Ridingmasters whose services merit some such special recognition? It is difficult to understand on what principle these Good Service Pensions are bestowed, for Paymasters, Quartermasters, Doctors, and even Chaplains are qualified for them; but, by an extraordinary ruling, Commissariat and Ordnance officers, and even Ridingmasters and Veterinary-Surgeons, are not. If the Chaplain and Paymaster have the pension, it can on no reasonable ground be denied to the other ranks and departments, and the distinction which is made cannot be viewed otherwise than as a most unjust one.

Aldershot is a large station, and the regiments forming the division are necessarily much scattered; yet, strange to say, it possesses but one gymnasium, to which troops occupying quarters in the North Camp have to be marched for instruction in a hot sun or rainy weather, a distance there and back of something like four or five miles. The Curragh gymnasium is nearly double the size of that at Aldershot, though there are never a quarter of the number of men there.

Lieutenant A. N. Hayne, 57th Regiment, has received the appointment for which he was recommended, that of Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to Sir James R. Longden, K.C.M.G., the new Governor of Ceylon. He entered the 84th Regiment as Ensign, from the Royal Military College, August 18, 1869; became Lieutenant, September 27, 1871; exchanged to the 57th Regiment, November 15, 1871; was appointed Musketry Instructor, November 1, 1873, and held the appointment until 1875. He has been temporarily on the Staff, previously having acted as Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Logan, C.B., during one set of manœuvres at the Curragh.

Captain the Hon. G. P. H. Villiers, Grenadier Guards, at present employed as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Lytton in India, has accepted the offer, which we stated some time since was to be made to him, of the Military Attachéship at Berlin. Captain Villiers entered the Army March 6, 1867, and became Captain February 19, 1870, and passed from the Staff College in December last.

Captain A. B. Tulloch, 69th Regiment, has been appointed to succeed Brevet Major Lascelles, Rifle Brigade, as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Portsmouth. Captain Tulloch, who passed from the Staff College in December, 1869, joined the Army May 25, 1855, and became Captain March 29, 1864. He has lately been employed as an Instructor in Military Surveying at the Royal Military College, having previously been Garrison Instructor at Halifax, N.S.

The Oxford Military College will signalize its second year of existence by the erection of a handsome new building, affording accommodation for eighty more students. We learn with great pleasure that Mr. Secretary Hardy has consented to lay the foundation-stone on July 21. Our readers will remember that this institution has for its object to give a University education to sons of officers and others, prepare them for the Army examinations, and give them a military training at a moderate expense.

REVIEWS.

Handbook of the Seat of War. By Rev. A. Mackay.
(Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)

This War Handbook cannot but prove an interesting and useful guide to those who wish to follow the operations of the contending Powers in the East. It is replete with valuable information.

The Illustrated Guide to the War.

Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Tyler have also published a guide to the war, which has evidently been prepared with considerable care, and takes a more comprehensive view of the subject than Mr. Mackay's. Its fantastic cover alone is certainly worth a shilling.

A Voyage Round the World.

In August next the screw steamship Sumatra, of 2,400 tonnage, is to start from London and make a voyage round the world—it is to be hoped successfully. All the necessary information is contained in a handbook recently published. Messrs. Grindlay, of Parliament-street, are the bankers and agents to the expedition, and Messrs. Hide and Thompson, of Cullum-street, its honorary secretaries.

The Arctic Expedition. By R. Johnston, F.R.G.S.
(Frederick Warne and Co.)

Mr. Johnston has very opportunely published a record of the Arctic Expedition clothed in a suitable garb. He has had the advantage of access to the official reports, journals, charts, and drawings of all the officers of the Expedition. It is altogether a highly interesting pamphlet, carefully illustrated, and written in a fair spirit.

Messrs. Blackwood continue the publication of Mr. Kinglake's "Crimea" in its new and cheap form; but Vol. 5, which recently appeared, does not contain any fresh matter, and has no prefatory remarks such as lent such attraction to former volumes, brief as they were. The only objection we can make to the reissue is, that it began before the original work was completed, and that the latter is still unfinished.

Lieut.-Gen. W. A. Le Mesurier died on the 20th inst. at Summerlands, Exeter, aged ninety years. He obtained his first commission as ensign in July, 1804, and was promoted to lieut. in May, 1805. He served in the 24th Regt. at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806. In 1811 he joined the 2nd Batn. of his regiment in the Peninsula, where he served until the end of that war in 1814, and was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Echalar, Nivelle, and Orthes (severely contused); and in the several affairs on the banks of the Dordogne in front of Bordeaux, being on continual advance-guard when that part of the army was moving forward on Angoulême. He had received the war medal with four clasps for his services in the Peninsula. He was gazetted capt. March 15, 1810; major, July 22, 1830; lieut.-col., Nov. 9, 1846; col., June 20, 1854; major-gen., May 1, 1861; and lieut.-gen., Nov. 9, 1870.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. The regiment will proceed from Aldershot to Windsor on the conclusion of the summer drills.

6th Dragoons The C, F, and G Troops, under the respective commands of Lieut. Thackeray and Capts. Bennett and Mills, left Dublin on Thursday for Edinburgh. Brevet Major Curtis, in command of the D, and Capt. O'Neall, in command of E Troop, will embark on Tuesday next for Hamilton, Capt. Stewart and B Troop leaving on the same date for Edinburgh. The head-quarters and remaining troops will embark on Saturday. The young horse party, &c., will leave on the following Thursday.

7th Hussars. The regiment will embark in H.M.S. Assistance at Greenock, for conveyance to Dublin, as follows:—The first division to-day—will land at the North Wall, Dublin, on Monday—the second on the 5th, arriving on the 7th; and the third on the 11th, arriving on the 13th. The regiment returns to Ireland after an absence of twenty-five years. It was stationed in Dublin during the winter of 1852-53, moving thence to Edinburgh.

8th Hussars. Head-quarters and six troops will proceed to Hounslow, and two troops to Hilsea, after the summer drills at Aldershot.

10th Hussars. Lieut. Inman, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has been transferred from the 3rd Bengal Cavalry to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

17th Lancers. Head-quarters and five troops will leave Aldershot for Leeds, and three troops for Preston, about the end of next month.

21st Hussars. The *Irish Times* says:—"There is no truth whatever in the report that the regiment has been detailed for service in Egypt with an expeditionary force. If an expedition were ordered to the East, it is doubtful whether the 21st would form part."

Royal Artillery.

Capt. F. C. Nicolas, 1st Brig., has been appointed station Staff officer at Kirkee, vice Capt. P. H. Greig (late Bombay), promoted.

Major E. V. Boyle has been posted to No. 18 Bat. 10th Brig. at Malta, on vacating his appointment as brigade-major of Artillery at Aldershot.

Capt. G. A. Noyes has taken up duty at Dublin on appointment as district captain under the new organization.

Major E. Ward-Ashton is to continue in command of the Riding Establishment at Woolwich, on the reorganization of the regiment.

At the termination of the summer drills the following batteries will leave Aldershot, viz.:—16th Brig. B Bat., for Newcastle-on-Tyne; C and D Bats., for Hilsea; and F Bat. for Woolwich.

The will and codicil, dated Nov. 18, 1873, and Oct. 31, 1876, of Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Croggan, late of Balmoral House, Tregunter-road, South Kensington, who died on the 2nd ult., were proved on the 31st ult. by John Allen, Thomas John Croggan, and William Croggan, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000.

The proposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India has been approved, that when officers of the Royal Artillery are removed from their batteries to officiate in the Ordnance Department, and it is known that their services will be required in that department for more than one year, they should be placed on the Supernumerary List. When, however, they are required for shorter periods, they are to be retained on the establishment of their batteries. In each case of an officer being made supernumerary under this arrangement, a separate report is to be made to the India Office.

The following appointments have been made in the Bombay Presidency:—Brevet Col. J. Spurway, 1st Brig., to command the Artillery in the Mhow Division, Col. J. C. Hales officiating until his return from leave; Col. G. A. Renny, V.C., B Brig. R.H.A. (late Bengal), to command the batteries in the Scinde District, and Col. A. W. Twiss, 8th Brig., those at Aden.

Royal Engineers.

The following announcement has been sent round to the dailies:—"The Queen has approved the following appointments:—Col. Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of the Straits Settlements, to be Governor of South Australia; Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Western Australia, to be Governor of the Straits Settlements; Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., to be Governor of Western Australia."

Grenadier Guards. The 3rd Batn., at the Tower, have much enlivened the neighbourhood, and the carriages of visitors from the West-end have been waking up the streets leading to Tower-hill.

Coldstream Guards. The *Times* correspondent, writing from Bucharest, on the 21st inst., says:—"The Military Attachés of France, Austria, and Germany have gone to the front with sealed orders, but Col. Wellesley, the English Military Attaché, is still at Bucharest. What should have been kept quiet has unfortunately become commonly known at head-quarters—namely, that Col. Wellesley was so received by the Grand Duke on first arriving as to render his presence during the campaign very doubtful. It would be strange if the Russian military authorities could permit themselves to believe that any English officer could hold other than independent views regarding the Russian Army." A telegram to the *Morning Post*, dated Bucharest, June 26, informs us that "Col. Wellesley is awaiting the receipt of an apology from the Russian authorities. It is said that the Emperor disapproves of the conduct of his brother the Grand Duke Nicholas."

1st or Royal Scots. Lieut.-Col. Stuart, 2nd Batn., has arrived from India on leave.

8th King's. Lieut.-Col. Drew, 2nd Batn., has introduced a new mode of carrying the mess tin. It is placed on the top of the valise, and fits nicely between the lower edge of the great-coat. Both as regards looks and convenience, this new method is a very great improvement upon the old system. The men can work with more freedom, and the horrid tin-kettle like noise is avoided when doubling. The Duke approves of it.

9th Regiment. Capt. Kane, 1st Batn., has sent in his papers to retire.

17th Regiment. Lieut. Moores, who has been adjt. of the 108th during the past two years, and arrived home with his regiment a few months ago, has completed a course of musketry at Hythe, and been posted to the 2nd Batn. of this regiment for service in India.

19th Regiment. The 1st Batn. will be moved from Aldershot to Portsmouth on the conclusion of the summer drills.

20th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. is ordered to proceed from Aldershot to Portland after the summer drills.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Hamersley, adjt. of the 24th Lancashire Regiment, has been transferred to the 2nd Administrative Batn. Cheshire Rifles, vice Capt. Tollemache, 108th Regt., resigned.

25th Regiment. Capt. Higgins, 2nd Batn., is appointed to the adjutancy of the 40th Middlesex R.V.

41st Regiment. Lieut. Barnes is expected to obtain the company vacant in consequence Capt. Anley's appointment to the Royal Glamorgan Militia as adjt.

42nd Highlanders. The death is recorded, at Wells, of Capt. T. G. M. Raynes, late of the regiment. The deceased was present at the battles of Badajos, Toulouse, and Orthes, and although not actually engaged at Waterloo, was on the field on the day of that terrible encounter in command of his company.

43rd Light Infantry. A Madras paper says:—"Under orders from the Commander-in-Chief, telegraphed from Ootacamund, Capt. Pearson, at Bellary, who was lately tried by court-martial, has been released from arrest, and has resumed the command of his company."

Royal Marines.

The *Irish Times* says:—"All evidence of the malady from which Col. Sir Francis Festing lately suffered has disappeared, and he is now busily engaged again in the Royal Marine Office at Head-quarters, Spring-gardens. The illness was, we understand, the result of a weakened constitution, the effects of service on the West Coast of Africa during the Ashantee campaign."

The Admiralty have awarded medals for long service and good conduct to the following sergeants of the Plymouth Division of the Royal Marine L.I.:—12th Comp., Richard Wright, and 48th Comp., J. E. Wiloughby.

The Royal Marine School, at Stonehouse, will close for the midsummer holidays on Friday next, and reopen on Monday, the 23rd prox.

56th Regiment. Capt. Braine is arranging an exchange.

58th Regiment. The regiment will move from Aldershot to Shorncliffe at the end of the ensuing month.

60th Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Hinxman, 4th Batn., has arrived from India, on leave.

61st Regiment. The regiment will leave Aldershot for Dover after the drills.

64th Regiment. The regiment will be moved from Aldershot to Colchester for the winter.

71st Highlanders. Capt. de Lancey has left England for Malta, to rejoin the Staff of Major-Gen. Airey, C.B., as aide-de-camp.

73rd Regiment. Lieut. Thackwell has arrived home with Sir William Gregory, K.C.M.G., to whom he has acted as private secretary in Ceylon.

74th Highlanders. Capt. Simpson has been appointed adjt. of the 3rd Lanarkshire R.V. The Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, we are glad to say, have rewarded the men of the regiment in a handsome manner for their services during the first night of the fire at the Singapore wharf. In addition to granting them a sum of money to cover all the expenses to which they had been put to repair the damage done to their clothing, each sergeant engaged at the fire has been awarded a gratuity of 5 dols., and each private 1 dol.

76th Regiment. Capt. Pearse is to be placed on the Supy. List on being confirmed in his appointment as capt. instr. at Hythe, having passed six months on the Staff of the institution professionally, Lieut. and Adjt. Brett being promoted.

79th Highlanders. Capt. Miers has been appointed to the adjutancy of the 3rd Glamorganshire R.V.

88th Connaught Rangers. Capt. Owen has been recommended for the majority vacant by the retirement of Major Hall.

93rd Highlanders. Lieut. Fetherstonhaugh has been selected to act as instr. of musketry to the Antrim Rifles during their training.

96th Regiment. On the conclusion of the drills at Aldershot head-quarters and three companies will proceed to Chester, one company to the Isle of Man, two companies to Weedon, and two companies to Liverpool.

98th Regiment. The depôt will proceed with the 64th Regt. from Aldershot to Colchester next month.

106th Light Infantry. The command is falling vacant by the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Gillespie.

Rifle Brigade. Lieuts. Bathurst, Bowles, Burn, Wegg-Prosser and Russell, 1st Batn., have been noted as professionally qualified for promotion.

Medical Department. The death is announced from Singapore of Surg.-Major H. L. Randell, surg.-gen. to the Government of the Straits Settlements. The deceased entered the Army Jan. 5, 1855, and became surg.-major, Oct. 20, 1869. He served with the 62nd Regt. in the Crimea from July 4, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol and assault of the Redan on Sept. 18 (medal with clasp and Turkish medal).

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

Royal Berks assembled at Reading on Monday, and proceeded to Aldershot the same day, where it is encamped.

2nd Devon has completed its training at Plymouth. The officers who did duty were—Col. Stevenson; Hon. Lieut.-Cols. Trood, and Hayne; Capts. Pitts, Evans, Toms, Howorth, Deane, Mountsteven, de Schmid, Muntz, and Chapman; Lieuts. Scarborough and Edgar; Sub-Lieuts. Stevens, La Terriere, Keate, and the Hon. W. Y. Buller; Capt. and Adjt. Letts, and Surg.-Major Whipple. Col. F. E. Drewe, 34th Brigade Depôt, inspected the regiment previous to its dismissal, and expressed himself most pleased with its appearance.

3rd Royal Middlesex. The regiment assembled on Monday last at Turnham-green, proceeded to Aldershot the same afternoon, and is encamped on Rushmoor.

4th Royal Middlesex underwent its inspection at Aldershot on Thursday by Col. Rich, commanding 49th and 50th Brigade Depôts, who, at the conclusion, expressed himself highly satisfied at the efficiency displayed by the men, and at their smart and soldierlike appearance, which, he said, reflected great credit on officers and non-commissioned officers.

Norfolk Artillery. The regimental dinner took place on Tuesday at the Ship, Greenwich, Col. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, presided, attended by Major Russell, and the following were present:—Lieut.-Cols. Lord Suffield, K.C.B., and Bedingfield; Majors Hon. H. Harbord, Penrice, and Count de Weyde; Capts. Mott, Alderson, Bagge, More-Lane, Partridge, and Metcalfe; Lord Hastings, Sir F. Boileau, Bart., Sir R. W. Proctor-Beauchamp, Bart.; Messrs. Keppel, Seal, Buxton, Holmes, Newcome, Pratt, Kerrison, Hare, and Preston; and Surg.-Major Aldred and Surg. Stafford. The band was in attendance.

2nd Tower Hamlets was inspected on Thursday by Col. Lord Abinger, Scots Guards, on the general parade-ground, South Camp, Aldershot. The drill and battalion movements, manual, platoon firing, and musketry exercises alike elicited praise from the inspecting officer, who highly complimented Col. Halkett, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men on the efficiency they had displayed.

Galway assembled for training at Loughrea, musters on parade 2 field officers, 8 capts., 5 subalterns, the adjt., qrmr., surg., 27 sergts., 9 drummers, and 578 rank and file.

Kilkenny Fusiliers complete their training to-day at Kilkenny. The regiment was inspected on the 23rd by Col. Dunne, 99th Regt., who expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the men, also with their conduct, &c., as during the training, whilst quartered with his regiment, they had, he said, behaved very well, and he was glad such a good feeling existed between both corps, which he hoped would continue. Lieut.-Col. Daniel, commanding 2nd Batn. 18th Royal Irish, the linked battalion, was present during the parade.

Leitrim. The second majority, vacant by the retirement of Major Wyse, will not be filled up.

Wicklow Artillery, assembled for training at Wicklow, under command of Col. Cuninghame, musters on parade 2 field officers, 4 capts., 2 sub-lieuts., the adjt., surg., and 258 gunners.

The following regiments assemble for training on Monday next, viz.:—The Durham Fusiliers, at Barnard Castle; 2nd Durham, at Durham; Durham Artillery, at Hartlepool; 1st (South) Gloucester, at Gloucester; 1st Royal Lancashire, at Lancaster; 2nd Batn. 1st Stafford, at Lichfield; North York, at Richmond; Fife Artillery, at Dunbar; Scottish Borderers, at Dumfries; North Cork, at Mallow; Longford, at Longford; Louth, at Dundalk; South Mayo, at Westport; Meath, at Navan; Tipperary Artillery, at Clonmel.

The following regiments assembled for training on Monday last, viz.:—Royal Berks, at Reading (for Aldershot); 3rd Royal Middlesex, at Turnham-green (for Aldershot); East York, at Beverley; 1st West York, at Pontefract; Forfar Artillery, at Montrose; 2nd Royal Lanark, at Lanark; Donegal Artillery, at Letterkenny; Roscommon, at Boyle.

The following regiments complete their training, and will be dismissed to-day, viz.:—1st Devon, at Exeter; 2nd Royal Middlesex, at Barnet (from Aldershot); 4th Royal Middlesex, at Hounslow (from Aldershot); 1st Somerset, at Taunton; 2nd Tower Hamlets, at Victoria Park-square (from Aldershot); 3rd West York, at Doncaster; Royal Aberdeenshire, at Aberdeen; Edinburgh, at Dalkeith; Haddington Artillery, at Dunbar; Cavan, at Cavan; Clare, at Ennis; Donegal, at Lifford; Royal North Down, at Newtonards; Royal South Down, at Downpatrick; Kilkenny, at Kilkenny; Royal Limerick, at Limerick; North Mayo, at Balling; Sligo, at Sligo; Mid-Ulster Artillery, at Dungannon; and Wexford, at Wexford.

The annual dinner of the officers of the Artillery Militia took place on the 21st inst. at Willis's Rooms, Col. Lord Waveney, A.D.C., Suffolk, in the chair. Among those present were Cols. Sir R. Wallace, Bart., Antrim; the Hon. C. S. Vereker, Limerick City; Bourne, M.P., Royal Lancashire; and Turner, C.B., R.A., commanding Southern Artillery District; Lieut.-Cols. Renny, R.A., commanding Eastern Artillery District; and Reed, Northumberland; Majors Robson, Durham, and Hamilton, Northumberland; Capts. Watson, Isle of Wight; Sir Claude de Crespigny, Bart., Limerick City; Little, R.A., Royal Glamorgan; Edwards, Northumberland; Cowell, Hampshire; and Richardson, Northumberland; Lieuts. Adamson, 105th Foot (late Northumberland); Walker, Royal Lancashire; Raitt, Forfar and Kincardine; and Bill, Royal Glamorgan; Sub-Lieuts. Dobree, Suffolk; and Mr. P. G. Selby (late Northumberland), &c.

There will be no Infantry School at Aldershot next month.

YEOMANRY.

The following officers have been ordered to join an advanced class at the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Cavalry at Aldershot on Monday:—Capts. Troyte, Acland, and Sir J. Shelley, Bart., 1st Devon; and Sir G. W. H. Codrington, Bart., Gloucester Hussars; Lieut. Lord Lyttleton, Worcester; and Capt. C. G. Edwards, 2nd West York. There will not be an ordinary class in July.

VOLUNTEERS.

2nd Adm. Batn. Cheshire Rifles. Capt. Hamersley, 22nd Foot, from the 24th Lancashire Rifles, has been transferred to the battalion as adjt.

3rd Glamorgan Rifles. Capt. Miers, 79th Foot, has obtained the adjutancy.

1st Adm. Batn. Hampshire Rifles. The battalion has obtained permission to go into scarlet, with black facings, the same as its county Militia regiment.

3rd Lanarkshire Rifles. The adjutancy is filled by Capt. Simpson, 74th Foot.

19th Middlesex Rifles. Permission has been granted for the regiment to substitute a scarlet uniform for the present one of grey.

40th Middlesex Rifles. Capt. Higgins, 25th Foot, has been appointed adjt.

2nd Royal Middlesex. The appearance of the regiment at the review at Aldershot on Tuesday was most creditable to its officers and Staff, especially to Capt. Adair, whose exertions as adjt. are simply unceasing. The regiment leaves Aldershot to-day for Barnes, to be dismissed.

The selected competition for places in the English Eight this year was concluded at Cambridge on the 21st and 22nd inst., the following gentlemen being members of the team, and qualified to shoot against Scotland and Ireland for the Elcho Challenge Shield at Wimbledon next mouth:—Private Humphry, Inn's of Court; Sir H. Halford, Leicester; Major Scriven, late 25th King's Own Borderers; Col. Fenton, 2nd Lancashire; Lieut. Toller, 5th Leicester; Lieut. Piggott, Cambridge University; Martin Smith, Wimbledon; Major Walrond, 1st Devon, in waiting; and Capt. Phillipps, 26th Cameronians. The two latter tied for eighth place, but Major Walrond won on shooting off. The same gentleman tied for eighth place last year with Col. Bertram, but lost on that occasion.

A Chaplain of Twenty-two Years' Standing" writes:—"'Volunteer' has changed front. His first contention was for permission to wear 'the' chaplain's uniform, meaning, as I imagined, the uniform of the commissioned chaplains to the forces; but now he pleads for a distinctive volunteer chaplains' uniform. No one can take exception to this if, to use his own words, 'it is necessary for him to attend a certain number of parades to make himself efficient.' In fact, I suggested it in my last communication, as he will see if he will do me the honour of reading it again."

THE INDIAN ARMY.

1st Bengal Cavalry. Surg.-Major A. J. Dale, in medical charge, has been appointed depty. surg.-gen., vice Depty. Surg.-Gen. G. H. Ray, M.D.

20th Bengal N.I. Lieut. L. B. Irwin, wing subaltern, is about to be promoted capt.

37th Bengal N.I. Lieut. J. Case-Scott, qrmr., having qualified, is about to be promoted capt.

42nd Bengal N.I. Capt. A. K. Abbott, wing officer, has been granted two years' furlough to England on private affairs.

2nd Punjab Cavalry. Lieut. E. M. L. Inman, 10th Hussars, doing duty with the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on probation, is transferred to the regiment as officiating squadron officer.

4th Punjab Cavalry. Lieut. C. G. Mansel, Bengal S.C., has been appointed second squadron officer.

2nd Punjab Infantry. Lieut. C. B. Brownlow, 17th Foot, on probation, has been transferred to the regiment as officiating wing officer from the 31st Bengal N.I.

11th Madras N.I. Surg. C. A. Harvey, in medical charge, has been granted two years' furlough to Europe.

12th Madras N.I. Col. C. Nicholls, Madras S.C., commandant, died of remittent fever on the 21st ult. Col. Nicholls commanded a detachment of one hundred men in the expedition against the rebel Nursima, served during the second Burmese war, and was present at the attack and capture of Pegu, Nov. 21, 1852; also constantly engaged with the enemy during the ascent of the Pegu River in the leading steamer; was also present with the picket which repulsed a night attack on the steamer, Nov. 12, 1852; served in the Sumbulpore district during the disturbances in 1857-58. He entered the Army Aug. 12, 1872; and became col., Aug. 12, 1873.

7th Bombay N.I. The *Times of India* believes that Lieut.-Col. L. M. Davies, second in command, has a strong claim for the command of the next vacant regiment. Although an old 26th man, in which regiment he served as adjt. and qrmr., he is likely to obtain the 28th Regt. at Rajkote.

The Army Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, June 29, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date June 30, 1877:—

1st Life Guards—Surg. T. W. Thompson to be Surg., vice E. Venning, who resigns commission.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt. A. McCann retires from the Service, receiving the value of commission.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Capt. A. Stevenson retires upon temporary half pay.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. A. Baldrey to be Adjt.; June 13, 1876.

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt. C. Campbell, from the Supy. List, to be Capt., vice E. M. Lyte, retired; June 9, 1877.

1st Dragoons—Lieut. W. H. Robertson resigns commission.

12th Lancers—Paymr. and Hon. Capt. A. S. G. Jauncey, from the 67th Foot, to be Paymr., vice Hon. Capt. W. H. Buttanshaw, transferred to the 16th Lancers.

14th Hussars—Capt. W. N. Hill, from the 16th Lancers, to be Capt., vice T. H. H. Garrett, who exchanges. Vet.-Surg. of the First Class W. A. Russell, from the Army Service Corps, to be Vet.-Surg., vice Vet.-Surg. of the First Class F. F. Marshall, who exchanges.

16th Lancers—Capt. and Brevet Major J. M. M'Nair, from half pay, late 5th Lancers, to be Capt., vice Brevet Major R. Rintoul, retired on half pay. Capt. T. H. H. Garrett, from the 14th Hussars, to be Capt., vice W. N. Hill, who exchanges.

17th Lancers—Lieut. C. E. Arkwright retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. F. C. Trollope, from the Northampton and Rutland Militia, to be Second Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. L. Pemberton, resigned. Surg. G. B. Stuart, M.B., to be Surg., vice Surg.-Major W. R. Lane, appointed Batn. Surg. Scots Guards.

Scots Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. G. G. Gordon retires upon half pay; Surg.-Major R. Lane, from the Grenadier Guards, to be Batn. Surg, vice Surg.-Major J. W. Trotter, retired on temporary half pay; May 23, 1877.

9th Foot—Sub-Lieut. O. Mayne, from the 80th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. S. Massy, a Probationer for the Indian S.C.

12th Foot—Capt. G. F. Gavin retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

18th Foot—Lieut. H. H. Gilbert to be Instr. of Musketry vice Lieut. E. H. Le Breton, who resigns that appointment May 11, 1877.

24th Foot—Major H. J. Degacher to be Lieut.-Col., vic Brevet Col. G. V. Watson, retired on half pay; June 9, 1877 Capt. W. B. Logan to be Major, vice H. J. Degacher; June 9 1877. Capt. J. M. G. Tongue, from the Supernumerary List to be Capt., vice W. B. Logan; June 9, 1877. Qrmr. W. Charters retires on half pay.

26th Foot—Lieut. A. McClintock resigns commission.

30th Foot—Sergt.-Major M. Ryan to be Qrmr., vice A. Borland, deceased.

39th Foot—Lieut. E. H. Berkeley to be Capt., vice C. D'Oyly Harmar, made Supy. on being appointed Adjt. 1st Adm. Batn. Dorset R.V; May 7, 1877. Lieut. M. B. Luby to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. C. P. Egerton, who resigns that appointment; March 31, 1877.

49th Foot—Capt. H. A. Austen retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

54th Foot—Lieut. W. T. Timbrell to be Capt., vice E. D. Newbolt, made Supy. on being appointed Adjt. 40th Lancashire R.V.C; May 19, 1877.

59th Foot—Capt. E. H. Sartorius, from the Supy. List, to be Capt., vice R. Dane, retired; June 9, 1877.

60th Foot—The undermentioned officers retire from the Service, receiving the value of their commissions:—Capt. the Hon. C. R. Howard; Lieut. F. J. A. Wood.

64th Foot—Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. D. Barker to remain a Supy. Major whilst serving as Assist. Director of Military Education; Dec. 6, 1876.

68th Foot—Lieut. A. H. Stanley to be Capt., vice L. Bolden, deceased; April 23, 1877. Lieut. E. A. Tickell to be Capt., vice R. A. Crawford, made Supy. on being appointed Adjt. 3rd Adm. Batn. D.R.V.; June 18, 1877.

71st Foot—Capt. A. G. E. Morley, from half pay, late 9th Foot, to be Capt., vice R. Lewis, retired on temporary half pay. Capt. H. Bacon, from half pay, late 9th Foot, to be Capt., vice G. J. Gilbard, retired on temporary half pay.

83rd Foot—Lieut. T. F. Gibbs to be Capt., vice W. Stewart, retired; June 9, 1877.

88th Foot—Capt. A. A. Owen to be Major, vice F. Hall, retired; June 9, 1877. Lieut. S. Acklom to be Capt., vice A. A. Owen; June 9, 1877.

92nd Foot—Capt. L. C. Singleton, from the Supy. List, to be Capt., vice D. Papillon, made Supy. on being appointed Adjt. 3rd Adm. Batn. Aberdeen R.V.; May 19, 1877.

94th Foot—Lieut. G. Froom to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. J. M. Elliot, promoted; May 10, 1877.

102nd Foot—Lieut. F. F. W. Taylor to be Capt., vice F. G. Faber, retired on half pay; June 9, 1877. Lieut. A. Z. Palmer to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. C. R. Kerr, promoted; April 16, 1877.

106th Foot—Lieut. F. H. Westloe to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. H. M. Compigné, promoted; May 10, 1877.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. the Hon. H. C. Hardinge, from the West Kent Militia, to be Second Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. H. Stopford, deceased.

Army Service Corps—Vet.-Surg. of the First Class F. F. Marshall, from the 14th Hussars, to be Vet.-Surg., vice Vet.-Surg. of the First Class W. A. Russell, who exchanges.

Medical Department—Depty. Surg.-Gen. S. H. Fasson, M.D., from half pay, to be Depty. Surg.-Gen., vice N. H. Stewart, M.D., deceased; June 12, 1877. Surg.-Major T. J. Tucker retires upon half pay; May 16, 1877. Surg.-Major C. Martin retires upon temporary half pay; May 22, 1877. Surg.-Major E. L. McSheehy, M.D., retires upon temporary half pay; May 28, 1877. Surg.-Major R. C. Lever, M.B., retires upon temporary half pay; May 30, 1877. Surg.-Major A. Rudge retires upon half pay; June 1, 1877. Surg. N. Wade retires upon temporary half pay; June 2, 1877. The Christian names of Surg. Jackson, M.B., are Thomas Wilson, and not Thomas only, as hitherto stated.

Veterinary Department—The surname of the officer promoted Staff Vet.-Surg., in the *Gazette* of May 22, 1877, is Tatam, and not Tatum, as herein described.

Half Pay—Major and Brevet Col. G. Dean-Pitt, C.B., from half pay, late 80th Foot, and Depty.-Adjt., and Qrmr.-Gen. Cape of Good Hope, to be Lieut.-Col.; March 8, 1877. Capt. and Brevet Major W. T. Baker, from the 12th Foot, to be Major.

BREVET.

For Capt. G. E. Perryn, from the 90th Foot, to be Major, as stated in the *Gazette* of May 22, 1877, read Capt. G. E. Perryn, 90th Foot, to be Major; March 31, 1877.

Capt. A. G. E. Morley, 71st Foot, to be Major; May 17, 1877.

Paymr. and Hon. Capt. J. Macartney, 4th Dragoon Guards, to have the hon. rank of Major; May 16, 1877.

Qrmr. W. Charters, 24th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Capt. upon retiring on half pay.

Surg.-Major A. Rudge, who retires upon half pay, to have the hon. rank of Depty. Surg.-Gen.; June 1, 1877.

Surg. E. McCarthy, M.D., retired on half pay, to have the hon. rank of Surg.-Major; June 30, 1877.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the promotion to the rank of Major-Gen., on May 7, 1877, of Col.-Com. P. C. Penrose, C.B., Royal Marine Light Infantry:—Major J. Hudson, 84th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; May 7, 1877. Capt. B. Vandeleur, 5th Lancers, to be Major; May 7, 1877.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal, on June 2, 1877, of Gen. Sir W. Rowan, G.C.B., Col. of the 52nd Foot, of Gen. Sir C. Yorke, G.C.B., Col.-Com. Rifle Brigade, and Constable of the Tower of London, and of Gen. the Right Hon. H. H., Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Col. of the Royal Horse Guards, June 2, 1877:—To be Gens.—Lieut.-Gens. Sir F. Horn, K.C.B., Col. of the 20th Foot; Sir E. Green, K.C.B., Bombay S.C.; and Sir A. M. Becher, K.C.B., Bengal S.C.

To be Lieut.-Gens.—Major-Gens. W. S. R. Norcott, K.C.B., Lieut.-Gov. of Jersey; D. Lysons, K.C.B., Qrmr.-Gen. to the Forces; and W. L., Earl of Longford, K.C.B.

To be Major-Gens. (dated Dec. 24, 1868, such ante-date not to carry back pay prior to June 2, 1877):—Brevet Cols. the Hon. A. G. C. Chichester, from Lieut.-Col. Brigade Depôt; W. A. Stratton, from Lieut.-Col. Brigade Depôt; W. H. Seymour, C.B., from Lieut.-Col., half pay, late 2nd Dragoon Guards.

To be Lieut.-Cols.:—Capt. and Brevet Major M. W. de la P. Beresford, half pay, late 49th Foot, and Staff Officer of Pensioners; Major A. H. Wavell, 41st Foot; Major C. J. Mounsey, 71st Foot.

To be Majors:—Capts. A. M. Rawlins, 95th Foot; H. A. Burton, 14th Foot; and J. H. Walwyn, 23rd Foot.

The undermentioned Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols.:—T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Bengal S.C.; Jan. 21, 1877. W. Bannerman, Bombay S.C.; Feb. 3, 1877. W. R. Alexander, Bombay S.C.; Feb. 3, 1877. D. Scott, Madras S.C.; Feb. 4, 1877. W. B. Girdlestone, Bengal S.C.; Feb. 4, 1877. A. F. Williams, Madras S.C.; Feb. 4, 1877. W. J. Vizard, Madras S.C.; Feb. 4, 1877. A. P. Chesshyre, Bombay S.C.; Feb. 5, 1877. T. S. Hawks, Madras S.C.; Feb. 5, 1877. G. R. F. Bardin, Madras S.C.; Feb. 20, 1877. I. F. MacAndrew, Bengal S.C.; Feb. 20, 1877. H. L. Grove, Madras S.C.; Feb. 24, 1877. J. H. Warden, Madras S.C.; Feb. 24, 1877. S. J. Thorp, Bombay S.C.; March 3, 1877. Major and Lieut.-Col. J. K. Fraser, 1st Life Guards; May 29, 1877. Capt. and Lieut.-Col. H. F. Davies, Grenadier Guards; June 5, 1877. Lieut.-Col. M. de la Poer Beresford, 72nd Foot; June 14, 1877.

The undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—To be Major-Gens.: Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet-Cols. H. W. Holland, C.B., Bombay S.C.; S. J. Hire, Bengal S.C.; W. Walker, Bombay S.C.; A. Irvine, Bengal S.C.; J. Miles, Bombay S.C.

To be Surgs.-Gen.—Depty.-Surgs.-Gen. J. N. Tresidder, Bengal Army; C. M. Smith, Bengal Army.

To be Depty Surg.-Gen.—Surg.-Major E. McKellar, Bengal Army.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Sub.-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.—A. Baldrey, 5th Dragoon Guards; May 31, 1876. C. L. A. Skinner, 4th Hussars; June 5, 1876. D. S. W. Lord O'Gilvy, 10th Hussars; May 3, 1876, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date June 13, 1875. The Hon. R. Leigh, 15th Hussars; Feb. 11, 1876. G. H. Chippindall, 3rd Foot; June 13, 1874. D. F. Lewis, 3rd Foot; Feb. 11, 1875. H. R. Knight, 3rd Foot; Jan. 29, 1876, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date March 24, 1875. C. J. Spottiswoode, 19th Foot; June 5, 1876. G. H. F. Mathison, 19th Foot; March 10, 1877. J. H. E. Reid, 25th Foot; Jan. 29, 1876, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date Feb. 11, 1875. J. A. Park, 42nd Foot; June 5, 1876. A. G. Burn, 43rd Foot; Jan. 29, 1876, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date March 10, 1875. W. B. Kitching, 53rd Foot; June 5, 1876. C. C. Hodgkinson, 59th Foot; Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date July 11, 1875. G. C. Kitson, 60th Foot; Jan. 29, 1876, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date Feb. 11, 1875. H. G. Browne, 60th Foot; Feb. 11, 1876. W. P. Campbell, 60th Foot; March 10, 1876. P. E. C. Sheehan, 90th Foot; June 5, 1876. H. F. C. Johnston, 91st Foot; June 5, 1877. H. L. Fanshawe, 97th Foot; Feb. 11, 1875. C. T. E. Metcalfe, Rifle Brigade; July 15, 1876, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date Sept. 21, 1874. C. A. Lamb, Rifle Brigade; Aug. 12, 1876, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date Feb. 11, 1876. W. P. Drummond, Rifle Brigade; Feb. 11, 1877.

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Surgs. to be Surgs.-Major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of July 12, 1876:—C. Harwood (1st Derby); March 1, 1873. A. L. Gracey (Northumberland Artillery); March 1, 1873. L. F. Osbaldeston (Hertford); March 1, 1873. S. J. F. Stafford (Norfolk Artillery); May 12, 1877.

The surname of the Surg. of the Royal Limerick County Militia, commissioned as Surg.-Major in the *Gazette* of April 20, 1877, is Enwright, and not Enright, as therein stated.

INDIA OFFICE, JUNE 27.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned readmission to the Staff Corps:—

BOMBAY.

To be Capt.—Capt. and Brevet Major G. F. Beville, from the Half-Pay List; Feb. 19, 1876.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces:—

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major M. G. Smith; April 10, 1877.

To be Majors—Capts. W. F. Badgley, April 4, 1877; W. Grant, April 20, 1877; and F. N. M. Maynard, April 20, 1877.

To be Capts.—Lieuts. F. T. Goodridge, April 4, 1877; and A. E. Gordon, April 18, 1877.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Majors W. D. Macturk, April 1, 1877, and H. A. McNair, April 1, 1877.

Late 72nd Native Infantry—To be Major—Capt. and Brevet Major R. W. Sartorius, C.M.G., V.C.; April 1, 1877.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgs.-Major, dated March 31, 1877:—Surgs. K. McLeod, M.D., J. Cleghorn, M.D., J. Bennett, M.D., E. B. Gardner, J. Kelly, M.D., and L. D. Spencer, M.D.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors—Capts. J. H. Prendergast; March 3, 1877. C. J. O. Fitzgerald; March 4, 1877. G. H. Oakes; March 4, 1877. H. F. H. Sewell; March 20, 1877. R. W. Hesketh; March 20, 1877. Q. S. A. Jamieson; March 20, 1877. F. R. Trevor; March 20, 1877. F. H. Vanderzee; April 7, 1877.

To be Capt.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. V. L. Mathias; March 26, 1877.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgs.-Major—Surgs. A. Porter, M.D., March 31, 1877; S. B. Hunt, March 31, 1877; W. S. Fox, March 31, 1877; and D. J. McCarthy, M.D., March 31, 1877.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Capt.—Lieut. C. A. de N. Lucas; March 21, 1877.

The Militia Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 26, 1877.

Where not otherwise specified the following commissions and announcements bear date June 27, 1877:—

ARTILLERY.

Royal Cardigan—Lieut. J. T. Morgan resigns commission.

Royal Lancashire—Percy John Caton Livingston, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

INFANTRY.

Royal Cumberland—Thomas Ramshay, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

1st Devon—Richard Anson Brine, Esq., late Captain, is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; May 26, 1877.

West Essex—Frederic Carn Rasch, Esq., late Lieut., 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt. The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—M. T. O. Travers, Dec. 4, 1875; S. Pattisson, March 8, 1876; F. Fowler-Jones, March 8, 1876.

Royal Glamorgan—Capt. B. N. Anley, 41st Foot, to be Adjt., June 15, 1877, vice P. M. French, who has retired from the Service.

Hereford—Sub-Lieut. H. H. D. Wolff to be Lieut.; July 1, 1874.

6th Royal Lancashire—Capt. A. L. Wynter, 96th Foot, to be Adjt.; June 18, 1877, vice W. L. Auchinleck, Capt. 53rd Foot, restored to the establishment of his regiment.

Royal North Lincoln—Capt. J. Mackenzie resigns commission.

1st or West Norfolk—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. L. Custance, Dec. 4, 1875; and L. N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, March 8, 1876.

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—The appointment of Mr. Horatio Campbell Hanway Plumridge as Sub-Lieut. (Supy.), dated May 23, 1877, notified in the *London Gazette* of May 22, 1877, is cancelled.

The (King's Own) 2nd Stafford—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. J. A. C. J. C. Bentinck, Feb. 10, 1875; G. C. Hall, April 14, 1875; and T. N. Bagnall, Dec. 4, 1875.

3rd West York—Lieut. J. M. Vincent to be Capt.

4th West York—Lieut. D. M. L. Hay resigns commission.

5th West York—Sub-Lieut. T. R. Scarlett to be Lieut.; Nov. 25, 1874.

6th West York—Capt. G. W. Daubeny resigns commission.

1st Royal Lanark—Capt. J. B. Mackenzie resigns commission.

Scottish Borderers—Lieut. H. Irving to be Capt.

Galway—The transfer of Lieut. H. S. West from the King's County Militia should bear date June 13, 1877, and not June 23, 1877, as stated in the *Gazette* of June 22, 1877.

Kildare—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. Sherrard, Nov. 25, 1874, and E. J. S. Wortley, Feb. 9, 1876. George Vereker, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Kilkenny—Sub-Lieut. W. F. Warburton resigns commission.

Wexford—For William John French, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.), dated May 30, 1877, notified in the *London Gazette* of June 8, 1877, read the Honourable William John French to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.); May 30, 1877.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Buckinghamshire—Florance Thomas Stephen Rippingall, late Lieut., 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.

Royal 1st Devon—Sub-Lieut. Sir J. Shelley, Bart., to be Capt.

West Kent—Lieut. J. B. Ellis resigns commission.

Leicestershire—Moreton Frewen, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

East Lothian—Capt. H. W. Hope to be Major; Lieut. R. A. Houston to be Capt.; James Hope, gent., to be Sub-Lieut. (Supy.).

Pembroke—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—M. O. M. Lloyd; June 18, 1874. J. F. L. Phillips; June 19, 1874.

THE SUMMER DRILLS AT ALDERSHOT.

The following Order was issued on Saturday last:—

ORGANIZATION FOR SUMMER DRILLS.

The troops concentrated at Aldershot for drill and instruction will be formed into an army corps, divisions, and brigades, with Staff, from the 25th inst. inclusive. The Aldershot Divisional Standing Orders will form the basis for the orders issued by divisional commanders, and all officers are expected to make themselves acquainted with them.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. M. Steele, K.C.B., commanding; Capt. A. Maclean, 1st Dragoons, Capt. R. L. H. Curteis, 16th Foot, and Lieut. C. E. Swaine, 17th Lancers (extra), aides-de-camp; Col. G. B. Harman, assist. adjt.-gen.; Capt. C. F. Clery, 32nd Foot, depty.-assist. adjt.-gen.; Col. H. E. Wood, V.C., C.B., 90th Foot, assist. qrmr.-gen.; Capt. F. Cardew, 82nd Foot, depty.-assist. qrmr.-gen.; Col. C. S. Henry, C.B., R.A., commanding officer R.A.; Capt. H. Knollys, R.A., brigade-major; Col. A. C. Cooke, C.B., R.E., commanding officer R.E.; Capt. W. H. Patten, R.E., brigade-major; Depty. Commy.-Gen. A. W. Downes, C.B., depty. commy.-gen., Commissariat; Assist. Commy.-Gen. H. A. Russell, depty. commy.-gen., Ordnance; Surg.-Gen. J. McG. Grant, M.D., P.M.O.; Vet.-Surg. T. P. Gudgin, P.V.S.; T. Trout, provost-marshal; Major Durnford, R.E., director of military telegraphs.

Corps Artillery and Engineers.—Col. W. E. M. Reilly, C.B., commanding Corps Artillery. E Bat. E Brig. R.H.A., Depôt Bat. R.H.A., Army Corps Ammunition Reserve, A Troop R.E. Train, C Troop R.E. Train, Companies R.E., and Field Park.

Cavalry Brigade (Head-quarters, Cavalry Brigade Office, South Cavalry Barracks).—Col. D. C. Drury-Lowe, 17th Lancers, commanding; Lieut. M. G. Neeld, 17th Lancers, A.D.C.; Capt. R. T. Maillard, 16th Lancers, brigade-major; Depty.-Commy. F. H. Bridgman, commy., Commissariat. 1st Life Guards, 1st Dragoons, 18th Hussars, C Bat. E Brig. R.H.A.

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION.—(Head-quarters, Cove Hill Enclosure).

Major-Gen. F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B., commanding; Lieut. A. C. Knollys, Scots Guards, and the Hon. N. Dalrymple (extra), aides-de-camp; Lieut.-Col. H. B. H. Blundell, Grenadier Guards, assist. adjt.-gen.; Lieut.-Col. Lord W. F. E. Seymour, Coldstream Guards, assist. qrmr.-gen.; Capt. C. E. Phipps, 18th Foot, depty. assist.-adjt. and qrmr.-gen.; Col. T. E. Byrne, R.A., lieut.-col. R.A., Capt. A. E. Ollivant, R.A., adjt.; Col. E. C. A. Gordon, R.E., lieut.-col. R.E.; Lieut. F. Wood, R.E., adjt.; Assist.-Comy. R. H. Dundee, assist. comy.-gen., Commissariat; Depty. Surg.-Gen. Auchinleck, P.M.O.

Divisional Troops—20th Hussars, B, C, and D Bats. 16th Brig. R.A., R.E., 3rd Batn. 60th Rifles.

1st Infantry Brigade (Head-quarters, The Enclosure).—Col. the Hon. P. Feilding, Coldstream Guards, commanding; Lieut. the Hon. H. Legge, Coldstream Guards, A.D.C.; Capt. the Hon. E. H. Primrose, Grenadier Guards, brigade-major; Depty. Comy. T. S. Smith, comy., Commissariat. 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards, 1st Batn. Coldstream Guards, 90th Regt.

2nd Infantry Brigade (Head-quarters, Brigade Office, North Camp).—Major-Gen. D. Anderson, commanding; Lieut. T. E. G. Molyneux, 22nd Foot, A.D.C.; Brevet Major R. W. T. Gordon, 93rd Foot, brigade-major; Assist.-Comy. A. B. Allen, comy., Commissariat. 1st Batn. 19th Regt., 61st Regt., 100th Regt.

2nd Infantry Division.—(Head-quarters, Prince Consort's Library Enclosure.)

Major-Gen. R. Wardlaw, C.B., commanding; Lieut. J. St. J. Frederick, 6th Dragoons, and Capt. P. E. Pope, 4th Dragoon Guards (extra), A.D.C.'s; Col. C. F. T. Daniell, assist. adjt.-gen.; Col. the Hon. J. C. Dormer, assist. qrmr.-gen.; Capt. T. Kelly-Kenny, 2nd Foot, depty. assist.-adjt. and qrmr.-gen.; Lieut.-Col. W. A. F. Strangways, R.A., lieut.-col. R.A.; Capt. F. B. Knox, adjt.; Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Elphinstone, V.C., K.C.B., C.M.G., R.E., lieut.-col. R.E.; Lieut. R. H. Jelf, R.E., adjt.; Commy. E. C. Saunder, assist. commy.-gen., Commissariat; Depty. Surg.-Gen. J. Small, P.M.O.

Divisional Troops.—8th Hussars, B and C Bats. 1st Brig. and F Bat. 16th Brig. R.A., R.E., 96th Regt.

1st Infantry Brigade (Head-quarters, Brigade Office, South Camp).—Major-Gen. the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B., commanding; Lieut. W. C. F. Molyneux, 22nd Foot, A.D.C.; Capt. W. C. Hood, 2nd Foot, brigade-major; Depty.-Commy. W. H. Cristie, commy., Commissariat. 2nd Batn. 20th Regt., 58th Regt., 64th Regt.

2nd Infantry Brigade (Head-quarters, Prince Consort's Library Enclosure).—Col. J. Davis, 20th Foot, commanding; Lieut. G. F. Webster, 20th Foot, A.D.C.; Capt. C. S. Hunt, 19th Foot, brigade-major; Assist.-Commy. J. Spencely, commy., Commissariat. 29th Regt., 86th Regt., 3rd Middlesex Militia.

3rd Infantry Division (Head-quarters, Prince Consort's Library Enclosure).

Major-Gen. the Hon. L. Smyth, C.B., commanding; Lieut. the Hon. C. D. Home, Rifle Brigade, and Brevet Major F. S. Russell, 14th Hussars (extra), A.D.C.'s; Col. the Hon. E. G. Curzon, 52nd Foot, assist. adjt.-gen.; Major P. D. Vigors, 19th Foot, assist. qrmr.-gen.; Capt. G. E. Boyle, Rifle Brigade, depty. assist.-adjt. and qrmr.-gen.; Lieut.-Col. J. M. C. Vibart, R.A., lieut.-col. R.A.; Capt. J. H. Stratton, R.A., adjt.; Col. G. Graham, V.C., C.B., R.E., lieut.-col. R.E.; Lieut. S. Smith, R.E., adjt.; Depty. Surg.-Gen. McKinnon, C.B., P.M.O.

Divisional Troops—17th Lancers, D, F, and G Bat. 1st Brig. R.A., Royal Engineers, 76th Regt.

1st Infantry Brigade (Head-quarters, Brigade Office, Infantry Barracks).—Major-Gen. R. Y. Shipley, C.B., commanding; Capt. G. Barton, 7th Foot, A.D.C.; Capt. A. F. Hart, 31st Foot, brigade-major. 2nd Batn. 2nd Regt., 2nd Batn. 8th Regt. 2nd Batn. 13th Regt.

2nd Infantry Brigade (Round Hill, Rushmoor).—Col. G. F. C. Bray, 96th Foot, commanding; Capt. W. Newbigging, 96th Foot, A.D.C.; Capt. A. G. Huyshe, 49th Foot, brigade-major. 2nd Batn. 25th Regt., 49th Regt., Berks Militia.

The Royal Engineers will be considered as army corps Engineers. When divisional commanders require troops or companies, application to be made to the assistant adjutant-general. A supply of stationery will be furnished to the newly-formed offices on application to the assistant adjutant-general of the army corps. All unexpended stationery will be returned to the assistant adjutant-general at the termination of the drills.

SUMMER DRILLS.

Arrangements for first and second weeks of summer drills, commencing on Monday next, the 25th inst.:—

1st Week.—Monday.—Troops to be exercised at discretion of commanders of divisions. *Tuesday.—Corps review.* During the four following days one Infantry brigade of each division will be exercised at outpost duty, the other at "drill attack," on ground indicated in memo. of A.Q.M.G. The whole of the Cavalry will be exercised under the direction of Major-Gen. Wardlaw, C.B., and the whole of the Artillery under the direction of Col. Henry, C.B., both having reference to A.Q.M.G's memo. relative to ground.

2nd Week.—Monday.—Drill. Cavalry in division. Artillery under C.R.A. Infantry in division. Tuesday.—Parade of army corps. Thursday.—1st and 2nd Divisions manœuvre against skeleton enemy, under divisional generals. 3rd Division, Cavalry brigade, and detachment R.E. troops and companies, will march as if retiring in the presence of an enemy to a position to be indicated by the A.Q.M.G., and there bivouac, throwing out outposts. Friday.—Manœuvre of 2nd Division, with divisional Cavalry of 1st Division, corps Artillery, and detachment R.E. troops and companies, opposed to force bivouacked. Saturday.—1st Division manœuvre against opposing forces.

REVIEW.

The army corps and Militia regiments (except 3rd Middlesex and Berks) now at Aldershot will parade as strong as possible, in "marching order," at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday next, the 26th inst., in the Long Valley. The A.A.G.'s of divisions, with markers, and officers under Staff College regulations attached to corps, will meet the A.A.G. near the flag-staff in the Long Valley at 9.30 a.m. Field states, on special form 1,222, to be sent to the A.A.G. army corps by 10 a.m. on Monday next. Attention is called to memorandum issued this day.

By order,

G. B. Harman, Col. A.A.G.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief visited the Camp on Tuesday and reviewed the troops composing the army corps formed for the summer drills. The force assembled in the Long Valley comprised two batteries Horse Artillery, nine field batteries, six regiments of Cavalry, two troops Royal Engineer Train, two companies Engineers, nineteen battalions of Infantry, and four regiments of Militia, formed into three divisions. The Duke with Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Ellice, Major-Gen. Sir D. Lysons, Col. Radcliffe, R.A., and Col. Baker, C.B., arrived at Farnborough about 9.30. On his arrival in the Long Valley, the troops gave a Royal salute. After an inspection of the lines, the divisions marched past, the Cavalry and Artillery by squadrons and batteries, the Infantry in double companies. The Cavalry and Artillery afterwards trotted and cantered past. The Duke appeared highly pleased. Some of the Infantry battalions, although nearly 1,000 strong on parade, went past with good dressing. At the conclusion of the march past the army corps was exercised for about an hour under the immediate direction of his Royal Highness. The field state showed the strength of the force to be 16,680 officers and men, 2,955 horses, and 70 guns.

It is reported at the Cape that if a colonial reserve force is organized, the command will be offered to Col. Dean Pitt, C.B., half pay, late 80th Foot, who has just vacated his appointment as depty. adjt.-gen. in South Africa.

INDIA.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Neville Chamberlain was reported to be far from well. He had not recovered entirely from the attack of cholera he had early in the year, and he is said not always to take sufficient care about avoiding exposure on raw mornings at Ootacamund.

It has been ruled that officers commanding stations only should address the civil district officers direct, while general officers commanding divisions, districts, or brigades should themselves address commissioners of divisions and similar high civil authorities, but in addressing a civil officer in charge of a district they may do so through their Staff officers.

Lieut.-Col. G. M. Payne, Madras S.C., is about to retire on an ordinary pension of £292 per annum, with extra annuity of £205 10s.

Depty. Surg.-Gen. J. R. Miller, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment, retires on a pension of £550 per annum for length of service, together with additional pension of £250 per annum for five years' service in grade of depty. surg.-gen., with effect from May 24.

Most people, the *Pioneer* thinks, will probably be of opinion that the Native Army organization question has been settled for the best; and all will agree that, at any rate, it is to be regarded as settled finally, whether for the best or worst. There is no more chance of the establishment of officers of a native regiment being increased to sixteen or twenty than there is of the pay of a subaltern being fixed at a thousand rupees a month. With the promised addition of an eighth officer for the musketry instruction, that part of the much-vexed question may be considered as closed. The finality of the Staff Corps may also be apparently regarded as settled; but possibly with by no means the same unanimity of concurrence. Both questions have practically been disposed of by the might of authority; but the arguments which Lord Napier and Sir Henry Norman advance in support of their opinions will probably be deemed to be of very different degrees of might. It was an easy thing to dispose of the crude proposals made in other quarters for restoring the old state of inefficiency under which the Army fell to pieces; but a more difficult one to convince the world that the Staff Corps was the best possible machinery for supplying the new reduced establishment. The strongest, and in the opinion of a good many persons, the only argument in favour of maintaining the Staff Corps, appears to be that we have got it, and that it would require some ingenuity and considerable strength of will to get rid of it.

The following officers are about to be promoted brevet colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. W. B. Girdlestone, J. F. MacAndrew, W. M. Lees, W. T. MacGregor, R. Barter, A. A. Munro, Bengal S.C.; D. Scott, A. F. Williams, W. J. Vizard, T. S. Hawks, G. R. A. Bardin, H. L. Grove, J. H. Warden, Madras S.C.; and W. R. Alexander, W. Bannerman, A. P. Chesshyre, and S. J. Thorp, Bombay S.C.

The trial of the Martini-Henry rifle was, the *Civil and Military Gazette* hears, most satisfactory. Forty rounds were fired by a company of eighty men in a body; thirty rounds were fired independently, and ten in volleys at a range of 400 yards, the target being forty-eight feet broad by six feet high. Out of 3,200 rounds fired 2,096 were hits. The men, never having fired with the rifle before, were naturally not so confident as they will be in future; and, being unaccustomed to the breech action, some of them did not manipulate the levers very expertly, but not a single rifle failed to extract the cartridge, and there was not a miss-fire. The much-talked-of "excessive recoil" proved to be the myth that all those acquainted with the subject knew it to be, not a man complaining of the "kick," though probably few of them had ever previously fired above half the number of rounds in one day with any rifle.

The vacancy in the Assam Commission caused by the retirement of Col. Bivar will, the *Englishman* understands, be given to a Bengal officer, Col. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar, being promoted from the third to the second grade. During the absence of Mr. Johnson on furlough, Capt. Boyd will act as Deputy Commissioner of Kachar. Mr. Damant becomes Deputy Commissioner of the Garo Hills, in the place of Capt. W. J. Williamson, who officiates as Inspector-General of Police and Gaols.

The remains of Admiral Hon. Henry John Rous were at noon on Saturday consigned to their last resting-place in Kensal-green Cemetery. The funeral procession left Berkeley-square shortly after 11 o'clock, the mournful *cortége* consisting of a hearse and six and four mourning coaches and four, containing the mourners, namely, the Earl of Stradbroke (brother), Viscount Dunwich, Lieut.-Col. Rous, Mr. Beaumont Hotham, and Col. de Horsey, nephews of the deceased, Viscount Torrington, Mr. George Payne, Capt. H. Bonham, Mr. Micklethwait, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Young, the last mourning coach being occupied by the deceased admiral's butler and valet. In the rear followed the private carriages of the late Admiral, the Earl of Stradbroke, the Countess of Cardigan, Col. Rous, Col. Bramston, the Right Hon. Mr. Birch, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Mr. W. G. Craven, Viscount Falmouth, Viscount Torrington, &c. On reaching the cemetry the funeral *cortége* was joined by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and a number of the veteran sportsman's intimate friends, who had congregated to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the lamented officer. Among the friends present were:—Earl Granville, the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Rosebery, Viscount Falmouth, Lord Vivian, Lord Dorchester, Lord H. Gordon-Lennox, Hon. Col. Forester, Hon. Mr. Gerard, Hon. Fulke Greville, Sir John Astley, Sir Frederick Johnston, Sir Henry Hawkins, General Mark Wood, Mr. Henry Chaplin, Mr. Savile, Mr. W. G. Craven, &c. A wreath, composed of lilies and white flowers, and other immortelles, was placed upon the lid of the coffin after it had been lowered into the grave. The coffin was of plain polished oak. On the upper part of the lid was a shield of the deceased Admiral's arms, and a brass plate bearing the following inscription:—"Admiral the Hon. Henry John Rous, born Jan. 23, 1795, died June 19, 1877," beneath the monogram of the deceased. At a meeting of the Victoria Turf Club it was agreed that a subscription should be opened for a memorial to the late Admiral Rous, and in a very short time upwards of £300 was subscribed. This sum it is intended to devote to the purchase of a lifeboat to be stationed on the coast of Suffolk, the county in which the late admiral was born.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

Artillery Majors in India.

Col. Jervis called attention to the case of the officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers in India who complain that the Indian pay and allowances of their rank were unjustly withheld, and moved that the papers relating thereto be referred to a Select Committee. The motion was supported by Col. North, Sir G. Balfour, Capt. Nolan, Sir H. Havelock, and Sir W. Barttelot, but was warmly opposed on behalf of the Indian Government by Lord G. Hamilton, who maintained that the India Office had absolute control over the pay and allowances of the Army in India, and that to allow a Royal Warrant passed in this country to carry pay and allowances in India without the assent of the Indian Secretary would be destructive of all sound principles of finance. Mr. Hardy and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman also spoke against the motion, asserting that when the Royal Warrant was drawn special precautions were taken to bar this particular claim. The motion was carried against the Government by 145 to 93. Sir G. Campbell forced a second division, which confirmed the first by 104 to 56.

Army Organization.

Mr. Holms criticised the *personnel* of the Army and our military organization, contending that, while the Estimates had increased more than a million since 1874, the Army had decreased by 4,000 odd, and that deserters and prisoners had increased. A large proportion of the recruits entered last year ought never to have been received at all. He condemned in sweeping terms Lord Cardwell's Army Reserve Scheme and the organization of the Army, and concluded by a resolution allowing at least 5,000 men now in barracks who are over thirty years of age and have had ten years' service to retire into the Reserve.

Col. Alexander characterized the resolution as feeble, and one which would have no effect but to force into the Reserve men who, having served ten years, had entered for another eleven years under the old system. The only way in which we could get a Reserve was by persevering with our present system, and he saw no reason to be down-hearted because it had not filled our ranks in the short space of seven years.

Gen. Shute said we had enlisted many "young soldiers." Sir H. Havelock urged the War Office to pass into the Reserve as many men who have served more than three and less than six years as can be spared.

Mr. Hardy remarked that the figures and information relied on by Mr. Holms had been over and over again refuted, and gave an emphatic contradiction to his representations of the condition of recruiting and the increase of desertion. He protested strongly against aspersions on the character of the Army, which operated as a strong discouragement to recruiting. No doubt our present system was a slow one, but it was only by short service that we could obtain a Reserve. This was really the first year in which the men had begun to pass into the Reserve in any numbers, and he hoped that hereafter the process would be accelerated. Including the Militia Reserve, which with a short training would be fit to take its place in the first line of defence, we had a reserve of 35,000 men, besides the 170,000 Volunteers. More than half a million of men had received a military education by passing through the ranks of the Volunteers, and the movement had evoked a military spirit in the country which would bring thousands to the front in case of need.

Major-Gen. Sir A. Kemball.

Mr. Laing asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could give the House any information as to a statement made by the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Erzeroum, to the effect that in a recent battle near Delibaba Sir A. Kemball was in such a prominent position in the Turkish army as to have been mistaken for a general acting with their forces, and to have only escaped the pursuit of Cossacks by the fleetness of his horse. Mr. Bourke.—No report has been received by her Majesty's Government of the action near Delibaba reported in the *Daily Telegraph*, and nothing is known of the position of Sir A. Kemball during the battle. The instructions given by Mr. Layard to Sir A. Kemball when he left to join the army in Asia were that he was to report fully the course and progress of the operations undertaken by the Ottoman forces and the issues resulting therefrom. He was to exercise his own discretion in following the movements of the army in the field and in discharging generally the office of delegate from a neutral Government to a belligerent camp. He was authorized, in case of any excesses on the part of the Turkish soldiery against the civil population coming to his knowledge, to bring them to the notice of the Turkish military authorities and to use his influence to put a stop to them. Similar instructions have been given to the other British officers accompanying the Turkish armies.

Promotion and Retirement in the Army.

In answer to Major O'Gorman, Mr. Hardy said it would not have been in accordance with military discipline for officers to present to the House of Commons petitions in favour of the publication, prior to the expiration of the present Session, of the long-expected Warrant regarding promotion and retirement. If officers wished to express their opinions on the subject to the authorities, those opinions would be received.

Retirement on Full Pay.

In reply to Col. Alexander, Mr. Hardy said officers in the Army had no right to retire on full pay unless sufficient funds were available. A limited sum was granted for the purpose, and unless vacancies occurred it was impossible for officers to retire on full pay. Two majors had been reported as medically unfit for further service. One of these officers had just received full pay from the fund in consequence of a vacancy, and the other would also receive it when a vacancy occurred. (Hear, hear).

The Militia Committee Report.

Col. Naghten moved that it was inexpedient to adopt the recommendations of the Militia Committee as far as numerical titles of regiments were concerned. A wide-spread feeling existed on the subject of the territorial designation. One regiment would be termed the Tower Hamlets Regiment and another the Seven Dials Regiment. He begged to express his concurrence in the opinion of an illustrious authority, that in those things it was better to leave well alone—that where change would not be attended with obvious advantage it ought not to be had recourse to.

Mr. Stanley observed that when the Report was under discussion there was no manifestation of feeling against the change, but he was bound to admit that it gave rise to considerable discussion in the Press, and that many regiments protested against being linked with other regiments. As had already been remarked, the double-battalion system was one of the points upon which Lord Cardwell laid stress in bringing the localization scheme before Parliament. There were few countries which clung to the single battalion system so long as ourselves. The plural battalion system had previously been adopted with evident advantage by other countries, and it was when the changed conditions of service rendered it necessary to have battalions of low strength at home and of high strength abroad that Lord Cardwell resolved upon the change. It was not usual to appeal to the *personnel* of a committee, but he could do so with confidence in the present case, and he denied most positively that they were men who were insensible to the importance of preserving the *esprit de corps* of regiments or the advantages of territorial associations. They felt, however, that the double battalion system had become a necessity. The question they had to ask themselves was whether we had so many men that we could dispense with the means of making the most of them? Almost everything had to be sacrificed to organization, and grave and serious as were the changes recommended, the committee felt that they would not be performing their duty if they did not make the recommendations specified in their report. It was proposed to do away with the sub-district numbers, and to enlist for the sub-district brigade.

The Pay of Majors of the Royal Artillery.

Earl Percy called attention to the pay and allowances of majors of the Royal Artillery, who had been promised that they should be placed on an equality with majors of the Line, and were still paid only 14s. 6d. a-day instead of 16s. A major in the Line received forage allowance always, but a major in the Royal Artillery received it only at certain times. In one case, of which he had the details, an officer of the Royal Artillery had, in the course of five years and ten months, nine changes from duty in which he received that allowance to duty in which he did not receive it. He trusted that the right hon. gentleman would be able to hold out some hope that a promise which had been given by a Secretary of State and sanctioned by Parliament should be adhered to in its entirety.

Mr. Hardy remarked that the House had taken the pay question into its own hands.

Militia Quartermasters.

Mr. Price called attention to the case of Militia quartermasters with reference to their retiring allowances. His object was to ask the right hon. gentleman to take into consideration whether it was not desirable to get rid of the old and worn-out quartermasters who were still serving, and who could not be expected to retire on the present allowances. There was only a limited number of them. As matters at present stood, those old quartermasters could retire on only 4s. a-day, and be would ask whether some special allowance might not be given them as an inducement to them to leave the Service. Col. Kingscote urged the same view, adding that it would be a great advantage to the Service if those officers could retire.

Mr. Hardy said an arrangement had been practically made by which an improvement would be effected.

Forage Allowances.

Capt. O'Beirne then called attention to the injustice of compelling officers to buy and forage at their own expense horses they were compelled to keep for the public services.

Lord E. Cecil believed that in the English Service the pay of Cavalry officers was greater than that given in other countries, and that no good reason had been shown for an increase of allowance for forage or for buying horses. Since the year 1810 the forage had been almost entirely supplied by the Commissariat, and it had always been customary for officers to buy their own horses.

In Committee of Supply, on the vote of £48,600 for Divine worship, Capt. Nolan, Mr. Smyth, and Col. Alexander urged the hardship of the position of senior chaplains, who were obliged to retire at sixty years of age without full pensions.

Mr. Hardy said that though many persons who had to retire at the age of sixty felt that they were still fit for work, the thing should not be looked upon in that way only; it should be looked upon with reference to those below. Unless that was done there could be no flow of promotion.

Slavery Under the British Flag.

On Monday Mr. Anderson asked the Attorney-General, with reference to the statement that H.M.S. Rifleman had seized twenty slaves on board two British ships in the Red Sea, whether British or international law enables the Government to punish officers or owners of British ships guilty of such offences in foreign waters, and if Government is prepared to put in force such powers as they have.

The Attorney-General, in answer to the question of the hon. gentleman, stated that the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade provides ample means for preventing owners or masters of British ships from aiding in any way the Slave Trade, and the provisions of that statute contain very severe penalties, and remarked that should the case be brought to his attention officially, that officers or owners of British ships were guilty of violating the provisions of the statute he should recommend the Government to institute proceedings against them. (Hear, hear.)

The Inflexible.

In reply to Mr. Ashbury, Mr. A. Egerton said the Admiralty could not consent to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the stability of the Inflexible. They considered that there was no doubt as to her stability, and they were prepared to accept to the fullest extent the responsibility for the ship.

In answer to Capt. Pim, Mr. Egerton said the Admiralty could not consent to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire as to the best type of vessels for the Naval Service and the system of obtaining the most efficient designs.

In reply to a subsequent question by Mr. E. J. Reed, Mr. Egerton said he proposed to lay upon the table the report of the Director of Naval Construction, dated July 4, 1873, which was quoted by Mr. Goschen in the recent debate on the Navy Estimates, together with other correspondence and reports bearing upon the question of the stability and efficiency of the Inflexible, and the Admiralty minute stating the opinion of the Board thereon. He might take that opportunity of stating that there was a floating model of this ship at the Admiralty, and any hon. member might have the opportunity of inspecting it and obtaining such explanations as he might think necessary.

Mr. Reed said he had himself inspected that model, and it distinctly was a model in which certain stuffing was placed, which could not be removed, and one which did not represent the dangerous conditions of the ship. On the contrary, it represented a very different ship.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

Colonel Dawkins.

Lord C. Hamilton asked the Secretary of State for War if his attention had been called to a pamphlet circulated by Lieut.-Col. Dawkins, late Coldstream Guards, on the Half-Pay List, entitled "The Duke of Cambridge," and containing charges of the gravest character against his Royal Highness, as well as against other distinguished officers, his military superiors; and whether, having regard to the whole circumstances of Lieut.-Col. Dawkins' case, he was prepared to recommend her Majesty to dispense with that officer's further services.

Mr. Hardy: In reply to my noble friend, I may state that the pamphlet circulated by Col. Dawkins, entitled "The Duke of Cambridge," which is of a very extraordinary character, has been sent to me in common with other hon. members. On becoming acquainted with its contents I directed that a letter should be written to Col. Dawkins to ask him if he was really the author of it, because, of course, without proof of the authorship it would be impossible to proceed in the matter. To that letter no answer has yet been received. It was written three or four days ago. I am not quite aware of the fact, but I believe that Col. Dawkins is not in town. I think until I have received some communication from the person responsible for the publication of a pamphlet of such a character I ought not to take any steps.

Sir A. Gordon said he happened to know that Col. Dawkins was abroad.

Lord C. Hamilton stated that in the interests of the public service he would repeat his question on a future day.

The Volunteers in the Parks.

Mr. Coope asked the Secretary of State for War whether he was aware of the inconvenience arising from the crowds of spectators in the parks on the occasion of the drills of the Volunteers, and whether he was prepared to adopt measures to check the evil.

Mr. Hardy: I must inform my hon. friend that the parks are under the jurisdiction in some cases of their Rangers, and in others of the Board of Works. The Secretary of State for War has no jurisdiction, but in consequence of similar complaints I applied to the Home Office in 1875, and they undertook that extra police should attend on the occasions of the Volunteer summer drills if proper notice were given.

Dual Commissions.

In answer to Mr Price,

Mr. Hardy stated that there were a very few instances of officers holding commissions in two branches of the Auxiliary Forces; but in those cases special permission had been given, and the rule had not been relaxed except to the mutual advantage of the respective corps.

Designs of Ships of War.

On Tuesday Capt. Pim asked whether the First Lord of the Admiralty would now consent to the appointment of the promised Committee of Inquiry into the designs of ships of war of her Majesty's Navy without further postponement.

Mr. A. Egerton replied that, on a reconsideration of the reasons for and against it, the First Lord of the Admiralty had come to the conclusion that he would not consent to the appointment of the Committee.

Her Majesty's Ship Repulse.

On Thursday Mr. P. A. Taylor asked whether there was any objection to produce the papers detailing the circumstances which led to the command of the Repulse having been taken from Capt. F. W. Wilson by his inferior officer, Commander Vander-Meulen.

Mr. A. Egerton said the facts of the case were briefly these:—The captain of the Repulse during a passage home showed symptoms of aberration of mind, and was, therefore, invalided, and sent home in charge of the doctor, the command of the ship being taken over by the commander. It did not appear to the Admiralty that any public object would be gained by producing the papers, and, therefore, he did not propose to lay them on the table.

Gunnery Lieutenants.

Captain Price asked whether it was the case that several gunnery lieutenants were now on half pay; and, if that was so, whether, considering the expense to the State at which these officers had been trained, he would consider the propriety of appointing them as supernumeraries to the gunnery ships or elsewhere where their special knowledge might be of service.

Mr. A. Egerton, in reply, was understood to say that there were at present eight gunnery lieutenants on half pay, and that as soon as vacancies occurred they would receive appointments. It was not thought desirable to appoint them as supernumeraries to the gunnery ships.

Her Majesty's Ship Alexandra.

Capt. Pim asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether any report had been received as to the late disturbances on board this ship.

Mr. A. Egerton, in reply, said that no further report than the one to which he had referred to some days ago had been received in connection with the late disturbance on board her Majesty's ship Alexandra. A private letter received from the Commander-in-Chief stated that he had transmitted all the information he had on the subject in his first communication.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Friday.

Colonel Wellesley and the Russian Army.

Lord Stanley of Alderley asked the noble Earl the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if instructions had been given to Col. Wellesley or to other British officers holding similar appointments to report any excesses committed by the Russian Army.

The Earl of Derby said no special instructions had been given to Col. Wellesley or to any other British officer holding similar appointments to report any cases of outrage or violence committed by the Russians. No special instructions as to the nature of the reports he should send had been addressed to Col. Wellesley, but it was well understood that the duty of a Military *Attaché* employed with a foreign army was to send such reports of any operations of war or such circumstances connected with the campaign as he considered would be important or interesting to his own Government. If any cases of the kind referred to came under the notice of a British officer, no doubt he would feel it his duty to report it. With regard to the instructions to Sir Arnold Kemball, no doubt the object was that he would report anything in the nature of a civil war that might break out in the country where he was employed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

Colonel Wellesley and the Grand Duke Nicolas.

Sir Trevor Lawrence had the following question on the paper:—"Whether the attention of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs had been directed to a letter in the *Daily News*, of June 28, signed 'Veritas,' in which the writer justified the marked discourtesy shown to Col. Wellesley by the Grand Duke Nicolas by stating as follows:—'A report was laid before the Emperor of Russia, to the effect that Col. Wellesley had been in the habit of using strong and (in his diplomatic position) improper language, not only respecting the Russians, but respecting individual Russian officers, with whom he was by way of being on friendly terms. The Emperor caused Lord Augustus Loftus to be informed that, under these circumstances, he could not invite Col. Wellesley to accompany him as his guest to Kischeneff; but that if any other English officer were accredited, instead of Col. Wellesley, as Military *Attaché*, he should be most happy to extend to him every hospitality.' And whether there was any foundation whatever for the statements of 'Veritas.'" When, however, the time came for putting the question arrived, the hon. gentleman said he did not propose to trouble the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs to answer it, as the *Daily News* had contradicted its own statement, and from which it appeared that the facts so circumstantially stated by "Veritas," turned out to be a pure fiction. (Hear, hear).

The Thetis.

On the motion of Captain Pim, copies of the log of H.M.S. 'Thetis,' from the time of her leaving Port Said until her arrival at Malta, and any report made to the Admiralty respecting the break-down of the ship, were ordered.

Officers' Remounts.

Captain O'Beirne moved for an address for returns of all horses in Cavalry and Horse Artillery that had been selected from the remounts for chargers by officers of these corps since the 1st day of January, 1870, stating the regimental rank of each officer.

The 12th Lancers dined at Willis's Rooms on Saturday last Present: Lieut.-Col. Paley, Majors Whittingstall, Idry, and Orred; Capts. Barry, Buttanshaw, Fox-Dowdeswell, Gower, Hodge, Hamilton, L. Martin, Pronger, Stephens, Bond-Shelton, and Allen; Messrs. Beck, Cox, Thompson, Williams, Lagart, and Chichester; D. White, Mr. Steele, &c.

The following officers were present at the annual Staff College Dinner, at the Pall-Mall Restaurant, on Thursday night; H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief presided:—Lieut.-Gen. W. C. E. Napier; Major-Gen. Sir P. L. M'Dougal, K.C.M.G.; Col. Hamley, C.B., R.A.; Col. Middleton; Col. the Hon. W. H. A. Feilding, Coldstream Guards; Col. Evelyn Wood, V.C.; Col. Clive, Grenadier Guards; Col. T. D. Baker, 18th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Home, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. Goodenough, R.A.; Lieut.-Col. Lynch, 10th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Barker, 64th; Lieut.-Col. Schaw, R.E.; Major Maxwell, Major Crealock, 95th; Major Duncan, R.A.; Major Lloyd, 16th; Major Elles, 38th; Major Butler, 13th Hussars; Major Montgomerie, 20th Hussars; Capt. Gosset, 54th; Capt. J. W. Hozier, 2nd Dragoons; Capt. C. K. Brooke, 15th; Capt. Clayton, R.A.; Capt. Collen; Capt. Kelly-Kenny, 2nd; Capt. Grover, R.E.; Capt. Lloyd, 82nd; Capt. Clarke, R.A.; Capt. Hitchcock, 53rd; Capt. Hamilton; Capt. Ardagh, R.E.; Capt. Moorsom, R.A.; Capt. Knollys, R.A.; Major Boyle, R.A.; Capt. Cooper King, R.M.A.; Capt. Flower, 86th; Lieut. Hare, R.E.; Lieut. Buxton, 87th; Lieut. Brunker, 26th; Lieut. James; Lieut. Courtenay, 35th; Hon. W. FitzWilliam Elliot; Dr. Atkinson; and Lieut.-Col. Acton, 51st.

Count Adlerburg, Aide-de-camp General to the Emperor of Russia, has, at the Czar's desire, addressed the following telegram to Field-Marshal Count von Moltke in his capacity as colonel of the 69th Rjazan Regiment:—"Plojesti, June 24.—By order of his Imperial Majesty, I have the honour to report to your Excellency that the duty of crossing the Danube near Galatz, on June 22, was assigned to your Rjazan Infantry Regiment, which was the first detachment of the Russian Army to tread hostile soil, and after a glorious fight to obtain the first decorations of the Order of St. George for officers as well as men."

We (*Globe*) are assured that the telegram transmitted from Vienna to a contemporary, to the effect that six Russian men-of-war are shortly to be launched at Cronstadt, is entirely devoid of foundation. The report probably arose from the fact that at the present moment there are in Cronstadt Mole six ironclads awaiting orders to proceed to the Mediterranean. No men-of-war are at present under construction at Cronstadt nor yet any other vessels of importance, except a few steam launches for the Black Sea. The dockyards at St. Petersburg have likewise no steamer of importance on the stocks. Plans are being prepared at the Admiralty for an ironclad superior in strength to the Inflexible, but with the fact before us that Peter the Great, after seven years' unremitting exertion, is still unready for sea, no fears need be entertained of the future rival of that vessel. Owing to the empty condition of the exchequer, the Russian Government is unwilling to seek an extension of the Fleet until the conclusion of the war. In the meantime the whole energies of the naval authorities are being concentrated upon the refitment of those vessels already afloat, and upon the preparation of stores for the Black Sea ports. A naval brigade, consisting of several hundred men, has already reached the Danube, and further detachments are to be sent from Cronstadt as soon as they are wanted.

Original Sketches in Pen and Ink of Life and Scenery in the Colonies. "Down the Murray; from its Sources to the Sea." Such is the title of the Illustrated Supplement which will be published in the number of *The Colonies and India* to appear on July 7.

NEW HUSSAR BOOT.—Officers of Hussars should not give their orders before seeing the Boot now making by STOKES, 28 and 29, Coventry Street, Haymarket, the only recognised Cavalry Boot-maker in the Kingdom. Jack Boot maker to the 1st Life Guards, 4th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 14th, and 18th Hussars, 3rd Dragoons, 9th, 12th, and 16th Lancers, and Royal Artillery. Contracts taken for men's boots at Government rate, or regimental boot-makers supplied with legs.

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HISTORY OF THE INDIAN NAVY. BY LIEUT. LOW.
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The third Election of Annuitants will take place on THURSDAY, the 26th of July.

Life Donation for One Vote	£5 5 0
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The applications for assistance continue to be of a very distressing nature, and the Committee earnestly appeal for additional funds.

Contributions may be kindly forwarded to the Hon. Secretary (Founder), No. 40, Arundel-gardens, W.; to Messrs. Ransom and Bouverie, Bankers, No. 1, Pall-mall East, S.W.; or to Messrs. Cox and Co., Army Agents, Craig's Court, S.W. In either of the latter cases the contributions should be kindly specified as being for the Military Benevolent Fund.

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Breech-loading Rifles, Guns, and Appurtenances of all kinds.
N.B.—See *General Orders*, March, 1877.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Life and Times of Sir Ralph Sadleir.
The Gods on Peace and War.
England in Egypt: The Highway to India.
Remarks on the Bashi-Bazouks and other Irregulars.
Annotated Poems of English Authors: The Lady of the Lake.
Tales of the Sea.
The Correct Card on the Eastern Question.
The Cheveley Novels: A Modern Minister. Part III.
Where Shall I Get the Most for my Money?
The Shipwrecked Mariner.
Plus de Guerres Civiles: La Loi Tréveneuc.
Organ der Militar-wissenschaftlichen Vereine
Cornhill Magazine.
The Operatic and Dramatic Album.
Colburn's Magazine.
Cassell's Magazines.
The Officer's Memorandum Book.
Frazer's Magazine.
Assize Extension.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be published which are not accompanied the name of the writer, given in confidence to the EDITOR.

Letters cannot be received in answer to Advertisements.

Remittances should be made payable to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

MAJOR DAVID.—Next week. Too late for insertion. You are quite right.

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Army & Navy Gazette.

◆

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877.

Whilst the Corps of Special or General Correspondents which follows the fortunes of the Russian Army was enjoying the pleasures of Bucharest—described in Murray thus: "It is the most dissipated city in Europe and the residence of a British Consul-General"—and was under surveillance, we could not get much news from the left bank of the Danube; but, once the passage is accomplished, there will be full details forthcoming, as long as the results are favourable to the Russians. They can hardly be otherwise than favourable. No doubt, in such an operation, there may be reverses, and even serious losses, at some points, but we dismissed as fables the report that the Russian military authorities were prepared for a loss of 30,000 men in crossing the river. Such a loss would be more than the decimation of their Army, and the story was, no doubt, set afloat to impress the world in general, and the Turks in particular, with the notion that the Russians are in such force as to regard a sacrifice of 30,000 men as a bagatelle in comparison with the magnitude of the object to be accomplished. The "unquiet man" at the head of the Staff, who, as far as we know, represents profound repose, must be a master of the arts of dissimulation and of simulation, and he must have had some moments of placid enjoyment at the manœuvres of the Corps of Correspondents, who, *numerotès* like a certain class of the other sex in Paris, and badged as if they were shoeblacks, were allowed to record that there had been raids across the river, and that one battery had fired on another across the fast falling and anything but blue Donau, which hitherto barred the march of the Muscovite into and through Bulgaria. The position of these gentlemen hitherto was certainly unenviable. In Asia Minor Sir Arnold Kemball has been hunted by Cossacks, and has, with his Staff, narrowly escaped, so that the apprehension we expressed on the score of his safety was somewhat justified. Shell and shot are no respecters of persons, and in a Cavalry pursuit sabre and lance are apt to lose powers of discrimination. Under all the circumstances, it would be better for the Government, in our opinion, to order British officers over whom they have control to retire from the head-quarters of the belligerents. From the outset it was plain that in Asia Minor the Turks had small chance of ultimate success. The Armenian population are hostile to them. Their subject races are against them. Even their co-religionists are unfaithful. Their troops are badly armed and composed of bad materials, and the fall of Kars and the loss of Erzeroum are, we believe, only questions of time. Mukhtar Pasha's dispositions, as recorded by the military correspondent of the *Times*, reveal the most stupendous incapacity and ignorance of the military art, and the accounts we receive of the manner in which Ardahan was captured, whilst doing full justice to the gallant Prussian renegade who defended the advanced works, show that even the personal courage of the Turks in Asia Minor has been low. It seems to us that Erzeroum is likely to fall before Kars surrenders, and that both places will be in the hands of the Russians shortly. With them the whole of Armenia passes into the possession of the Muscovites, and there will only be Batoum and Trebizond left to the Turks as posts of escape. It will depend on the progress of the campaign in other quarters if the Russians pursue their enemy further south, and we fail to see how the Turks can take up the new line of defence suggested to them, and how they can make Samsoon and Sivas the bases of operations.

It is just possible that the ordinary rule of seniority may be broken through in the case of one of the Colonels coming forward for promotion to the establishment of General officers. There is no need for us to particularise; suffice it to say that the case is being fully discussed.

Although there is an open work of some strength called Fort Paul, about seven miles below Hull, the defences of the Humber are in a very poor way, and may be described mostly as "natural." We learn that the attention of the authorities has been directed to this state of defencelessness, and that Major-General de Bathe was engaged last week in selecting ground for the site of a regular work near Spurn Head, and that he examined the river in the steam launch of H.M.S. Endymion for the purpose.

They say that when Lord Odo Russell was asked by Prince Bismarck why England had annexed the territories of the Transvaal Republic, he replied that he supposed it was to secure our communications with India—which was as good an answer as another.

The excellent idea of Colonel Burnaby, to entertain the Guardsmen who served in the Crimea in the Tower the week before last, caused great satisfaction to the officers of the brigade, and we hope it will not be lost sight of, and that others will follow the precedent, so that such annual gatherings will be the rule. Those who have seen the Guards under arms recently are of opinion that they have recovered the high standard which distinguished the splendid battalions which set out for Malta in 1854, and which was lowered by the terrible and glorious trials of the Alma, Inkerman, and the winter to such a pitch that it was many years before they could approach near it again, we were glad to see that there are so many officers left in the prime of life still to the fore to lead their men as in times gone by. We understand that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge highly approved of the gathering, and that the entertainment was in every way a success.

The establishments at Woolwich do not exhibit unusual activity; but the gun factory, under the intelligent direction of Colonel Younghusband, is steadily at work turning out *matériel* for all branches of the Ordnance. We are glad to hear that Brigadier-General Campbell is utilizing the fine stores of large Armstrong breech-loaders by employing them in coast defences and batteries. There are five of the 80-ton guns complete, and others are advanced, and the stores of 35-ton and 25-ton guns are considerable, notwithstanding the dispatch of many of these powerful weapons to Gibraltar and Malta, in addition to those which have been mounted nearer home.

We cannot place credence in the report prevailing with respect to the Promotion and Retirement Warrant, *i.e.*, that the Secretary of State for War is fearful of laying the document before the House of Commons. It is easy to understand this timorous diffidence in humble positions of State. The advice of the Irish farmer to the timorous fox-hunter halted on the wrong side of the five-barred gate, "Throw your heart over, sir, that's all ye need do," has been found before now to act with bracing effect on shattered nerves. Should the exhausting breezes of Pall-Mall have produced a demoralizing effect on its present chief, we strongly recommend the above advice to his most serious consideration, and would counsel him to throw his heart over, and make a "lep" of it. Pluck and energy find favour all the world over, and the horse "Good Cause," on which the right honourable gentleman is mounted, is a mighty general favourite; it rarely refuses.

It would almost seem as if the gentleman who prepared Mr. Hardy's reply to Captain Nolan's question last Monday was ignorant of the working of the system of promotion in the Chaplains' Department, for it is certain that it misled many in the House. The right hon. gentleman is reported to have said that unless there was retirement among the senior Chaplains there could be no promotion for juniors. It so happens that promotion takes place in the Chaplains' Department on the same principle as it does in the Indian Staff Corps, by length of service, and the different classes and extra pay are succeeded to whether there are retirements or not.

The roughs who congregate in the parks are no respecters of persons. Last Saturday evening, after inspecting the London Rifle Brigade, H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief attempted to address the corps. But after endeavouring for some time to make himself heard, he was obliged to give up, for the crowd which had congregated prevented his doing so, and his Royal Highness had to close his speech abruptly and ride off the ground. It is very disgraceful that this should be so. What are the police doing to allow such things? Our remarks last week upon the subject have led to notice being called to the subject in the House. Mr. Hardy's reply, however, cannot be considered quite satisfactory. It seems that when Volunteer commanding officers apply for police assistance an inspector and eight mounted policemen are told off to keep the ground. But what are eight men against as many thousands? No wonder the mob gets the upperhand.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's name has to be included in the list of military inventors. His Royal Highness has submitted more than one of his ideas for the consideration of the Horse Guards, but has not yet succeeded in getting his articles put upon trial. His intentions are none the less commendable, for it shows how great his interest is in his profession.

Two Militia regiments—the Royal Berks and 3rd Royal Middlesex—are, it will be seen, included in the organization of the army corps concentrated at Aldershot for the summer drills. We have often expressed our opinion that it is a mistake to employ Militia regiments out for training in this way; and considering there are many Line battalions stationed within easy distance of Aldershot which the month's work would have benefitted, it is a pity these two Militia corps have been selected in preference. They must either be struck off field duties altogether or else time will be occupied in carrying out movements in brigade which ought properly to be devoted to the practice of squad, company, and battalion drill. They are, in fact, expected to run before they can walk, and the month's training is calculated to do them even more harm than good.

There are two field kits for sick-bearers and medical attendants being tried by the Army Service Corps at Aldershot—one the invention of Surgeon-Major Oliver, M.D., and the other of an officer doing duty with the corps.

It is now definitely arranged that the following regiments shall form the winter garrison at Aldershot, viz.:—Cavalry Brigade, 1st Dragoons, 16th Lancers, 18th Hussars; 1st Infantry Brigade (South Camp), 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, 31st Foot, 49th Foot, and 76th Foot; 2nd Infantry Brigade (Infantry Barracks), 2nd Battalion 4th Foot, 41st Foot, and 86th Foot; 3rd Infantry Brigade (North Camp), 26th Foot, 29th Foot, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, and 90th Foot. The regiments to leave the station after the drills will be the 1st Life Guards, 17th Lancers, and 20th Hussars, 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, 2nd Battalion 2nd Foot, 2nd Battalion 8th Foot, 2nd Battalion 13th Foot, 1st Battalion 19th Foot, 2nd Battalion 20th Foot, 58th Foot, 61st Foot, 64th Foot, 96th Foot, and 100th Foot.

Report says that the idea of a sweeping reform—as at first proposed—finds no favour with the members of the Committee now sitting at the War Office to inquire into the organization of the Administrative Departments of the Army. A return to the very practical system which was the result of our somewhat dearly purchased Crimean experience would seem to be the more probable expectation must not, however, be high in the air. An expression of the late Emperor Napoleon III. is, perhaps, the most applicable, "All may yet be well."

A pattern helmet for use in the United Kingdom has, as we lately stated, been approved. It will be issued in the first instance to two battalions of Infantry and one battery of Royal Artillery, and if reported favourably upon will be generally adopted.

The new patrol jacket, issued to the 17th Lancers for trial, is spoken so highly of that its adoption may be regarded as certain. Its inventor is a young officer of Hussars whose name has previously been before the authorities in consequence of his labours in the same direction, and whose zeal is deserving of recognition.

The Volunteers are showing a disposition to accede to the wishes of the War Office as regards uniform, and a number of applications have been made lately for permission to discontinue the grey and the green tunics in favour of others of the national colour. Among other regiments now in a "transition state" may be mentioned the 1st Administrative Battalion Hants, 1st Administrative Battalion Leicester, 19th Middlesex, 3rd Norfolk, 1st Administrative Battalion Somerset, 1st Administrative Battalion East York, 1st East York, and 4th Administrative Battalion West York. All these have notified their intention to issue no more uniforms of the former colour.

The promotions in the Commissariat and Transport Department, made in direct contravention to the terms of the Warrant, and which we said a fortnight ago the War Office had had its attention drawn to, are causing that department some little uneasiness, as it does not quite see how to get over the difficulty, for rank once conferred cannot well be taken away again.

It was suggested by the Royal Commission on Promotion and Retirement that General officers should be placed on the Retired List on attaining the age of sixty-five. The War Office Committee to which the subject was referred has considered it desirable to extend the limit for five years.

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

Admiralty, June 22, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer William Pitt has been placed on the Retired List, and has been permitted to assume the rank and title of Inspector of Machinery.

Royal Marines—The undermentioned promotion, dated June 16, 1877, has taken place in the Royal Marine Artillery, viz.:—Lieut. John Le Cocq Robilliard to be Captain, vice Lillicrap, placed on half pay.

June 23.

Royal Marines—The following promotion has taken place in the Royal Marine Artillery, viz.:—Lieut. Evelyn James Wheelock Noble to be Capt., vice B. G. Hall, made Supy. on appointment as Instructor in Tactics, &c., at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; June 21, 1877.

June 26.

Staff Surg. William Harris Lloyd, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surg. in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of May 31, 1877.

June 28.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, the undermentioned Commanders on the Retired List have been allowed to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt. from the 24th inst.:—Commanders Richard Henry Roe, Hon. George FitzClarence, Henry Charles Burleigh.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Joseph J. Greathead has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Richard Carter, to the Volage, vice Fairfax.

Commanders—Walter Stewart, to the Ganges, vice Byng, invalided; Robert S. Hunt, to the Thistle, vice Pusey, invalided.

Lieutenants—Edward R. B. Stephens, to the Rifleman; Thomas Hadley, to the Raleigh; Herbert Swire, to the Flamingo.

Sub-Lieutenants—Charles H. Coke, Charles E. Kingsmill, and Paul W. Bush, to the Victoria and Albert; H. E. Rooper, to the Thunderer; A. E. Rawnsley, to the Black Prince; Edward Hunt, to the Active; F. W. Gunn, to the Squirrel; T. R. Grant, to the Diamond; A. H. Ravenhill, to the Flamingo; R. A. Gwynn, to the Bellerophon; W. H. Gale, to the Defence; Cortland H. Simpson, to the Ruby; Frederick J. Fegen, to the Research.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant—Arthur Roughton, to the Research.

Midshipmen—Percy J. Elliott, Frederick J. C. Norman, Alfred E. Tizard, and Logan S. Stanfeld, to the Ruby; Frederick H. Eagles, Edward H. Martin, William B. May, and Edward B. T. Hall, to the Minotaur; Edward L. Lowdell, Richard G. Fraser, Julian A. C. Wilkinson, Roderick L. Mayne, Robert L. H. Armstrong, and Henry W. V. Elliott, to the Achilles: Charles J. Briggs and Henry G. Porter, to the Defence; Charles E. Rushworth and Thomas F. C. Dundas, to the Black Prince; Stuart D. Gordon, to the Swiftsure; William V. Howard and Arthur E. Harford, to the Research; Richard H. Story, to the Pallas; Hugh F. Daubeny, to the Alexandra; James De C. Hamilton, to the Ruby.

Surgeon—Richard G. Brown, to the Excellent.

Assistant-Paymasters—Colin C. Wilson, to the Lord Warden, to join on her return from Queen's Ferry; Alfred W. Askham, to the Penelope; George H. Bradley, to the Hart (in charge), the appointment of Mr. Daunt having been cancelled.

Chief Engineer—John Bruce, to the Urgent.

Engineer—Thomas Bramley, to the Bellerophon; John Kimber, to the Excellent, additional; Hugh Burstow and John M'Carthy, to the Flamingo.

Achilles, Capt. Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., is expected to return to Queenstown on July 5. She will call at Bantry Bay to-morrow for letters.

Albatross, Com. E. Rice, was at Panama when the mail left.

Alexandra, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, was at Phalerum Bay on June 17. The Admiral put to sea on the 18th in the Alexandra, with the Swiftsure, Pallas, Sultan, Raleigh, and Devastation, and cruised to Nauplia, and has reported by telegram that the squadron returned on June 23.

Ariel is undergoing repairs at Chatham, and opportunity will be taken to effect some improvement in the ventilation of the decks, her late crew having been put to much suffering on account of excessive heat. A portion of the planking on her sides will be removed, and perforated plates substituted, which will enable the hot and foul air to be carried direct into the funnel.

Assistance, Capt. Prattent, left Portsmouth for Kingstown on the 25th inst. She arrived at North Wall, Dublin, on the 27th inst. at 2 p.m., and left on the 28th for Greenock.

Aurora, Capt. H. D. Grant, Coastguard ship at Greenock, arrived at Plymouth on Monday. Her officers and crew are to be turned over to the Agincourt. She will be ready to pay off on July 14, and the Agincourt can be commissioned on the following day.

Avon, Com. C. Keppel, was at St. Helena by last accounts, and will be sent to Ascension and Accra.

Bellerophon, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. C. Key, was at Halifax on June 11, having left Bermuda on the 6th, with the Argus in company, and arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst.

Bittern, Com. G. J. Anstruther, arrived at Piræus on June 21.

Black Prince, Capt. E. H. Howard, flagship of Rear-Admiral W. M. Dowell, C.B., is expected to return to Queenstown on July 5. She will call at Bantry Bay to-morrow for letters.

Boxer, Com. A. H. Alington, is to be sent to the South Coast Division of her station.

Bullfinch, Com. R. M. Lloyd, arrived at Nassau on May 9.

Charybdis, Capt. T. E. Smith, after recommissioning and refit, will be sent to relieve the Juno, at Singapore, and send her to Shanghai.

Contest, Lieut.-Com. G. W. Allen, was at St. Helena by last accounts, but orders have been sent to her to proceed to Bermuda.

Cygnet, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hammick, after staying three weeks at St. Helena, is to proceed to Ascension, unless orders to the contrary are received from England.

Danae, Capt. J. C. Purvis, is to remain on the West Coast as senior officer, the Sirius having left for Devonport.

Daring, Com. Hanmer, arrived at San Francisco on April 12, and was to leave on the 15th for Esquimalt.

Defence, Capt. R. P. Cator, is expected to return to Queenstown on July 5. She will call at Bantry Bay to-morrow for letters.

Dryad, Com. J. E. Stokes, left Bermuda for Jamaica on June 4.

Eclipse, Capt. G. E. Erskine, was at St. John's on June 8. She will visit the south-east coast of Newfoundland, and arrive at Sydney, Cape Breton, about July 25.

Egeria, Com. A. L. Douglas, left Yokohama on April 13 for Petropaulovski; she would be back at Hakodati by the beginning of June.

Elk, Com. A. Tupman, left Madeira on June 20 for Brazils.

Encounter, Capt. R. Bradshaw, has been ordered to Jamaica. After the arrival of the Urgent she will join the flag at Halifax.

Eurydice, Capt. Marcus A. S. Hare, arrived at Madeira on June 20, and was to leave for Queenstown on the 22nd.

Fantome, Com. T. M. Maquay, was at the Sandwich Islands by last accounts.

Flamingo was commissioned at Devonport on Tuesday by Com. W. H. Hall, for service in the Mediterranean.

Foam, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Hope, arrived at Port Madryn, in the Gulf of Nuavo, Patagonia, on May 9. On the banks of the Chupat, which runs into the Gulf, there is a Welsh colony, containing a population of 700, and which is only visited occasionally. When the Foam arrived the colony was found to be greatly embarrassed in consequence of a failure in the crops. The colonists are also much harassed by the Indians. The Foam arrived at Monte Video on May 15, having sailed nearly the whole distance under a stiff breeze, the vessel making 8½ knots. She was expected to remain at Monte Video until May 20, and would then proceed on a cruise to Buenos Ayres, Colonia, Paysandu, and Rosario.

Helicon, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford, was at Constantinople by last accounts.

Himalaya, Capt. E. White. The following telegram has been sent to Messrs. Clay Inman by the Admiralty:—"Defects having appeared in crank shaft supplied by you for the Himalaya, troopship, the Devonport engineer officers have stopped the completion of the same, and wish you to see it before anything more is done. Communicate with the Admiral Superintendent at Devonport on the subject." The old shaft having been taken out, this will probably have the effect of detaining the ship for several months. When brought in for repair, she was ordered to be completed and ready for sea by Tuesday.—*Western Daily Mercury*,

Impregnable, Capt. W. H. Edye, was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, Admiral Sir T. M. C. Symonds, K.C.B., on Saturday.

Iris, steel dispatch-vessel, is being rapidly completed, and, it is expected, will be ready to leave for completion at another yard in September.

Jackal, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Digby, was to leave Oban on the 26th inst. for Granton, where she should arrive on July 2. Letters should be addressed to Granton till further notice.

Kestrel, Com. C. B. Theobald, was at Hankow by last accounts.

Lord Warden, Capt. the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B. From the following information which the *Western Morning News* has had communicated to it, it would appear that the escape of the ship from collision with the Resistance was due to the readiness with which she was handled. A letter from the ship says:—"A thick fog dropped upon our fleet, which was steaming at the time in two lines abreast, the leading ship of the weather line being, of course, the Minotaur, and that of the lee the Black Prince. The Lord Warden was the fourth ship in the lee line, having immediately a-head of her the Resistance. Once in the fog we lost sight of everything, but guns and fog whistles were kept pretty constantly going. All went well until a quarter to 10 p.m., when the Lord Warden suddenly found herself bearing rapidly down on lights which had sprung out of the gloom on the port bow. The look-out immediately reported 'Lights on the port bow,' and in another minute 'Lights on the starboard bow,' and then 'Lights right a-head' were called, followed by a shrill cry of 'They're getting closer, sir.' Those on board the Lord Warden then saw the full outline of the Resistance scarcely fifty yards off, on the starboard bow. Meantime, from the first sighting of the light a-head, the Lord Warden had been going full speed astern, to which only may be attributed the prevention of another ironclad catastrophe equal, if not surpassing, that of the Vanguard." The Lord Warden will call at Berehaven to-morrow for orders, and will shortly proceed to Portsmouth for docking.

Mallard, Lieut.-Com. Warry, was to go about June 14 to St. Helena to give leave, thence to Ascension and Accra.

Modeste, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., when ready, will return to Japan from Hong Kong.

Monarch, Capt. M. Culme-Seymour, is paying off at Chatham. Capt. Culme-Seymour has been selected for the command of the Temeraire, and has arrived at Chatham to superintend the fitting of the vessel. She will be ready to pay off on July 7.

Minotaur, Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., is expected to return to Queenstown on July 5. She will call at Bantry Bay to-morrow for letters.

Orontes, Capt. Edward H. Seymour. According to a correspondent who writes respecting the break-down, the machinery did not work satisfactorily from the first, and there was a considerable amount of thumping and noise. The hydraulic starting gear broke down completely, and the engines were, consequently, useless. On opening out the cylinders it was discovered that the metallic rings and springs of the high-pressure piston were broken to pieces. The cracked crank-pin still remains, and although an outer thrust bearing was placed at Portsmouth it has not relieved the old thrust, indeed the thumping of the screw was worse on the passage round from Portsmouth than it has ever been. She arrived at Queenstown on the 24th, and left the same day for the Cape, her machinery working well.

Osprey, Com. the Hon. Henry Holmes A'Court, arrived at Madeira on the 12th, and was to sail when filled up with coal. She left on June 14.

Pallas, Capt. H. H. Beamish, was expected at Phalerum Bay on June 18, having been relieved by the Torch at Salonica.

Pert, Com. H. C. Aitchison, will visit the coast of Labrador, &c., and return to St. John's by Aug. 4.

Plover, Com. H. B. Stewart, has been employed in taking sounding, for the telegraph cable between Jamaica and Cuba, but has returned to Jamaica, having lost her sounding gear.

Raleigh, Capt. Jago, joined Admiral Hornby's flag on the 2nd inst.

Research, Capt. H. Earle, after refit at Malta, will relieve the Hotspur at Port Said.

Resistance, Capt. S. Douglas, is expected to return to Queenstown on July 5. She will call at Bantry Bay to-morrow for letters.

Rocket, Lieut.-Com. C. R. Harris, was at Esquimalt by last accounts.

Rover, Capt. T. Barnardiston, has been ordered from Jamaica to Barbados as senior officer. She was on the coast of Cuba on June 9, but expected at Jamaica within a week.

Rupert, Capt. W. E. Gordon, C.B., will join the flag of Admiral Hornby at once if her trials are satisfactory.

Salamis, Com. F. W. Egerton, arrived in the Piræus on June 11, from the Greek Islands, having on board Lieut.-Col. Bevan Edwards, C.B., R.E., where she is reported to have been on a special mission. Col. Edwards left for England. The Salamis has gone to Malta for repairs.

Seagull, Com. Maxwell Heron, had orders to bring the treaty with Dahomey to Lagos when signed.

Shah, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, flagship of Rear-Admiral de Horsey, was at Arica on May 22.

Sirius, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, left Lagos for Devonport on May 24, on arrival of the Danäe from Sierra Leone.

Spiteful, Com. A. T. Powlett, now paying off at Portsmouth, was commissioned at that port on July 31, 1873. She first served on the coast of Spain during the Spanish insurrection, and next proceeded to the West Coast of Africa, where she chiefly remained until ordered home. Whilst there she was actively employed in the suppression of piracy at Congo, taking part in the destruction of the piratical villages, and subsequently she commenced the blockade of Dahomey. She left Whydah on her return passage on April 24, reached Sierra Leone on May 6, and started again on the 9th. Strong head-winds afterwards prevented the Spiteful visiting St. Vincent, and call was therefore made at Dakar, in the province of Senegal, where coal was taken in, and a stay of three days made. Afterwards the winds proved unfavourable and the north-east winds failed, at the same time that there were several break-downs of the machinery, the Lizard was only sighted on the 18th inst.; at 4 o'clock on the following morning the Spiteful anchored off Yarmouth, being unable to make headway against the tide, her boilers giving way. At half-past 10 steam was got up, but the boilers became perfectly useless, water leaking from them freely. The fires were drawn, and the ship had to come up under sail with flood tide. Throughout the commission the crew have enjoyed unusually good health, and only three deaths have occurred. All were cases of drowning, one at Natal, and the other two in the river Congo, after the 1875 expedition.

Swallow, Com. John B. Warren, left Madeira on June 12.

Temeraire. The preliminary trial was most successful. Two runs were made, one at full-boiler power, and the other at half-power. On both occasions the engines worked smoothly, and gave every satisfaction, the vessel making over fourteen knots at full power. Altogether the engines gave great satisfaction. The officials on board included Capt. Soady, in command of the Medway Steam Reserve; Thomas L. Eames, Chief Inspector of Machinery Afloat at Chatham; Thomas S. Murray, Chief Inspector of Machinery in the Reserve. There are one or two new features in the vessel which were fully tested at the trial, and which are worth mentioning. The chief of these is the steam steering apparatus. It worked well for some time, but when the vessel was at full speed the apparatus had not sufficient power over the rudder. This will be remedied before the vessel proceeds to sea. The paragraph published by several daily papers that the steering apparatus had broken down, the trial brought to an abrupt termination, and that it would take a fortnight to make good defects, is incorrect. The Teméraire made her official trial on Wednesday at the measured mile off the Maplin Sands, amongst the officers on board being the Controller of the Navy, the Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty, the Admiral Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, the Engineer in Chief at the Admiralty, the Inspecting Officer in the Department of the Controller of the Navy, Capt. J. C. Soady (of the Medway Steam Reserve), the Chief Constructor at Chatham. The contractors were represented by Mr. R. Humphrys. The result of the trial exceeded all expectations. From first to last everything passed off most smoothly, and, as upon the preliminary trial, there was an entire absence of hot bearings. The average speed made amounted to nearly fifteen knots per hour. She has twin-screw engines, each supposed to work up to 3,500 horse-power, but at the trial they registered nearly 4,000 each.

Thunderer, Capt. J. C. Wilson, arrived at Queenstown on the 28th inst. at 7.15 a.m., having left the Channel Squadron on the 27th fifteen miles from Cape Clear; all well.

Tourmaline, Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., was at Lagos on May 24. She left Whydah on May 15 with the Sirius, Boxer, Mallard, and Cygnet. The Commodore would leave in the Tourmaline about June 8 for St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, where he would arrive about July 8, to turn over to the Active on her arrival.

Urgent, Com. R. H. Boyle, arrived at Madeira on the 11th, and left on June 20 for Jamaica.

Valiant, Capt. W. S. Brown, will call at Berehaven to-morrow, and will proceed to Rathmullen, to remain for some weeks.

Vigilant, Lieut.-Com. Ryder, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Ryder, was at Yokohama up to April 24.

Vivid, Staff-Com. E. Wise, was suddenly ordered from Devonport to Woolwich on Sunday afternoon, a telegram having been received by the Admiral for her to leave. She was immediately coaled and provisioned, and proceeded at eight p.m. to the eastward.

Wizard, Lieut.-Com. Doxat, proceeded on the 13th for Candia, Cyprus, and Rhodes.

Zephyr, Lieut.-Com. W. G. Le Cocq, arrived at St. John's on June 10; she will be sent to the West Coast, and return to St. John's by Aug. 4.

THE SHAH AND HUASCAR.

From the *Panama Star* we learn that, upon the seizure of the Huascar by the rebels, President Prado issued the following proclamation:—"Considering that the disloyalty of a few of the officers of the monitor Huascar, aided by other bad citizens, has led to the taking of said vessel from her obedience to the national Government, therefore I decree—1st. That the authors and their accomplices in the crime committed on board the monitor Huascar on the night of the 6th inst. be subjected to due process of law. 2nd. That the Government denies all responsibility for whatever acts the said insurgents may commit. 3rd. The Government authorises the capture of the Huascar, and offers to satisfactorily recompense any person or persons not belonging to the crews of the vessels composing the 'Squadron of Operations' who may submit to the authority of the Government or contribute towards it." This declaration, says the Lima correspondent of the *Panama Star and Herald*, was received by the diplomatic corps with some reserve, and answer was given that their several Governments should be made acquainted with the position assumed by Peru. The insurgents on board the Huascar had, meanwhile, boarded two mail steamers and demanded the official correspondence coming from Chili, a demand that was decidedly refused. Alarmed at this, the English merchants in Lima addressed an application to their Minister that a man-of-war should be sent south to look after the marauder, as her presence might prove damaging to British interests, especially since Government disclaimed all responsibility for her acts. The Minister replied that he would consult with Admiral de Horsey, commanding the Shah, then lying in Callao bay. Whilst the consultation was being held, news arrived from the South that the Huascar had taken by force from an English vessel (the Edmonston) in Pisagua a quantity of coal, the captain protesting before his consul, and, moreover, had extracted from on board a Royal Mail steamer two Peruvian officers proceeding south on duty. These acts were considered sufficient to warrant the immediate despatch of the Shah to southern waters, to overhaul the Huascar, and put a stop to such outrages. Consequently the Shah sailed for Iquique on the 18th, it was stated, with the positive intention of capturing the Huascar. This created tremendous excitement in Lima. People regarded the interference of the English as unwarrantable, although they admitted that the Government by its decree put the Huascar out of the pale of the law; but, nevertheless, they insisted that all police duty must be performed in Peru by Peru itself, and not by any foreign Power. The Huascar is a turreted ironclad with four-inch plates, carrying two 300-pound Blakelys, and built on the Thames."

By request of the officers, Commander Cyprian Bridge, R.N., on Thursday delivered a lecture at the Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham, on "The Naval Attack of a Fortress." After noticing the great strides made by artillery of late, and also the great addition to the powers of defence due to the introduction of submarine torpedoes, the lecturer showed that the history of the Crimean and Franco-German wars proved that in a war between two maritime Powers the weaker Navy would find asylum behind fortifications. Unfortunately, not only was the study of naval tactics much neglected in modern times, but even those who claimed to teach others that important subject had not noticed at all the question of an attack by ships upon a fortified place. There had been great changes in warfare in recent years, and a complete revolution in maritime warfare, but we could still discover in naval history old strategic laws continuing in force, and could derive much instruction from the record of modern experiments carried out in peace. As an instance of the former, he adduced an occurrence within his own personal experience during our war with Russia. The lecturer proceeded to give a statement of the various classes of maritime fortresses and the rules to be observed in attacking them, and examined the arguments for and against the superiority of the attack and of the defence, adducing the authorities generally recognised. After giving an account of some very recently reported experiments with submarine countermines and inventions for protecting ships against night attacks, he concluded by showing that to attempt the reduction of a powerful maritime fortress an immense fleet and vast quantities of *matériel* would be required, the inadequacy of both at our disposal having been—as we now see—the real cause of our want of important success during the Crimean war.

It is understood that the India Office contemplates putting in commission the turret-ships Abyssinia and Magdala, which were built for the defence of Bombay harbour, instead of leaving them unprovided with crews, as has hitherto been the case. It has been customary to exercise men of the Royal Artillery at working the guns in the turrets; but as they are constantly being moved to other stations the chances under such a system of being able to put efficient guns' crews on board at short notice are few.—*Standard.*

The Admiralty recently requested the steam branch department of Keyham Factory to forward an estimate of the cost of repairing the engines of the Merlin, gunboat, and the department sent an estimate of £3,170, a sum which, their Lordships intimate, is excessive, inasmuch as in 1871, when the vessel was constructed, the contractors supplied these engines for £3,780. The vessel has done only one commission, and no serious troubles with her machinery were reported to the Admiralty up to the time of her being paid off, and under these circumstances it appears somewhat inexplicable that the original cost and the estimate of repairing should be within £610 of each other. A correspondent suggests that instances of this kind may account for so much of the work of the steam branch being given to contractors.—*Western Morning News.*

Furnish on the New Hire System.—The "New Hire System" is quite distinct from anything yet attempted. Houses, &c., furnished throughout. 20 Wholesale Houses to select goods from. "An excellent idea. —"Army and Navy Gazette." Prospectus, with Press opinions, post-free. General Furnishing Company — Offices. 9 Southampton-street, Strand

ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In an article of your issue, dated 2nd inst., in reference to retaining the services of the Royal Marines any longer, I crave, for the first time, a small space for a few truthful remarks respecting this old and used to be much respected corps, and I think when those who still have a spark of respect left for the Marines read my remarks, they will think as I think, that the sooner *per mare* is erased from their motto the better it will be for them, and, when entirely under the control of the War Office, they will get the same treatment as their brethren in the Army, but at present they are a go-between sailor and soldier. Those at the head of the former have enough to do to look to the welfare of the sailor, and those at the head of the latter have enough also to do to look after the soldier; and the Marine Office has very little authority to be of much service to the Marines. For instance, a sergeant of Marine Artillery has 4d. or 2d. per diem less pay than a sergeant of the Royal Artillery; also a sergeant of Marines or Marine Artillery has 4d. or 2d. less pay than a sergeant of any Line regiment, and no one has explained to the Marines why they do not get it; only, as usual, the Marines know they are first for hard work, hardships, and the forefront of all battles or squabbles, and the last to get any benefit that is likely to do them good. When those in authority granted extra pay to the sergeants of the Army, why did not those in authority grant the same boon to the Marine forces, or are they considered worth so much less? Better to disband a corps than degrade them in the eyes of their fellow soldiers. Mr. Editor, you will, I know, agree with me the Marines are always considered necessary, when required to go to foreign countries, to test the climate or have a brush in the bush, and to just put it all right; but if they are not equal to their enemies, they must wait until the climate will suit English constitutions, and then reinforcements will be sent out to them, and a general engagement will ensue, and then, Marines, you will be rewarded with a medal. But who ever heard of a Marine getting a commission except to quartermaster? And when once they are secured, nothing but death seems able to sever them and it. But soldiers in the Regular Army get commissions from the ranks to all grades of officers; but I think I read some time ago that amongst 14,000 Marines there were eleven commissions, and some of them had been in possession over nineteen years, so where is the chance for others? Again, the Royal Artillery has a grade between sergeant-major and commission, viz., master gunner, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class; but the sergeants Royal Marine Artillery have no such chance of promotion, and the master gunners can serve as long as they please, and retire on a sergeant-major's pension, viz., 3s. per diem; but in the Royal Marine Artillery, during the past eighteen years, only about six sergeant-majors have been discharged with full pensions, viz., 2s. 6d. per diem, and the advanced scale of pensions has not yet been extended to the Royal Marines, and if a sergeant-major Royal Artillery and sergeant-major Royal Marine Artillery were discharged to-morrow, the former would go away with 3s. per diem, and the latter—poor Joe, the Marine—would get 2s. 6d., and his comrade would have the laugh at him and say, "Well, why didn't you join the Army proper?" The very same reference could be made to the Navy. Every ship with 300 or 400 men takes five or six chief petty officers, and three or four warrant officers. All chief petty officers rank with a sergeant-major for pay and pension. The petty officers have all those grades to look forward to, but poor Joe, the Marine, has, in each division of 3,000 men, two sergeant-majors and three quartermaster-sergeants to look forward to. The former only rank with chiefs for medal and pension. The quartermaster-sergeant is a first-class Staff, only, on special occasions, he does not rank with a chief petty officer for gratuity or pension, as he will get only 2s. 3d. per diem, while an Army quartermaster-sergeant will get 2s. 6d. The warrant officer of the Navy is a very lofty rank. And look at the number there are of them! If the Admiralty can see their position, and continue to better it, I say, in the name of common sense, why not better the non-commissioned grade of the Marines, who are also under their care? A warrant officer can retire on from £80 to £150 per annum, and the sergeant who first drilled them when they joined—some of them from the merchant service as novices—retires on £36 per annum, and poor Joe was as faithful to his colours as his comrade, only a different colour. In olden times, before the sailors got so much enlightened, the Marine sergeant had a shilling a-day extra when on board for drilling them, but that chance is gone and none come in return. But to sum up the total, it must be admitted that the Marine is at present nobody's child, and even the M.P.'s are very reluctant to take up their cause. Stagnation amongst the officers being the order of the day (and some who were sergeants when the officer got his commission are sergeants still, and they are captains), I say, from my heart of hearts, either get them turned over to those who know their value—for, as it is, between two stools they come to grief—or disband them as being no longer required to grace the dear old wooden walls of old England, and you will have the prayers of a class who feel the reflection of either neglect or carelessness.—I am, &c., **Turko-Atrocity.**

June 7, 1877.

Admiral de Lamare, Chamberlain to her Majesty the Empress of Brazil, has been granted Admiralty authority to pay a visit of inspection to the dockyards and ships in course of construction at Chatham and Portsmouth.—*Standard.*

The Malta correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—"His Excellency the Governor of Malta and Lady Van Straubenzee will, in all probability, leave on Friday next by the Italian packet for Naples, *en route* to England, remaining absent about three months, during which time the government will be administered by Major-Gen. Sir James Talbot Airey, K.C.B."

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CATACLYSM AND EARTHQUAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The remarkable phenomena connected with the convulsions of nature which have recently devastated the seaboard of Bolivia and Peru will possess a special interest for the savant of science, while the destruction they have entailed on life and property will enlist the sympathy of the general reader. At the hour of 2.30 a.m. on the 10th inst., as her Majesty's ship Shah, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral de Horsey, was lying at anchor in the harbour of Callao (over the site of the ancient and submerged city of the same name), a sensation was experienced by the officers and men as if the engines had suddenly commenced moving at full speed. The vibration was momentary, and was felt with equal distinctness fore, aft, and amidships. Had the vessel been under weigh, and had we not previously met with a similar visitation at Coquimbo, the idea would have suggested itself that we had impinged upon a rock; the shock was attributed at the time, however, to the convulsion of an earthquake—either subaqueous or submarine—and this surmise was proved by subsequent information to be correct. On the succeeding morning we received intelligence from the shore that shortly after midnight an unusually agitated condition of the waters of the bay had been observed by the inhabitants. There was no violent perturbation. It was essentially a vertical upheaval of the sea and a conflict of opposing currents, extensive damage being occasioned to the docks, offices, and shipping by the influx of the tidal wave. The fact that danger impended was speedily communicated to the slumbering inhabitants by the whistle of the watchman and the pealing of the bells of the cathedral and other churches; and but little difficulty was encountered in tracing the connection between cause and effect, as the streets rapidly filled with men laden with some of the more portable of their household goods, while women rushed wildly to and fro with children in their arms pallid with terror and aghast with fear. In addition to this, very distressing tidings reached us from the rising town of Iquique. At 8.15, on the night of the melancholy May 10, a low rumbling noise, accompanied by a heaving motion of the earth, announced the approach of the dreaded visitant, and initiated a general stampede of the inhabitants to the adjacent hills. The terrified cry, "El mar! El mar sale!" could not fail to produce a singular impression on the insular mind, accustomed to regard the sea as the bulwark of his island home and the scene of the proudest exploits in his island's story. But, unfortunately, there existed only too valid foundations for their fears, and the fate was an exceptionally hard one to be compelled to stand passively by with eyes of tearless agony—of a sorrow too deep for tears—and witness the ruthless destruction of their homes and property by the incursions of the relentless wave. Heavy losses were sustained by the nitrate of soda interest, a vast number of boats and launches disappeared, and a large part of the commercial portion of the city was destroyed by the advancing and receding of the sea. In Iquique alone the destruction of property is computed in the currency of the country at two million and a half of "soles," which represents a sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of our English money. Happily, the loss of life was in the inverse ratio, as the latest advices only estimate the number of deaths at ten. In the interior town of Arequipa the shock of earthquake was alarmingly violent. By the in-falling of a mine in Punta Blanca, four miles south of Tocopilla, forty English miners were inhumed alive. The town of Pabellon de Pica is completely extinct, many vessels are missing from their moorings, and the loss of life is reported to be two hundred souls. Arica has also suffered heavily. All the moles and water distilleries were swept away; the Custom House was flooded, and the goods in store materially deteriorated in value; and the railway terminus, engines, carriages, and plant were either damaged or destroyed. Two men were carried from the beach by the swoop of the refluent wave. They succeeded, however, in grasping a door as it drifted past, and on this narrow raft were borne five miles out to sea. After floating for several hours on the weltering waters they fortunately found an empty launch, in which they took refuge from their perilous position, and ultimately regained the shore. Only seven deaths are reported in Arica. Larapica, a city situated about seventy miles from Iquique, in the interior of the country, has been entombed by the earthquake which preceded the tidal wave, and from this the inference has been drawn that the disturbance, in the first instance, was subterranean, and not submarine, and its centre is referred to the volcano Ilga, which marks the southern boundary-line that divides Bolivia from Peru. At Cobija the shock was so violent that pedestrians were prostrated to the ground; and at Mejillones and the tidal wave attained the altitude of five sixty feet. Fear continued brooding over Callao and the port of Lima during the 11th, 12th, and 13th instant, and the feeling of alarm was not diminished by the thrilling cablegrams which frequently arrived reporting appalling loss of life and destruction of property in the seaports of the south. Suspense, however, reached its climax on the night of the 14th, when two distinct shocks of earthquake shook the terror-stricken town. A panic now seized the city. An exodus of its inhabitants succeeded. Special trains were run up to an advanced hour of the night conveying the affrighted citizens to Lima, the capital of the Republic, seven miles in the interior of Peru, and on the following day Callao presented the appearance of a deserted city with its empty stores and silent thoroughfares. The statement has been made that an arrest of magnetic forces in the atmosphere is a usual precursor of these phenomena, and that, with the aid of a loadstone in suspension to which a piece of iron has become attracted and attached, the inhabitants may approximately ascertain their advent. In districts obnoxious to such convulsions the residents are aware of this phenomenon, and it is reported that at an early hour of this memorable night in Callao the magnet parted with the steel. An unenviable distinction has been attained by this region of the earth as being a favourite abode of these convulsions; and grand as were the appearances evoked on the occasions we have faintly adumbrated, and vast as are the results involved in their issue, similar phenomena more stupendous in extent and more disastrous in their sequences are unhappily recorded in the archives of Bolivia and Peru.—I am, &c., **Marcus Allen**, Surgeon, R.N.

H.M.S. Shah, Arica, May 22, 1877.

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

With the Dates and Ports of Commission.

(Corrected to the same date as the official "Navy List," which will be published July 1.)

ABOUKIR, 23, screw receiving-ship, Commodore Algernon McLennan Lyons, Jamaica. Recommissioned at Jamaica July 1, 1870. (To be relieved by Urgent.)

Achilles, 16, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. Sir W. N. Hewett, K.C.B., Channel Squadron. Recommissioned at Devonport May 17, 1877.

Active, 10, iron screw-corvette, Capt. Charles R. F. Boxer, Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth April 13, 1877.

Alacrity, schooner, tender to Pearl, Lieut.-Com. W. U. Moore, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Jan. 1. 1877.

Albatross, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. Ernest Rice, Pacific. Commissioned at Chatham Feb. 14, 1874.

Alberta, paddle yacht, Staff-Capt. David N. Welch, tender to Royal Yacht, Portsmouth.

Alexandra, 12, double-screw armour-plated ship, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Chatham Jan. 2, 1877.

Amethyst, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. A. J. Chatfield, Pacific. Temporary flagship of Rear-Admiral De Horsey. Commissioned at Devonport July 1, 1873.

Antelope, 2, iron paddle-vessel, Lieut.-Com. E. Wingfield, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta March 17, 1877.

Arab, 4, composite screw gunvessel, Com. F. S. Broughton, East Indies. Commissioned at Devonport July 2, 1875.

Argus, 5, paddle-sloop, Com. Robert H. Harris, North America and West Indies. Recommissioned at Bermuda May 18, 1877.

Asia, 4, guardship of Reserve, Capt. Geo. N. Parkin, flagship of Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. A. C. Foley, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1876.

Assistance, 2, iron screw troop-ship, Capt. Prattent, particular service. Commissioned at Portsmouth Dec. 1, 1875.

Audacious, 14, double screw. armour-plated ship, Capt. Colomb, flagship of Vice-Admiral A. P. Ryder, China. Commissioned at Chatham Sept. 1, 1874.

Aurora, 28, screw-frigate, Capt. H. D. Grant, C.B., Coast-guard ship, Greenock. Commissioned at Devonport May 8, 1874.

Avon, 4, double-screw composite gunvessel, Com. L. C. Keppel, West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 1, 1876.

Beacon, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. Dunlop, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Chatham July 8, 1873.

Beagle, schooner, Lieut.-Com. C. Caffin, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Jan. 11, 1876.

Bellerophon, 15, armour-plated screw-ship, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, K.C.B., North America and West Indies. Recommissioned at Halifax Sept. 27, 1876.

Bittern, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. G. J. Anstruther, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Devonport July 4, 1871.

Black Prince, 28, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Capt. E. H. Howard, flagship of Rear-Admiral W. M. Dowell, C.B., Second in Command, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport July 29, 1875.

Boscawen, 16, training-ship, Com. R. G. Kinahan, Portland. Recommissioned at Portsmouth Jan. 1, 1873.

Boxer, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Arthur Alington, Cape and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Chatham Dec. 11, 1876.

Brilliant, 8, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Lieut.-Com. G. W. Eliot, Inverness.

Britannia, training-ship for Naval Cadets, Capt. W. Graham, C.B., Dartmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Britomart, 2, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Sulivan, tender to Hector, Southampton.

Bullfinch, 3, double-screw gunvessel, Com. R. M. Lloyd, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness July 13, 1874.

Cambridge, 29, gunnery-ship, Capt. the Hon. W. J. Ward, Devonport. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Castor, 13, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. E. Pilkington, North Shields. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Challenger, 8, screw-corvette, Capt. E. Hardinge, C.B., A.D.C., temporary flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Augustus Phillimore, Coastguard ship, Harwich. (Will be relieved by Penelope.)

Charybdis, 17, screw-corvette, Capt. T. E. Smith, China. To be recommissioned at Hong Kong.

Cherub, 2, screw gunboat, Lieut.-Com. F. R. Kemp, tender to Coastguard ship, Harwich.

Clyde, 15, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. H. C. Best, Aberdeen. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Cockatrice, 1, screw-gunboat, Com. A. J. W. Musgrave, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta March 14, 1876.

Conflict, schooner, Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Feb. 13, 1877.

Contest, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. W. Allen, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Devonport April 22, 1875.

Coquette, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. G. Festing, Mediterranean Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 1, 1875.

Cracker, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Commander C. H. Hawkins, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 10, 1873. (Ordered home)

Crocodile, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. P. R. Sharpe, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth Aug. 5, 1876.

Cromer, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut. V. E. Von Donop, tender to Achilles, Birkenhead.

Cruiser, 4, sailing-sloop, Com. John Hext, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta March 14, 1876.

Curlew, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. E. J. Church, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Dec. 1, 1874.

Cygnet, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hammick, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport July 8, 1875. (Ordered to Gibraltar.)

Dædalus, 13, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. W. H. St. Clair, Bristol. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Danae, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. J. C. Purvis. West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Portsmouth Sept. 20, 1876.

Daphne, 5, screw-sloop, Com. G. B. Evans. Recommissioned at Zanzibar April 1, 1875.

Dapper, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. T. E. Miller, tender to Britannia, Dartmouth.

Daring, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. J. G. J. Hanmer, Pacific. Commissioned at Chatham Sept. 29, 1874.

Dasher, 2, paddle-vessel, Com. A. F. FitzGeorge, Channel Islands. Recommissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1876.

Defence, 16, iron screw-ship, armour-plated, Capt. R. P. Cator, Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 25, 1876.

Devastation, 4, armour-plated turret-ship, Capt. W. Hunt Grubbe, C.B., Mediterranean. Commissioned at Portsmouth Jan. 9, 1873.

Diamond, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. G. S. Bosanquet, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness July 13, 1875.

Dryad, 9, screw-sloop, Com. J. E. Stokes, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 13, 1874.

Duke of Wellington, 25, screw-ship, Capt. Hon. W. C. Carpenter, flagship of Admiral Sir George Elliot, K.C.B., Portsmouth. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1874.

Duncan, 31, screw-ship, Captain St. G. D'Arcy-Irvine, flagship of Vice-Admiral Henry Chads, Sheerness. Recommissioned at Sheerness April 1, 1877.

Durham, 17, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Commander W. Howorth, Sunderland. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Eagle, 12, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. A. F. M. Meyer, Liverpool. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Eclipse, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. J. E. Erskine, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Nov. 19, 1873.

Egeria, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. A. L. Douglas, China. Commissioned at Devonport Nov. 2, 1874.

Elfin, paddle yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert, Staff-Com. A. Balliston, Portsmouth.

Elk, 4, screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Alex. Tupman, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Portsmouth April 18, 1877.

Enchantress, 1, paddle yacht, Staff-Com. E. H. Hills. Commissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1877.

Encounter, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. R. Bradshaw, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Aug. 21, 1873.

Endymion, 22, screw-frigate, Captain J. Moresby, Coast guard, Hull. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 1, 1875.

Euphrates, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. W. H. Cuming, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth July 1, 1876.

Eurydice, training-ship for seamen, Capt. M. Hare, particular service. Commissioned at Portsmouth Feb. 7, 1877.

Excellent, 13, gunnery-ship, Capt. F. A. Herbert, Portsmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Express, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Hon. A. C. Littleton, Gibraltar. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 10, 1875.

Fantôme, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. T. M. Maquay, Pacific. Commissioned at Devonport Dec. 5, 1873.

Fawn, 4, screw-sloop, Com. W. J. L. Wharton, surveying vessel, East Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Chatham June 1, 1876.

Fervent, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut. A. Fullerton, tender to Dædalus, Bristol.

Fire Queen, iron paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. T. Pounds, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Fisgard, 22, stationary ship, Staff-Com. W. H. Sharp, Greenwich. Recommissioned Nov. 2, 1869.

Flamingo, 3, composite gun-vessel, Com. W. H. Hall. Commissioned at Devonport June 26, 1877, for service in the Mediterranean.

Flirt, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Lieut. A. O'Rorke, tender to Aurora, Greenock.

Flora, 12, store ship, Com. H. J. F. Campbell, Cape of Good Hope. Recommissioned at the Cape Oct. 22, 1872.

Fly, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. John Bruce, China. Commissioned at Devonport June 25, 1874.

Flying Fish, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. H. F. Crohan, East Indies. Commissioned at Chatham June 18, 1874.

Foam, 4 screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Hope, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Sheerness May 20, 1874.

Fox, 2 screw store-ship, Staff-Com. J. G. Dathan, particular service. Recommissioned at Devonport April 1, 1876.

Frolic, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. A. E. Dupuis, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong April 20, 1876.

Ganges, 19, training-ship, Com. Walter Stewart, Falmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Goshawk, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut. A. T. Bagge, tender to Revenge, Queenstown.

Growler, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Chas. E. Wilcox. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Feb. 18, 1877.

Hart, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Hon. H. N. Hood, China. Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 12, 1874.

Hector, 18, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. C. H. Simpson, Coastguard, Southampton Water. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 4, 1875.

Helicon, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Lieut.-Com. R. W. Stopford, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta March 20, 1877.

Hibernia, 12, receiving-ship, Com. H. E. Stephens, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rice, Malta. Recommissioned at Malta April 1, 1877.

Himalaya, 3, iron-screw troop-ship, Capt. E. White, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 22, 1874.

Hornet, 4, double screw gun-vessel, Com. H. N. Hippisley, China Recommissioned at Hong Kong Feb. 18, 1877.

Hotspur, 3, iron armour-plated ram, Capt. T. M. Jones, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Devonport June 3, 1876.

Implacable, 16, training-ship, Com. C. S. Cardale, Devonport. Recommissioned at Devonport Jan. 1, 1873.

Impregnable, 22, training-ship, Capt. W. H. Edye, Devonport. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Indus, guardship of Reserve, Capt. C. Curme, flagship of Rear-Admiral Willes, C.B., Devonport. Commissioned April 1, 1876.

Industry, 2, screw iron store-vessel, Staff Com. Richard C. Dyer, West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport March 14, 1877.

Iron Duke, 14, armour-plated, double-screw ship, Capt. Rowley, Coastguard ship, Kingstown. Commissioned at Devonport, Oct. 1, 1875.

Jackal, 2, iron paddle vessel, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Digby, West Coast of Scotland. Commissioned at Devonport May 23, 1876.

Juno, 8, screw-corvette, Capt. Poland, China. Commissioned at Sheerness Nov. 4, 1875.

Jumna, 3, iron-screw troop-ship, Capt. John D'Arcy, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth July 1, 1876.

Kestrel, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. C. B. Theobald, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong April 20, 1876.

Lapwing, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. Sir W. Wiseman, China. Commissioned at Devonport Sept. 15, 1874.

Liberty, 8, sailing-brig, Lieut. Reginald A. Brock, Devonport. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 13, 1875.

Lily, 3, composite screw gun-vessel, Com. B. E. Cochrane, China. Commissioned at Devonport Aug 3, 1875.

Lion, 12, screw-ship, Lieut. E. H. Clarke, tender to Implacable, Devonport.

London, 2, screw-ship, Capt. T. B. M. Sullivan, Zanzibar. Recommissioned April 25, 1876.

Lord Warden, 18, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., Coast-guard ship, Queensferry. Commissioned at Portsmouth Dec. 21, 1876.

Lynx, 4, composite gun-vessel, Com. F. M. Ommanney, East Indies Commissioned at Devonport June 9, 1875.

Magpie, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. W. M. Lang, China. Commissioned at Devonport July 3, 1876.

Malabar, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. E. Kelly, Portsmouth. Recommissioned at Portsmouth July 1, 1876.

Mallard, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. W. Warry, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport March 7, 1873.

Martin, 10, sloop, Lieut. E. Hicks, Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 13, 1875.

Midge, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. Salmond, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Feb. 18, 1877.

Minotaur, 17, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir F. B. Seymour, K.C.B., Channel Squadron. Commissioned at Portsmouth Aug. 6, 1875.

Modeste, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., China. To be recommissioned at Hong Kong.

Monarch, 7, armour-plated screw turret-ship, Capt. M. Culme-Seymour. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 10, 1874. (Paying off at Chatham.)

Moorhen, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Hope, China. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 10, 1876.

Mosquito, 4, composite screw gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Paul, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong April 20, 1876.

Nankin, 28, stationary ship, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, Pembroke. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Nassau, 4, screw surveying-vessel, Com. R. H. Napier, China. To be re-commissioned.

Nereus, 2, store ship, Staff-Com. J. R. Petch, Coquimbo. Recommissioned at Valparaiso April 1, 1868.

Nymphe, 9, screw-sloop, Capt. S. P. Townsend, Australia. Commissioned at Sheerness Jan. 5, 1875.

Opal, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. F. C Robinson, Pacific. Commissioned at Sheerness Jan. 10, 1876.

Orontes, 2, iron screw troopship, Capt. E. H. Seymour, particular service. Commissioned at Portsmouth Feb. 7, 1876.

Orwell, 2, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. R. H. L. Cornwall, Coast of Ireland. Recommissioned at Devonport Feb. 23, 1876.

Osborne, Royal paddle-yacht, Com. H. L. Pearson, Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 12, 1874.

Osprey, 6, screw composite sloop, Com. Hon. H. A'Court, Pacific. Commissioned at Sheerness April 19, 1877.

Pallas, 8, screw-corvette, Capt. H. H. Beamish, C.B., Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Dec. 8, 1875.

Pembroke, 1, screw block-ship, Capt. J. C. Soady, flagship of Rear-Admiral Fellowes, C.B., Chatham. Recommissioned at Sheerness April 1, 1877.

Pert, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. H. C. Aitchison, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Devonport July 1, 1875.

Pheasant, 2, screw gunboat, Lieut. T. Suckling, tender to Endymion, Hull.

Philomel, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. H. Boys, East Indies Commissioned at Sheerness Aug. 22, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Pioneer, 6, composite paddle-vessel, Lieut.-Com. E. Hotham, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Sheerness July 3, 1876.

Plover, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. B. Stewart, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Portsmouth June 1, 1876.

Porcupine, 1, paddle surveying-vessel, Staff-Capt. J. Parsons, tender to Fisgard.

President, 10, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. L. B. Solly, West India Docks. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Raleigh, 22, iron screw-frigate, Capt. C. T. Jago, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Chatham Jan. 13, 1874.

Rapid, 3, screw-sloop, Com. E. C. Drummond, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Feb. 1, 1875.

Renard, schooner, Lieut.-Com. H. J. Pugh, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Sept. 11, 1875.

Research, 4, armoured screw-sloop, Capt. Earle, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Malta Aug. 17, 1875.

Resistance, 16, screw armour-plated ship, Capt. Sholto Douglas, Channel Squadron. Recommissioned at Devonport May 17, 1877.

Revenge, 28, screw-ship, Capt. H. R. Wratislaw, flagship of Rear Admiral Hillyar, C.B., Queenstown. Recommissioned July 1, 1876.

Rifleman, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. F. S. Clayton, East Indies. Recommissioned at Bombay April 14, 1876.

Rocket, 4, composite screw gun-vessel, Lieut. Com. C. R. Harris, Pacific. Commissioned at Sheerness Sept. 9, 1874.

Rover, 18, iron screw-corvette, Capt. T. Barnardiston, North America and West Indies. Commissioned at Chatham Dec. 14, 1875.

Royal Adelaide, 13, Capt. J. O. Hopkins, flagship of Admiral Sir T. Symonds, K.C.B., Devonport. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1877.

Ruby, 12, composite screw sloop, Capt. R. H. Molyneux. Commissioned at Sheerness June 14, 1877.

Rupert, 4, double-screw iron-clad ram, Capt. W. E. Gordon, C.B., Mediterranean. Commissioned at Chatham May 25, 1876.

Salamis, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Com. F. W. Egerton, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 29, 1876.

Sandfly, schooner, Lieut.-Com. J. J. Bell, Australia. Recommissioned at Sydney Jan, 11, 1876.

Sapphire, 14, screw-corvette, Capt. E. H. Murray, Australia. Commissioned at Devonport Aug. 9, 1875.

Sappho, 4, composite screw-sloop, Com. N. S. F. Digby, Australia. Commissioned at Chatham Aug. 26, 1874.

Seaflower, 8, brig, Lieut. R. H. Eyre, Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 13, 1875.

Seagull, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. M. Heron, Cape. and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned Jan. 9, 1877.

Sealark, 8, brig, Lieut. F. H. Haygarth, Devonport. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 13, 1875.

Serapis, 3, Indian troopship, Capt. G. D. Davidson, Portsmouth. Commissioned at Portsmouth Oct. 2, 1876.

Shah, 26, iron screw-frigate, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, Pacific. Commissioned at Portsmouth Aug. 14, 1876.

Sheldrake, 4, screw composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye, China. Commissioned at Devonport Dec. 16, 1875.

Simoom, 2, iron-screw troopship, Capt. R. G. S. Pasley, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport May 5, 1873.

Sirius, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Devonport Sept. 6, 1875. (Ordered home.)

Spartan, 12, screw-corvette, Capt. R. E. Tracey, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness June 15, 1876.

Spiteful, 6, paddle-sloop, Com. A. T Powlett. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 31, 1873. (Paying off at Portsmouth.)

Sprightly, paddle-vessel, Nav.-Lieut. W. J. Tregidgo, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Squirrel, 8, sloop, Lieut. R. N. Hamond, Devonport. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 13, 1875.

St. Vincent, 22, training-ship for boys, Commander A. T. Brooke, Portsmouth. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Sultan, 12, iron screw armour-plated ship, Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., Mediterranean. Recommissioned Feb. 25, 1876.

Supply, 2, iron screw-storeship, Staff-Com. Frank Inglis, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Chatham Dec. 16, 1873. (Ordered home.)

Swallow, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. John B. Warren, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Portsmouth April 18, 1877.

Swiftsure, 14, armour-plated screw-ship, Capt. J. K. E. Baird, Mediterranean. Recommissioned at Devonport April 18, 1875.

Swinger, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. O. P. Tudor, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Feb. 18, 1877.

Sylvia, 3, screw surveying-vessel, Capt. B. W. Bax, China. To be recommissioned.

Tamar, 2, iron screw troopship, Capt. W. H. Liddell, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport Oct. 3, 1876.

Teazer, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. C. Wodehouse, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 7, 1875.

Terror, 8, screw armour-plated floating battery, Captain L. E. H. Somerset, Bermuda. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1877.

Thistle, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. Robt. B. Hunt, China. Recommissioned at Hong Kong Dec. 1, 1874.

Thunderer, 4, iron armour-plated turret-ship, Capt. J. C. Wilson, particular service. Commissioned at Portsmouth May 1, 1877.

Torch, 5, screw gun-vessel, Com. R. H. Hamond, Mediterranean. Commissioned at Sheerness Jan. 5, 1871.

Tourmaline, 12, screw-corvette, Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Commissioned at Sheerness Oct. 25, 1876.

Trincomalee, 15, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Com. A. J. V. Collins, Southampton. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1873.

Tyrian, screw-gunboat, Lieut. H. T. Robilliard, tender to Favorite, Queensferry.

Undaunted, 31, screw frigate, Capt. N. Bowden-Smith, flagship of Rear-Admiral John Corbett, C.B., East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness March 2, 1875.

Unicorn, 10, drill-ship for the Naval Reserve, Com. Herbert Dolphin, Dundee. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1874.

Urgent, screw depot ship, Com. R. H. Boyle, Port Royal, Jamaica. Commissioned at Portsmouth May 1, 1877.

Valiant, 18, screw armour-plated ship, Captain W. S. Brown, Coast-guard, River Shannon. Recommissioned April 1, 1876.

Valorous, 6, paddle-frigate, Capt. L. F. Jones, particular service. Commissioned at Devonport Feb. 26, 1875.

Vernon, torpedo school-ship, Capt. W. Arthur, Portsmouth. Commissioned April 26, 1876.

Vestal, 9, screw-sloop, Com. W. H. Selby, East Indies. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 14, 1875.

Vesuvius, double-screw torpedo-vessel, Capt. Singer, Portsmouth, tender to Vernon.

Victoria and Albert, 2, Royal paddle-yacht, Capt. Frank J. Thomson, Portsmouth. Recommissioned Jan. 1, 1870.

Victory, 26, tender to Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Victor Emanuel, 2, screw receiving-ship, Commodore G. Watson, Hong Kong. Recommissioned Dec. 1, 1874.

Vigilant, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, Lieut.-Com. H. C. Ryder, China. Commissioned at Portsmouth Sept. 1, 1874.

Vivid, paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. Edwin Wise, tender to Royal Adelaide, Devonport.

Volage, 18, screw-corvette, Capt. Henry Fairfax, South-East Coast of America. Commissioned at Portsmouth July 6, 1874.

Vulture, 3, double-screw gun-vessel, Com. H. Washington, East Indies. Commissioned at Sheerness Dec. 28, 1876.

Warrior, 32, armour-plated iron screw-ship, Captain W. H. Whyte Coast-guard service, Portland. Commissioned at Portsmouth April 1, 1875.

Waterwitch, 4, hydraulic gunboat, Staff Com. Hewlett, tender to the Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth.

Wildfire, paddle-vessel, Staff-Com. R. L. Cleveland, tender to Duncan, Sheerness.

Wizard, 2, screw-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. C. Doxat, Mediterranean. Recommissioned Malta Feb. 1, 1875.

Wolverene, 17, screw-corvette, Commodore Hoskins, C.B., Australia. Commissioned at Sheerness Aug. 1, 1876.

Wye, iron screw storeship, Staff-Com. W. W. Vine, particular service, Commissioned at Chatham April 15, 1875.

Zephyr, 4, composite gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. G. Le Cocq, North America and West Indies. Recommissioned at Halifax Sept. 27, 1876.

THEATRES.

Gaiety.—The programme here has been entirely changed and considerably improved from last week, when the worst features of Madame Chaumont were presented. The clever little lady, it is true, continues to sing her favourite songs, but all the dramatic items have been swept away, and in their place we have had *Le Tunnel*, an amusing trifle in which M. Didier makes a welcome reappearance. Chaumont gives a taste of her quality in *Le Wagon des Dames*, and in *Madame Attend Monsieur*. The last is a remarkable bit of character acting, and, though to the full as suggestive, it lacks the repulsiveness of *Toto*, being merely the speculations of a jealous wife as to the charms which make her husband prefer his mistress to herself. The actress pays all the attention to detail for which she is famous, and succeeds in delighting a great number of admirers.

Globe.—A special performance here last Saturday morning for the benefit of Mr. Odell was the means of introducing to the boards a new author in the person of Mr. Gerald Dixon. The aspirant has not flown at very risky game for the present, having contented himself with adapting Molière's *Medécin Malgré Lui*, under the title of *A Doctor in Spite of Himself.* The adaptation is very fairly done, the dialogue being easy and terse, and the story being indicated with commendable clearness. It might have been well had the action been a little brisker, but probably the appearance of "dragging" will vanish in a future representation. Mr. Odell played Sganarelle with perfect appreciation of the requirements of the part. He was well supported by Mr. Vollaire, Mr. Lin Rayne, and Miss Ella Dietz. Mr. Odell also played the hero in John Poole's famous travestie of *Hamlet*, and convulsed the house by his imitation of Mr. Irving. Mr. Lionel Brough was exceedingly funny as a Claudius who was not quite letter-perfect, Mr. George Barrett was irresistible as the Ghost, and Miss Rachael Sanger was a most humorous and attractive Ophelia.

Folly.—Just at the close of the season, and as Miss Lydia Thompson is about to desert her native shores in search of the proffered dollars of our American cousins, a new programme has been put forward at the pretty little theatre in King Killiam-street. *Miriam's Crime* forms the first important item, and is very well represented. The vagaries of Mr. Lionel Brough as the drunken attorney's clerk, Biles, are of the most mirth-provoking character, and yet do not come within the bounds of burlesque, to recall the pet accusation against the funniest of low comedians. Mr. Philip Day, as Scumley, is entitled to praise, as is also Mr. Forester for his manly reading of the hero. Miss Rachel Sanger is an admirable representative of Miriam West, and nothing could be better than the Mrs. Raby of Miss Harriet Coveney. Following Mr. Craven's drama comes a revival of the ever-popular and welcome piece of absurdity *Robinson Crusoe.* Of this nothing need be said beyond that it is as laughable as ever, thanks to the exertions of all concerned, notably Miss Thompson, Mr. W. Edouin, and Mr. Lionel Brough. On Miss Thompson's departure the theatre will be occupied for a time by a troupe of marionettes.

LIME-JUICE IN POLAR EXPEDITIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Numerous letters have been written to prove that the present system of supplying lime-juice to ships going to the North Pole in heavy bottles, similar to those supplied for the tropics, is too cumbersome for sledging parties, but no remedy has been suggested to obviate the very manifest defect. As far as the past is concerned, it is unnecessary to say a word more; but it *is not* for a moment to be supposed that the public will rest satisfied with the results of the expedition of 1876. The English public, with their characteristic energy and love of enterprise, will, in due time, urge on further exploration; and, in view of this, I beg permission to suggest through the medium of The Army and Navy Gazette that the objection on the score of weight could in great measure be obviated by supplying the lime-juice for sledging parties in small skins instead of bottles.—I am, &c.,

A Physician.

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Is the War Office created for the Army, or is the Army made *for* the War Office? The latter alternative seems to be the fixed idea of Mr. Hardy and his civilian subordinates. Officers are sick at heart at the reiterated excuses about the Treasury. We were led to believe that Mr. Welby was appointed one of the commissioners in order to obviate delay, and to represent the Treasury, and we know that his influence was used against our liberality; yet, ten months have elapsed since the promulgation of the Commission Report. We are told that their recommendations are to be adopted, yet Mr. Hardy seems to take more interest in looking after the Universities Bill than in forwarding the long and anxiously-expected Warrant, which is so pregnant with vital consequence to the officers of the Army, who are weary with

Hope Deferred.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS' PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Allow me to continue the list, which only yesterday came to my notice, of "Gunner's" grievances in your paper of the 19th inst.:—The cost of command of officers per man in the Infantry (generally) is £11 17s 5d, whereas in the Artillery it is but £13 14s. 5d. The annual retired full-pay grant for Guards and Line officers (about 6,000) is £62,000, while Royal Artillery officers (possibly 1,300) are provided for at a cost to the country (see Vol. 2, page 84, "The Military Forces of the Crown") of only £42,400 a year. The daily half pay is as follows:—Artillery major 10s., captain 7s. 4d.; Infantry major 9s. 6d., captain 7s.—I am, &c.,

May 29. Infantry Captain.

ARMY PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—It would gratify very many of your readers to be informed when the long-promised scheme for promotion in the Army is to be carried into effect. The late Government undertook that the abolition of purchase should not check the flow of promotion. The present Government undertook that the recommendations of the Purchase and Promotion Commission should be made public last Whitsuntide. Are promises to Parliament thus to be broken? It would be worth knowing how many lieutenants in the Army are, during this month of June, drawing the extra shilling a day granted after seven years' service in that rank, as compared with the number in receipt of said additional pay in the month of June previous to the abolition of purchase. A question in the House to the Secretary of State for War might elicit this information.—I am, &c., A. L. D.

Bristol, June 18.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In the list of general officers of Cavalry who have seen service in the field, and who do not hold higher place in the Order of the Bath than C.B., I find one dozen who stand in the following order, each having served the number of years specified opposite his name, viz.:—Gen. R. Robertson, 57; Gen. Lawrenson, 49; Parlby, 61; Lieut.-Gens. Pole, 51; Doherty, 44; Smith, 47; Jones, 52; Hagart, 45; Griffith, 49; Yorke, 45; Wilkie, 39; and White, 30. You will observe I have only given the Cavalry branch. Now for my question. How does it come to pass that not only the junior of this list, but also the junior lieut.-gen. in the Army, is the sole one promoted to the rank of K.C.B.?—I am, &c.,

Inquirer.

NEW INFANTRY HELMET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Having noticed in the *Whitehall Review* in a letter under the head of "New Infantry Helmet," that the Fusilier regiments will be allowed to retain the handsome busby they now wear, I would ask why the Light Infantry regiments should not be allowed to add to the new helmet a plume, say of green feathers for the officers and horsehair for the men? This would only be giving us back the plume of which we have been lately deprived, and the effect on the new helmet would be very soldier-like. Surely Light Infantry regiments, which were made so for their gallantry in the field, have some right to ask for this, considering that every other detail of their former handsome dress has been swept away. In these days of reform are the deeds of the "Old Light Division" forgotten? Nothing contributes more to retain *esprit de corps* in regiments than these distinctive marks, and surely it cannot be the wish of the authorities to ignore the claims of the Light Division to the distinctive marks which were gained in most cases in many a hard-fought field.—I am, &c.,

Light Infantry.

Sir,—In the description of the new helmet for Infantry there seems to be a mistake. It is stated that it is to be of felt, covered with blue cloth, &c., whereas the helmet we have seen, and which was approved of when submitted to the military authorities by Sir J. E. Alexander, and made for him by the Messrs. Jones, of 6, Regent-street, is made of cork, is well ventilated, light, and sun and sabre proof. —I am, &c., X.

NAVIGATING OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I have just read the last Admiralty Circular entitled "Navigating and Pilotage Duties of the Fleet," and I find that by Article 14 of that Circular I am liable to have an officer now three years my junior my senior officer in four years time. Can this be an oversight on the part of their Lordships, or is it one more injustice piled on to our neglected line? Why should I not be allowed to join the executive list at once with my seniority as navigating sub-lieutenant? My complaint is either natural, or their Lordships should explain that navigating sub-lieutenants are to be promoted after four years' service in that rank, as is the case with sub-lieutenants, thus letting us have a glimpse into our future, and a chance of at once commencing our gunnery education. There are dozens of navigating sub-lieutenants who, if they thought they were to be promoted after four years' service, would make up their minds to join the main line, and at once commence qualifying themselves for gunnery duties. Trusting you will insert this letter in your valuable paper— I am, &c.,

A Navigating Sub-Lieut. of Three Years' Standing.

MILITARY PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—A recent order instructs that soldiers discharged from the Army as "bad characters" shall be sent away in a slop suit of plain clothes—at a cost of 12s. 6d.—and their regimental clothing returned to the Service. This is good as far as it goes, and saves a certain amount of disgrace to the cloth; but to do good, it should be extended to cover all soldiers in civil custody. When once the police are able to withdraw a man from his regiment, and commit him, on conviction by a magistrate or otherwise, to gaol, and whilst the military have no control over him, the prisoner ought not to have military clothing, but be supplied with this "slop suit," and when they return to the regiment, then only resume the uniform of the Service. The publication of my former letter, showing the way the soldier in civil custody was fastened to the tag-rag and bobtail of the sweepings from the police cells on removal to Winchester, has been the cause of an attempt to improve it, in this wise—the prisoners were the last two weeks handcuffed to each other in rows of five and four, a soldier here and there sprinkled amongst them. Whilst at the station awaiting the arrival of the train I noticed that when any of the prisoners required to put his hand to his face for any purpose, or to make his hat straight, he had to pull up with his own the manacled hand of his next fellow in misfortune. As some of these prisoners were only committed for terms of a fortnight or three weeks for slight offences, it is questionable if the infliction of this manaclad disgrace is necessary.—I am, &c.,

Indignant.

Aldershot, June 12, 1877.

THE BRIGADE DEPOT SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

Sir,—G. O. of May 1, 1877—"Command of Brigade Depots"—says:—"In absence of the officer commanding a brigade depot, the regimental duties of the depot will be carried on by the senior officer present." This being so, would it not now be desirable to place each of the captains and subalterns of the brigade depot in the "Army List" by their regimental seniority, and not, as at present, according to the numerical seniority of their respective regiments—an arrangement that has led at least some officers to order that each depot of the brigade shall be kept perfectly distinct, on the ground that if the authorities desired to amalgamate the two depots into one battalion, they would place the officers of the brigade depot in the "Army List" by their seniority, as regimental lists?—I am, &c.,

A Centurion.

"Justitia" desires to contradict the statement of "Ordnance" that the Purveyors' Department was an offshoot of the old Commissariat Department. He says it was distinct from the Commissariat, and that its duties comprised all that were performed by "Control" except those relating to warlike stores and transport (see Purveyors' Regulations of 1860). Of course it is well known that the old Commissariat Department clamoured for "Control," and got it, the result being that for eight years the officers of the Purveyors' Department have been crushed and treated with the greatest injustice, as length of service was made to give way to the higher relative rank of the Commissariat officers, and the new department, instead of improving, has made the position of the purveying officers worse. "Control" has now collapsed; Military Store officers have been separated and made a distinct department, designated "Ordnance Store Department;" the "Pay," which in former years made the old Commissariat Department so powerful, is also a separate department—so, in fact, the old Commissariat are now obliged to fall back upon the duties quite foreign to them, performed by the Purveyors' and Barrack Departments, to find any employment in times of peace. [We cannot help thinking and saying that these squabbles and the squabbling spirit manifested by those who represent, or pretend to represent, the several departments of the civil service connected with the commissariat of the Army are very little likely to gain for them support or sympathy.]

BIRTH.

Suckling.—June 22, the wife of Thomas Suckling, R.N., Lieutenant Commanding H.M.S. Pheasant, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Bruce—Wodehouse.—June 27, at St. Thomas's, Portman Square, by the Rev. P. C. Wodehouse, James Bruce, Esq., Commander R.N., younger son of Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, Bart., to Catherine Mary Philippa, elder daughter of the late Colonel Edwin Wodehouse, C.B., Royal Artillery.

Henn—Bartholomew.—June 27, at St. Paul's Church, Rothesay, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Argyll and the Isles, William, Lieutenant, R.N., eldest son of Thomas Rice Henn, Esq., D.L., of Paradise Hill, in the County of Clare, to Susan Matilda Cunninghame Graham, daughter of the late Robert Bartholomew, Esq., of Broom-hill.

Jones.—Beverhoudt.—June 25, at Charles Church, Plymouth, Captain Howard S. Jones, Royal Marines Light Infantry, to Katherine, youngest daughter of the late Major A. von Beverhoudt, 58th Regiment.

Oldknow—Brigstocke.—June 28, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. Robert Gregory, Canon of St. Paul's, cousin of the bridegroom, Reginald Oldknow, Chief Engineer, Royal Navy, elder son of the late Rev. J. Oldknow, D.D., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Birmingham, to Henrietta Mary, widow of Captain Augustus Brigstocke, 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry. No cards.

DEATHS.

Barry.—May 21, at Rondebosch, Cape Town, Harold Theodore, only and loved son of Dirk G. Barry, late 11th Regiment, at the tender age of 5 years and 5 months.

Stirling.—June 23, at The Priory, Waterloo, Charlotte Dorothea, infant daughter of Captain Francis Stirling, R.N.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

This evening (Saturday), will be produced H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha's grand opera seria, SANTA CHIARA. Carlotta, Mdlle. D'Angeri; Alessio, Signor Cotogni; and Vittorio, M. Capoul. La Napolitaine will be danced by Mdlle. Girod and Mdlle. H. Reuters. Scenery by Messrs. Dayes and Caney. The mise-en-scène by Signor Tagliafico.

LAST WEEK but TWO of the SEASON.

NEXT WEEK THERE WILL BE SIX PERFORMANCES.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Monday, July 2 (last time), IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Rosina, Madame Adelina Patti; Figaro, Signor Cotogni; Bartolo, Signor Ciampi; and Almaviva, Signor Nicolini.

Tuesday, July 3, SANTA CHIARA. (The cast as before.)

Madame Adelina Patti.—Wednesday, July 4 (in lieu of Subscription for Tuesday, July 24). ROMEO E GIULIETTA. Giulietta, Madame Adelina Patti; Capuletto, Signor Graziani; Mercuzio, Signor Cotogni; and Romeo, Signor Nicolini. Conductor, Signor Beviguani.

Mdlle. Albani.—Thursday, July 5, RIGOLETTO. Gilda, Mdlle Albani; Rigoletto, Signor Pandolfini; and Il Duca, Signor Gayarre.

Friday, July 6, GUGLIELMO TELL. The opera on this occasion will terminate with the Altorff scene of the Third Act. Mathilde, Mdlle. Bianchi; Guglielmo Tell, M. Maurel. Conductor, Signor Vianesi. La Tyrolienne will be danced by Mdlle. Girod, Mdlle. L. Reuters and Mdlle. H. Reuters.

Mdlle. Albani.—Saturday, July 7, LOHENGRIN. Elsa di Brabante, Mdlle. Albani; and Lohengrin, Signor Gayarre. Conductor, Signor Vianesi.

The Opera commences at half-past 8. The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THE SLEEPING BEAUTY, a Musical, Optical, and Spectacular entertainment, written by Ellis Reynolds, Esq.; given by Mr. George Buckland.—DEATH IN THE TUMBLER, with interesting experiments by Prof. Gardner.—THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR, with Dissolving Views and Effects, by Mr. J. L. King.—SPIRITISM, the most mysterious, weird, and incomprehensible Séance ever witnessed; conducted by the Polytechnic Medium.—THE WONDERS OF NATURE. AND OF ART, revealed by the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope, and explained by Mr. J. L. King.—Admission to the whole 1s. Schools and Children under ten, 6d. Open from 12 till 5, and 7 till 10.

BANDMASTER.—St. Marylebone Schools, Southall.—The Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone desire to receive applications for the above-named appointment. Salary, £60 per annum, with a second class railway season ticket.

Candidates must be capable of instructing the boys in the various instruments of a brass and a drum and fife band.

Full particulars of the hours of attendance and duties may be obtained on application to the Clerk.

Letters of application, stating age and present occupation, and accompanied by testimonials of recent date, to be forwarded to the Clerk by Thursday, 5th July next.

Personal canvassing is strictly prohibited.

By order,
JOSHEPH BEDFORD, Clerk.

Guardians' Offices, Northumberland Street,
Marylebone Road, W., 25th June, 1877.

REQUIRED, early in August, for an Officers' Catering Mess (regiment serving in Ireland), a MAN COOK, single preferred. Liberal wages will be given for one thoroughly qualified, skilful, and sober. Applications, with testimonials and terms, to be sent to S. L. E., The Barracks, Kilkenny.

MESSMAN WANTED by the Officers 64th Regiment. Apply to Mess President, Aldershot.

BREWERY TO LET near London in working order, suited for any one or two gentlemen with small capital. Prior knowledge not necessary, as the owner will teach anyone the business, and also the art of brewing. James Beal, Esq., 20, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

TENBY, SOUTH WALES.—A very desirable MARINE RESIDENCE and ESTATE, called WATERWYNCH, within a mile of the town of TENBY. FOR SALE, by Mr. HENRY DAVIES, by Public Auction, at the Royal Lion Hotel, Tenby, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of July, 1877, at One o'clock precisely. The property comprises an excellent FAMILY RESIDENCE (approached by a drive from the high road), a neat Green House and Summer House, fowl houses, three-stalled and one stalled stable, coach-house, ornamental walks, ponds, fernery, orchard, kitchen garden, waterfalls, and cascades well grown; trees consisting of oak, chestnut, beech, ash, elm, lime, arbutus, willow, wellingtonea-gigantea, and others of large size, together with thirty-eight acres of very superior meadow and pasture land. The house is built on rock, and is perfectly dry, and contains drawing, dining, and bed-rooms of large dimensions, commodious kitchen, and out-offices. It is sheltered from the east winds, and is admirably suited for people who have lived in India and invalids, and has delightful panoramic views of Carmarthen Bay, Tenby Gower, Caldy, and a great part of the Devonshire coast. The bay in front of the house, called Waterwynch Bay, affords excellent shelter for a yacht, and abounds with salmon, lewin, mackerel, lobsters, crabs, prawns, and shrimps. There is good shooting and fox-hunting in the neighbourhood. The geological formations near the house are interesting, and have been fully described by Murchison, De la Bech, &c. The whole or part of the furniture, which is quite modern and in an excellent state of preservation, may be taken at a valuation. The property has always been occupied as a private residence, but it may be made to yield a very considerable return as an hotel, for which (from its many advantages, such as a good private beach for bathing, ornamental grounds, and its contiguity to Tenby) it is admirably adapted. The estate has a never-failing supply of mineral and other waters, and is held under the Corporation of Tenby for a term, about forty years of which are unexpired, at the annual ground rent of £25. Further particulars and cards to view may be obtained of the Auctioneer at his offices, Haverfordwest; M. Mathias Thomas, Esq., Solicitor, Tenby; Messrs. Davies and Co., Solicitors, Haverfordwest; and Messrs. Smith, Davies and Co., Solicitors, of No. 1A, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

STAFFORD HOUSE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF OF SUFFERING AMONG the TURKISH SOLDIERS.—Chairman, the Duke of SUTHERLAND, K.G.—In consequence of the recent battles, further funds are urgently needed. Subscriptions should be sent to *Major-General* Sir Henry Green, Stafford House, or to Messrs. Drummond, Charing Cross.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard. 1877.

LECTURE at Three o'clock, Friday, July 6th.
Admiral of the Fleet Sir HENRY J. CODRINGTON, K.C.B., in the Chair.
Commander JOSHUA COLE, R.N.,
On "An improved War Rocket, for use in both Military and Naval operations." To be followed by a discussion.

By order,
B. BURGESS, Capt., Secretary.

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H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

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Inv. №